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CALENDAR

OF THE

STUART PAPERS

BELONGING TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING,

PRESERVED AT

WINDSOR CASTLE.

VOL. V.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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CONTENTS.

	Page
Introduction - - - - -	v
Report - - - - - -	1
Appendix - - - - - -	527
Index - - - - - -	623

This Report has been prepared and edited, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, by Mr. F. H. Blackburne Daniell. The Index has been compiled by Mr. S. C. Ratcliff.

INTRODUCTION.

After most of this volume was in print, a large bundle of papers, mostly belonging to 1717 and 1718, was found at Windsor. The concluding part of the text, to make room for including these papers in this volume, was therefore transferred to *Vol. VI.* Many of these papers are duplicates of papers already calendared here and could be noticed in the text without material alterations. The calendar of the remainder forms the concluding pages of this volume and they will now be shortly noticed.

The first is from Mar to Sheldon sending him an account of Sheriffmuir, with Mar's journal from a little after the setting up of the Standard to the King's leaving Scotland (*p.* 527).

On 6 Jan., 1717, Mr. Downs presented to the King an account of his mission to England. He had delivered to Lord Arran and the Bishop of Rochester the particulars with which he was charged. The resolution of the King's not leaving Avignon without necessity was approved of by them, and the most proper place for his retreat was considered. The demand of the Swedish ministers for 50,000*l.* was thought impracticable, but 20,000*l.* was readily undertaken. Various difficulties, however, arose in the collection. Ten days before Downs left, Lord Arran and the Bishop knew positively of only 5,000*l.* in the latter's hands. The Bishop hoped that Lords Shrewsbury and Portmore might contribute largely. Mr. Cæsar hoped to raise 5,000*l.* more, and Menzies undertook to try some Roman Catholics. Mr. Downs discoursed about the schism controversy with the Nonjurors, who were willing to silence it for some time at least. He had delayed returning within six weeks, as he had been ordered, being desired to stay till positive assurance could be given of the 20,000*l.* The inclination of the people of England to restore the King and their hatred of the present government was represented as greater than ever, but, without some force to encourage them, their inclination would be ineffectual. Of foreign assistance that of the Swedes would be most acceptable, and, could it be procured, the King's friends were persuaded there was great probability of success (*p.* 527).

A long letter from Walkingshaw of Barrowfield (*p.* 533) relates the ill success of his negotiations at Vienna, as described in the Introduction to *Vol. IV.*, *p.* xxvi.

Instructions from the Earl of Oxford, dated 16–27 March (*p.* 537), amplify the advice in his letter of that date in the last volume (*p.* 146) and urge the importance of James'

marrying the Princess of Hesse, or, should that be impossible, the daughter of any prince. He also suggested that, should there be a battle, a picked body of two or three hundred horse should be held in reserve, till there should be opportunity of charging to where George was, and that they should give quarter to no great man, which, if James should be victor, would save him trials that would be sure to cause ill blood. General Sheldon observed that 300 chosen men could not well be spared and that, if such orders were given, it would bring more odium on James than if the persons lost their heads on a scaffold (*p.* 540). Oxford had no objection to Queen Mary's being consulted in everything (*p.* 538).

Mrs. Ogilvie (*p.* 540) on 2 April informs her husband of her arrival at Calais with Capt. Gordon, afterwards the well-known Russian admiral, and makes fun of his ignorance of every thing apart from his own profession. She describes how Lord Oxford refused overtures from King George, and the Bishop of Rochester's alarm when visited by Mr. Sayer, a Jacobite messenger.

On 22 May Sir Redmond Everard delivered at Paris the memorial alluded to in the Introduction to the last volume, *p.* xxix, from the Jacobite leaders in England. They regretted that no advices had been received for two months ; and described the irreconcilable division between the two Whig parties, one headed by the Elector and one by his son. The Tories, who held the balance, were courted by both. They projected making an address against any foreign war and hoped to induce the discontented Whigs to join them in bringing in a measure to disband or reduce the army (*p.* 543).

On 2 June (*p.* 545) a message in answer was sent over by George Kelly. The reason of not writing was that all letters from England forbade writing by the post. By the only way possible a person was sent to John Menzies with accounts of all that was known on the other side, to be communicated by him to other friends. Ormonde and Mar were in France, and a person was about to be sent to Charles XII. On his return, or if anything else material should happen, friends in England would be immediately informed.

The instructions to George Jerningham on his mission to Sweden are given on *p.* 546. He was to inform Charles XII that Ormonde was on his way to Sweden with full powers, and in the meantime he was to do his utmost to induce Charles to make peace with the Czar, to get him to accept James' mediation and to bring those three princes into an offensive and defensive alliance. If Charles refused or delayed to make peace with the Czar, he must press him to enter into a league with James alone.

On 8 June a long answer (*p.* 548) was prepared to the memorial brought by Sir R. Everard, giving a full account of all affairs and particularly of the negotiations with Charles XII and the Czar, and of James' matrimonial projects.

This answer was entrusted to Lord Glenorchy's governor, but never reached its destination, having been thrown into the sea by him for fear of the Custom House officers. Another copy was sent over by Mrs. Ogilvie (*Introduction to Vol. IV.*, *p.* xxx).

The letter drafted at Paris from James to Charles XII and sent to James for his signature (*Introduction to Vol. IV.*, *pp.* xxiii, xxiv) is given on *p.* 553.

Oxford's letter to Mar of 13–24 May, (calendared in *Vol. IV.*, *p.* 273) was accompanied by a message by Mrs. Ogilvie (*p.* 554). He mentions that his petition to be tried had been successful. He speaks of the trouble he had to keep the Bishop of Rochester in good humour and of the Bishop's jealousy at Ormonde's leaving James, which he took to be some stratagem of Mar and Oxford, and describes an interview between the Bishop and himself. He desired that Capt. Ogilvie should be the only channel of communication with himself and mentioned that Lord Orford had now sent for James' letter, which he had refused before, and warned Mar that Sir R. Everard was too young and captious to be trusted with affairs of importance.

The memorial from James Murray, by the direction of the Bishop of Rochester, said in the Introduction to *Vol. IV.*, *p.* xxx, to be missing, is given on *p.* 557. It describes the state of politics in England, the division between George and his son and the increasing disagreement among the Whigs, the prudent conduct of the King's friends, particularly Mr. Shippen, in keeping the Whigs divided and preventing the Tories from joining either of the Whig parties, and suggested that advances be made from the King to some of the ministers. The prosecution of the Bishop of Bangor and the prorogation of Convocation are mentioned.

The reply to this memorial, dated 1 Aug., with a postscript of the 12th, is given on *p.* 564. It mentions that Ormonde was a good way on his journey to Sweden, that Poniatowski had returned from Sweden, that a place for the meeting of the ministers of the Czar and Charles XII was being concerted, and that measures were taken for the King's interests against their meeting. It approved of the measures mentioned in the memorial for dividing the Whigs and improving the differences between George and his son for the King's advantage and inquired which of the ministers should be applied to as suggested in the memorial and recommended to the King's friends to provide a stock of money against any occasion that might offer for undertaking something for his service.

On 25 July Mar sent to Sparre, the Swedish ambassador at Paris, heads on the alteration of affairs since the former proposals and agreement (*p.* 560). A surprise was not now possible, but the Czar's good intentions for the King and his desire for peace with Sweden made any design against

the Elector more practicable. More money could now be promised and with more certainty. The King's interest in England and the divisions of the present government were increasing daily, and the army in England was reduced. The time for a descent must now be winter or early spring.

A letter from Thomas Heywood (*p.* 562) gives a further account of the prohibition by the French authorities of a celebration of the Communion at St. Germains according to the rites of the Church of England.

The opinion of Sir Edward Northey, the Attorney-General, on the Act of Indemnity is given on *p.* 571.

We now return to the regular series of papers from 1 Sept., 1717, to 28 Feb., 1718.

This period was spent by James at Urbino, except that he was for a short time in February at Fano, where there was a noble theatre and some of the best voices in the world (*p.* 385), to enjoy the operas and the carnival (*p.* 429). Though the house was a fair one, it was perched on a hill, without any garden (*p.* 454). The country was so mountainous that few places in the Highlands were not level countries in comparison. James took walks for half a mile or so, but it was on roads cut out on the sides of one hill to the top of another, where nothing was to be seen but hills on three sides and on the fourth side too down to the sea (*pp.* 239, 368). In January heavy snows kept the exiles prisoners in the palace (*pp.* 368, 454). No decent wine was to be had in the neighbourhood (*pp.* 313, 369). Music was Mar's chief amusement, and James often looked in and was learning to like it (*pp.* 239, 368, 454). He walked every day in the snow, while others were glad to keep indoors (*p.* 489). In order to get some indoor exercise Mar ordered battledores and shuttlecocks from Rome (*p.* 382). Above all, the place was so out of the world that by the time news arrived there it was out of date and things had completely changed (*pp.* 313, 458). A senator of Lucca was asked unofficially to propose that James should be allowed to reside there, but he declined, alleging that the place was too small and the country scarcely capable of providing for its inhabitants (*p.* 462).

As in the previous volumes, the importance of James' speedy marriage is frequently insisted on by his adherents. His friends in England would prefer a Protestant. If no proper person of that religion could be found, they suggested, if there was hope of a speedy restoration, it might be better to defer the marriage (*p.* 328). Mar replied that no suitable Protestant was to be found, that there was no hope of an immediate restoration, and that, if there was, it was better he should be married before embarking on such a dangerous enterprise (*p.* 483).

The affair of the Princess of Modena, to whom James seems to have been really attached, was quite at an end (*p.* 86), and Sir H. Stirling had given a bad report of the Princess of

Hesse. She was fat and appeared likely to grow more so, and was consequently not likely to have children, and had bad teeth, which gave cause to apprehend a bad breath, as to which the King was very particular. Finally, the King of of Sweden was supposed to have designs on her himself (*pp.* 116, 117). Tom Bruce's friend, de Wilda, suggested a niece of the Emperor's (*p.* 81), and Mar asked if de Wilda could be persuaded to undertake a journey to the Emperor about it (*p.* 134).

On 10 Oct. N.S. Dr. Erskine wrote from Riga to the Duke of Ormonde with a spontaneous offer from the Czar of one of his daughters in marriage, probably the eldest, Anna, afterwards Duchess of Holstein, who was then not grown up (*p.* 154). She was said to be 13, and her sister, afterwards the Empress Elizabeth, 11 (*p.* 229). When Ormonde's letter enclosing Dr. Erskine's reached Paris, Queen Mary immediately dispatched an express to James with it. She was certain that the match would have great advantages, but perhaps some inconveniences, if the King of Sweden and the Czar should not become friends and if it was true the daughter was only 13. The great point, therefore, was to know exactly her age, temper and constitution, and if she was healthy and good humoured, for which purpose she proposed that Ormonde should send two trusty persons to see her (*p.* 222). Richard Butler and Daniel O'Brien were suggested by Dillon (*p.* 229), who was of opinion that, if the young lady be of a pleasing, good figure and of a competent age, James could find none more suitable to his rank or who could contribute more to make his pretensions valuable (*p.* 227).

Mar wrote to Dr. Erskine on Christmas Eve (*p.* 311) that it was children that were wanted, the sooner the better, and their not coming at all would be ruinous. In James' situation an agreeable person was an important consideration. Mar wished that the daughter might answer all these requirements. If she did, he thought James could not match so happily elsewhere, but that it was reasonable he should be informed of her person before engaging himself. He was very fond of the thing. Mar hoped the affair might not be spun out to a great length and so disappoint other marriages that might do (*p.* 317). James thought that nothing should be said of the matter to England till more was known of the Czar's mind and the person of the girl (*p.* 374). Stories of the intended marriage, nevertheless, were current in England, but there the lady was reported to be the Duchess of Courland, afterwards the Empress Anne, the Czar's niece (*p.* 392). Ormonde wrote on 10 Feb. .that the Czar's eldest daughter was said to have been born before the marriage of her parents (*p.* 453). Early in March the Czar withdrew the offer, as appears by a letter calendared in the next volume.

Before news of this proposal reached Urbino, Mar instructed (Nov. 25) Charles Wogan, who had arrived at Paris from

Italy the 2nd of August, to go to Germany to look out for eligible princesses (*p.* 234), and particularly to report upon the daughter of Prince Lewis of Baden and a Princess of Saxony, cousin to the King of Poland. The former had been suggested by the King of Sicily to Mr. Booth, when he passed through Turin (*pp.* 223, 238, 428). From the description given by Wogan of her person, it may be suspected that that crafty prince, who always kept in view the fact that his wife was next to James in the legitimist succession, recommended her, because he thought it improbable she should bear children. The Princess of Saxony had apparently been suggested by Cardinal Albani, the Pope's nephew (*p.* 378), but a month later Mar wrote to Wogan that the project had been abandoned (*p.* 343). Wogan was to pass under the name of Germain, as one travelling for diversion or curiosity and so desirous of seeing the German courts. Mar in a postscript suggested his seeing Prince James Sobieski's daughters, if he could do so conveniently. Queen Mary, on account of the Czar's proposal, delayed sending Wogan (*p.* 300), but Mar wrote that he should be dispatched, for, in case the Czar's daughter proved unsatisfactory, it was good to be informed of others, to avoid losing time (*p.* 270). Wogan left Paris the end of January and was at Strassburg early in February (*p.* 433). He thence proceeded to the Courts of Baden Baden at Rastadt and Baden Durlach at Durlach, of which he gives an amusing description in his letter of 14 Feb. (*p.* 468). He contrasts the dull court of the widow who "spends her time entirely in sickness, devotion, or visiting her country house she has built in imitation of Marli, where she contrives to stuff all the womanish curiosities she can possibly think of," with the lewd court of Durlach where, though the Prince and his wife were separated, he endeavoured to make himself easy by the help of about 50 handsome wenches he kept constantly in good equipage. Wogan reported unfavourably of the Princess as being so dwarfish as to be unlikely to have children, but recommended the two daughters of the Countess of Furstemberg, whom he saw at Rastadt. The only drawback to the eldest was some redness about her nose and the upper part of her cheeks caused by some small pimples, and to the youngest that she was a little lank about the hips. Wogan observed her as narrowly as he could and had opportunity enough, for, as he was the finest dressed man in the company and a stranger, all eyes were upon him. Eight days later he wrote from Prague (*p.* 503) that he hoped to be at Ohlau, where Prince James Sobieski lived, before the end of the carnival.

Mar had arrived at Liége on 27 August only to find that his journey was in vain, the peace negotiations between Sweden and Russia having been transferred to Finland, as related in the last volume. He intended to have stayed in a chateau near Liége but, fearing he might be kidnapped by some of King George's people, he removed into the town,

where he lived very privately (*pp.* 3, 4). He stayed there till 24 Sept. (*p.* 90) drinking the waters, having waited a few days for Capt. and Mrs. Ogilvie, who brought letters from England (*p.* 65). He arrived at St. Denis on Friday, 1 Oct. (*p.* 90), and came to Paris next day, where he stayed at M. de Mezières' house (*p.* 93). The Regent had objected to his staying in Paris, but no place in the neighbourhood could be found for him (*pp.* 90, 91). He had an interview with Queen Mary on Sunday night (*p.* 98). M. de Mezières feared he might be seized by way of reprisal for Peterborough (*p.* 102). He left Paris on the 13th (*p.* 134), was at Lyons on the 21st, passed through Turin (*p.* 241) and Padua (*p.* 182), and was at Venice by 7 Nov. (*p.* 182). He amused himself there with seeing the place and hearing the music (*p.* 182). He wrote to the Duke of Queensberry that he had thought it wiser not to attempt to see him at Padua, giving reasons for the Duke's espousing the Jacobite cause (*p.* 182). A discreet answer was returned by the Duke's governor (*p.* 186). Mar arrived at Bologna on the 17th (*p.* 212), left it on the 20th (*p.* 218), and arrived at Urbino on the 22nd (*p.* 238).

Lady Mar parted from her husband at Liége and escorted by James Hamilton (*p.* 22) got to Brussels the end of September, reached Antwerp 1 Oct., and sailed from Rotterdam on the 23rd (*p.* 136). She met there Lord Cadogan "in a very comical way, he having been heartily refreshed and full of compliments" (*p.* 145). She was obliged to return to England to settle her affairs (*p.* 66).

The Introduction to *Vol. IV.* (*p.* xxv) mentions that the peace negotiations between Russia and Sweden in Holland had been interrupted in consequence of the arrest in Denmark of General Rank, the plenipotentiary empowered by the King of Sweden. However, the Czar granted three months to supply the want and, if the reasons for delay could not soon be removed, it was proposed that the negotiations be transferred to Finland. Though Rank was released, Mar feared that the negotiations would be postponed till the expiration of the time allowed by the Czar (*p.* 43), who was still in Holland the beginning of September (*p.* 4), but left soon afterwards and passed through Danzig on his way to Riga the beginning of October (*p.* 95).

Ormonde was at Prague on his way to Sweden before the middle of August. He decided to send Jerningham and Sheridan to Sweden and Daniel O'Brien to Danzig to wait there till he arrived himself, which he expected to do 26 August. He intended to stay at Danzig till he heard by Sheridan how Jerningham was received in Sweden (*pp.* 4, 13), and till he was informed how matters would terminate betwixt the Czar and the King of Sweden (*p.* 31). Mar decided to send Sir H. Stirling after the Czar, who would see Ormonde at Danzig and prevent him and Dr. Erskine falling out, and would likewise be a spur to the latter. Sparre thought

Ormonde should not go to Sweden till he heard from those he had sent there, but said nothing against Jerningham's being sent (*pp.* 36, 43). At the end of September the Czar stayed two nights at Danzig on his way to Riga, whither Ormonde was to follow him and stay there till he received an answer from Jerningham. Ormonde had an interview with Dr. Erskine, and in consequence Jerningham was sent at once to Sweden. Ormonde resolved to remain in the North till the treaty was concluded (*pp.* 95, 96). It was reported (*p.* 392) that he had a narrow escape at Danzig of being captured by the English. He arrived at Mittau, the capital of Courland, on 23 Oct. (*p.* 176), where he found letters from Dr. Erskine suggesting that, if Sweden would not undertake the restoration, proposals should be made to Maréchal d'Uxelles, the French foreign minister, and his party that they might oblige the Regent to make a descent from France and, if peace was made with Sweden, the Czar promised to send 20,000 men to Rostock to oblige King George to return to Hanover and to prevent Holland sending assistance to England. The Czar desired that Ormonde and his party should not come to Riga but should remain at Mittau (*pp.* 154, 155), where they spent the rest of the winter. The governor was very civil and would have given Ormonde a guard, but he declined several of his civilities, fearing it would make too much noise (*p.* 513). Jerningham had parted from Ormonde on 15 October at Königsberg to embark for Sweden (*p.* 154), but nothing more was heard of him during the period comprised in this volume (*p.* 513). On 27 February Ormonde received a letter dated the 21st from Sir H. Stirling at Petersburg (*p.* 499), informing him that Dr. Erskine had written to him that the Czar had received complaints from England that Ormonde was protected in his country. To avoid the ill consequences that might happen on that account, the Czar offered that, if Ormonde went to Sweden, he would convey him in the same manner he did Görtz, being afraid that, if he stayed longer where he was, it might spoil the whole affair. Stirling replied that it was impossible for Ormonde to do so, since it must be attended with as great or greater inconveniences than staying where he was. Till he heard from Jerningham, it was impossible to know whether he would be received as a friend or an enemy. Though his person might be safe, yet his being rebutted in Sweden would infallibly dispirit the English Jacobites. If the Czar proposed a safe and more out-of-the-way place, Stirling did not doubt Ormonde would go there. Dr. Erskine had, as yet, no news about the treaty, but Görtz was concerned in it, and there were high expectations of its success, but for fear of spies the strictest enquiry was made, and it was with the greatest difficulty that any person was allowed to go to or from the place of treaty. Ormonde was surprised and embarrassed by

this letter, but considered that by Stirling's answer he had some time to consider what to do (*p.* 513). It was reported at Vienna in February that the King of Sweden had accepted Danzig as the place for the peace congress and would send his plenipotentiaries there as soon as the preliminaries were settled (*pp.* 434, 451). Ormonde pressed for power to answer the King of Sweden as to what sum he would receive from James, and as to the place and time of payment (*p.* 453).

The letter of Mar to James Murray of 1 and 12 Aug. calendared in *Vol. IV.*, *p.* 486, with the enclosed answer to the Second Memorial sent by him by the Bishop of Rochester's directions (*p.* 564) was still in Menzies' hands on 7 Sept. (*p.* 23), Murray being a great way from London, and both Lord Oxford and the Bishop of Rochester having refused to open it. Finally, authority was received from Murray to open it, with directions how to obtain the keys of the ciphers. Very few understood the answer to the memorial, which very few had seen or heard of (*p.* 98). Lord Oxford was uneasy at the delay, which kept him in London. He was also mortified that so many papers had been sent to other people of which he was ignorant. On the other hand Lord Arran and the Bishop were dissatisfied with Lord Oxford for not communicating to them his news from abroad, but their receiving the account sent by Dillon by Mr. Jemison *alias* Scot before any other in England pleased them extremely, so they now seemed united and reconciled to each other. Sir R. Everard, Ormonde's agent in England, sent Dillon word that the Bishop and Lord Arran expected he should inform them of the King's affairs by particular messages to them, though they were well inclined to have a good understanding with Oxford and his party and would do all they could to continue in concert with them. On this Dillon desired to know the King's pleasure. He intended to say nothing of the matter to Mar for fear of giving any new occasion of jealousy (*pp.* 53, 54, 228). On 9 October Mar wrote from Paris to Oxford and the Bishop expressing his satisfaction at the harmony amongst the King's friends in England (*pp.* 113, 115). From the latter he asked for further explanations as to what he had said about the expectations of the Roman Catholics being raised so unaccountably and asked his opinion how to put a stop to it. Mar also wrote to Lord Orrery on Anne Oglethorpe's suggestion, proposing that he should join James' party (*pp.* 122, 123).

Mar was annoyed by the perverted reports based on Dillon's message to England by Mr. Jemison calendared in *Vol. IV.*, *p.* 520 (*p.* 68), but was satisfied on Dillon's showing him a copy of the message (*p.* 124).

In anticipation of the meeting of Parliament, which was on 21 Nov., O.S. (*p.* 248), Dillon sent in October by George Kelly a message to Lord Arran and the Bishop arguing that it was most material to break the treaty between England and

France and therefore suggesting that, as he was informed a promise had been given in the Regent's name for the recall of the French Protestants to France, a vote for an address might be carried asking King George to insist on its fulfilment. If he refused, he might be charged with refusing to propagate the Protestant religion ; if he complied, the Regent would be unable to grant his request and the French nation would perhaps be so incensed as to insist on his breaking off all dealings with King George (*pp.* 150, 195). Mar highly approved of this project (*p.* 323), which Mr. Shippen was to have managed, if he had not been sent to the Tower (*p.* 325).

Menzies wrote that, unless Walpole and the Tories united to form a majority, all would be in vain. They lost their opportunity the last session, and King George got the money he required and avoided any further reduction of the army (*p.* 222).

On 19–30 Nov. James Murray complained (*p.* 246) of the delays in the transmission of correspondence. Mar's letter of 9 October for example had not left Paris for three weeks and did not arrive in London before 15–26 November. An amendment to the address for inserting "after strengthening the Protestant interest" "so far as is consistent with the laws made for the security of the Church of England," was rejected, which Murray hoped might convince the nation of the real intention of the Whigs and might inflame the people, the Church being a tender point. Murray suggested that use might be made of the opposition to the Baltic and Mediterranean squadrons on the part of the discontented Whigs and Tories. The real ground would be the desire of gaining popularity by reducing public expenses, but it might be represented to the Kings of Sweden and Spain in such manner as to lay them under obligations to the Jacobites. If assurances were given that this service would increase the King of Spain's friendship for James and procure the latter 40 or 50,000*l.* those gentlemen would pursue any measure thought most conducive to that King's interest (*p.* 602).

The hopes of the Jacobites were raised by the quarrel between King George and his son, arising from the insult given by the latter to the Duke of Newcastle on 28 November O.S. Numerous letters from London give full details of the incident and its consequences.

On 15 and 16 December James wrote to the Bishop of Rochester and Lord Oxford about his affairs in general (*pp.* 278, 281), and particularly asking their advice whether he should nominate any person to a cardinalate, as his turn was now approaching. Mar's opinion was that the English would not like his having more to do with the Court of Rome than he must, and the more they saw him in favour there the less they would like it, so that, unless he should reap some considerable advantage by recommending a cardinal, they

would not approve of it (*p.* 322). He also expressed to Lord Arran his value for him (*p.* 280).

A reduction of the army to 12,000 men was defeated by a majority of 50. Some account of that debate and of one on the disbanding of some dragoon and foot regiments is given on *pp.* 301, 302.

Lord Orrery replied on 11–22 December to Mar's letter (*p.* 305). He described the generally favourable disposition of the country, but said that a restoration could not be effected without considerable foreign forces. Some that would be willing to join in shaking off the present bond yet had terrible apprehensions about religion. He had great hopes of gaining the Archbishop of York and others, if he had something of authority from Mar to make use of when proper (*p.* 336).

James replied in February (*p.* 446) that his religion ought not to occasion any alarm, since his own private opinion neither had, would, nor indeed could hinder him from giving all reasonable satisfaction on that head, and Mar added that James had said enough in the enclosed to make Orrery easy about it (*p.* 457).

The Tories were blamed for the slackness of their attendance in Parliament. About 70 had not come to town, and the day the supply was voted for the Army many of them were in bed and near a dozen were dining and drinking with Mr. Shippen in the Tower (*p.* 307).

On 14–25 December the Bishop of Rochester wrote a long letter to Mar (*p.* 326), and also forwarded through James Murray a long memorial (*p.* 609) giving an account of the state of politics in England, and James Murray and Mr. Cæsar (*pp.* 326, 330) also wrote on the same day. The former suggested that the recent divisions might change the Regent's policy. His aim was to succeed to the Crown in case the young King of France died. The interest of England, whoever might be King there, must be always on his side, as it could never suffer France and Spain to be united. Might not he think it his interest to restore the King, as thereby the divisions would be ended, which made it impossible for England to assist him effectually? The latter gave an account of the strength and distribution of the army, and suggested Spain might be induced to send over 7 or 8,000 men, which would be sufficient, by a promise of the cession of Gibraltar and Port Mahon.

On the 7th of January James wrote a long letter to the Bishop of Rochester (*p.* 370), of which he enclosed a copy to Ormonde (*p.* 372), regretting that apparently his diffidence in Mar was very great. But too many of those about him at Avignon had endeavoured to breed discord between Ormonde and Mar. James had convinced Ormonde of the malice and emptiness of such slanders, but feared that from their long continuance they might have taken effect with some. He desired the Bishop to tell him sincerely if he had anything to

say against Mar's honesty, and if he really desired not to have anything to do with him. In the first case, James believed he could clear it, in the second it was just that everyone should have their own canals of business. If Mar be thought improper to be secretary, whom did the Bishop propose to put in his place or who would accept it, when it was so hard to please in it? Mar would not stand in anybody's way, should there be a restoration.

Dillon however was of opinion (*p.* 424) that Ormonde, the Bishop and Arran would highly regret Mar's withdrawal from James' service. All James' true friends on both sides of the water were of the same opinion and none more steadfastly than Dillon himself, who notwithstanding imagined that his corresponding with friends in England might not be satisfactory to Mar. If so, he begged James to name some other person for that purpose.

James was pleased to find (*p.* 481) that by the Bishop's letter to Mar of 14–25 December his letter of 7 January was useless enough. He did not repent, however, having written it, since he would thereby know his sentiments on some points. James had previously written to Ormonde to the same effect (*p.* 432).

In case a war should break out in Italy and France, as obliged by the Treaty of Utrecht, sent 16,000 men to the King of Sicily, it was thought that General Dillon might be employed there. If so, it would be impossible to find one person to correspond with Ormonde and the Bishop of Rochester and who had the Regent's confidence and access to him as he had (*p.* 403).

It was decided to employ James Murray, if Dillon went to Italy, and he was accordingly ordered to go to Paris (*p.* 481) to carry on the correspondence, and another person would be found fit to do business with the Regent, who might act in concert with Murray (*p.* 486). Law, the financier, was thought of as a person to take Dillon's place with the Regent, but there was time enough to determine that, when the Queen's and Dillon's opinions were received and it was known positively whether Dillon was to go or not (*p.* 492). Law had already promised to use his influence with the Regent to get the arrears of the Queen's pension paid and had advanced her 50,000 *livres* (*pp.* 354, 355). In February James and Mar wrote to thank Law for his services (*pp.* 493, 494). Murray might first come to Urbino to give an account of English affairs and then return to Paris to take up his duties (*p.* 486). As Dillon did not go to Italy, none of these arrangements proved necessary, but James Murray went to Urbino, as will appear in the next volume.

One of James' principal objects was to raise money, to enable him to supply the King of Sweden and the Czar, should they undertake to assist him, which both had been told they might expect (*pp.* 115, 478, 482). Mar in October suggested

to Oxford that ten or twenty of the most substantial Jacobites might be got to advance the necessary sum, as the inconveniences of making a general collection were manifest on the ground of publicity (*p.* 114). James Murray suggested that, if Lord Oxford had a mind, he could procure at least 20,000*l.* If he declined, Mar could judge of his inclinations, which Murray had long suspected to be none other than to be well with the Jacobites and so to be able to assume to himself the merit of the services of others without running any risk himself (*p.* 247). Mar was puzzled by this suggestion (*pp.* 319, 321, 415), for Oxford had not and never had much money himself, and had always advised against any attempt to procure it in England as being impossible to succeed, and as doing more harm than good by the unavoidable discovery it would cause. Murray had never liked Oxford, and this might be a design to make the King put on him a thing he would not do. Mar thought that the devil was in people in England that they would not agree, when nothing almost but their doing so could effect what they all wished for. Mar wrote to Murray (*p.* 416) that he had long known Oxford and his ways and "though, when I was about to begin the trade openly, . . . I had reason to think he wished well to it, yet I was far from trusting him with any thing of it, seeing those I was in concert with did not . . . I cannot doubt of his fidelity to the company or of his declining any service that can be expected of him towards it, so far as prudence will permit. . . . At his first owning himself to be in the interest of the company the advice he gave the chief director of employing and trusting the Bishop of Rochester principally, with whom he had not formerly been very well, and of endeavouring to gain Nottingham, who all knew was the person hated him most, shows that, as he was willing to pass over all personal quarrels for the good of the company, so does his offering at the same time to give all assistance to the Bishop his sincerity, since by that he put himself entirely in his power."

Two interesting facts appear from this passage. (1) That Oxford was not privy to the rising of 1715. (2) That it was by his advice that the Bishop of Rochester was employed as the chief manager of James' affairs in England.

The Bishop of Rochester was very cautious about having anything to do with the collection of money (*p.* 287), yet ventured to write in December to two gentlemen about it (*p.* 330). He and his friends were very anxious to know the King of Sweden's answer, in order to proceed with the collection (*p.* 361).

A private message was sent over by the Bishop early in January by George Kelly (printed in the *Stuart Papers*, *p.* 19, note) as follows :—The Bishop's name was so publicly and indiscreetly made use of in the last money affair that he thinks it highly improper and very dangerous for him to undertake

that matter now, and therefore recommends Dillon to get Queen Mary to write to Oxford to take on him that part of the service and likewise to enclose to him the list of names the bearer carries (printed on *p.* 456). If he does not undertake the business in general, he cannot with any colour deny making application to those gentlemen in particular, because they are all under his immediate influence and each of them is very well able to contribute. In the meantime the Bishop and Lord Arran will do what lies in their power, but he is very sure that, if Oxford comes to know they are concerned in this service, he will decline it, which must be a detriment, since nobody but he can apply with success to the said gentlemen. As next session, when most of the King's friends will be in town, is the best time, the Bishop's opinion is that Queen Mary would do well to send instructions without delay to Oxford. Mr. Shippen had thoughts of undertaking the money business, had not his confinement so unluckily happened.

Queen Mary should be asked if the Duke of Shrewsbury had made lately any applications to her or the King, because the Bishop had been told that he said that, were he sure the King had any good project on foot, and he had a secure person to deal with, he would advance 10,000*l.* himself and engage that another should do the same. The Bishop never received any message from him to this purpose, nor was there any intimacy between them, so it would be very improper for him to take any steps, yet he thought the Queen would do well to find a proper method of applying to him. (Any chance of help from Shrewsbury was terminated by his death (*p.* 503) in February.)

It was also recommended that the Queen should thank Lady Petre for what she had done, and let her know that her further assistance was required, and write another letter to the same purpose to the Duke of Norfolk, and also send two blank powers for raising money, one for Lord Arran to be used with such Protestants as he thought fit and another for any person he and the Duke of Norfolk should think proper to be employed among the Roman Catholics.

Queen Mary was very unwilling to write to Lord Oxford, yet, if she did not, the opportunity of the session would be lost. It was very plain that the Bishop would have Lord Oxford as deeply engaged in the money affair as himself, and Dillon apprehended that the want of a good understanding between them might be a great detriment to the King's interest (*p.* 395).

Apparently Queen Mary did not write, but the powers desired were sent from Urbino on 12 Feb. (*p.* 467), and the same day Mar wrote to Oxford requesting him to use his influence with the persons mentioned in the list sent through Kelly (*p.* 455). Mar regretted that there was not a better understanding between Oxford and the Bishop (*p.* 463).

Mar also wrote to Menzies to apply to Shrewsbury and Lord Portmore, as Ormonde might call upon any day for the money he had promised to the Czar and the King of Sweden (*p.* 478).

Early in January James and Mar wrote to Capt. Straiton, Lords Eglinton and Balmerino, the Bishop of Edinburgh, Sir John Erskine and Lockhart of Carnwath urging that an attempt should be made to collect money in Scotland. Straiton was ordered to give 100*l.* to the Bishop of Edinburgh and 50*l.* each to Colonel Urquhart and Robin Murray, Abercairney's brother (*pp.* 349, 350, 357, 364–367).

There were hopes also of getting some money from Ireland (*p.* 358).

All through this volume run complaints of Menzies not giving a complete account of what he had done with the money entrusted to him by the Bishop of Rochester (*p.* 92). Mar complaining that about 1,000*l.* remained in his hands unaccounted for (*pp.* 474, 475, 476). A letter in the next volume however clears Menzies of dishonesty.

Lord Seaforth too had never repaid the money sent over from France, which came to his hands after James had left Scotland (*pp.* 8, 360).

The great offers made by Francia the Jew and some other persons who would not be named proved illusory. At first they only desired Queen Mary's promise that what they gave should be applied for the restoration and no other use. But, when it came to the point of placing some of the money in Queen Mary's hands, they put such leading questions, that, were they answered, they would know the main secret of the King's affairs before any of their money was touched (*p.* 14). In December Francia wrote that his friend, instead of paying Queen Mary part of what was promised, intended first to go to the King and then to return (*p.* 287).

The 80,000*l.* promised to James by the Pope the previous summer, which Mar in September thought good (*p.* 45), three months later he thought likely to fail (*p.* 314). In February James wrote through Cardinals Imperiali and Gualterio (*pp.* 443, 445) and afterwards to Cardinals Paulucci and Albani (*p.* 496) pressing the Pope to fulfil his promise. He did not ask that the money should be put into his hands, provided he was assured in writing that it was ready whenever he should ask for it.

In this difficulty James decided on applying to Spain, and on 27 Jan. sent Cardinal Gualterio a memoir to be forwarded, if he approved, through Cardinal Aquaviva to Cardinal Alberoni. The memoir is printed on *p.* 616 and the letters to the two Cardinals on *pp.* 408, 410. In the memoir James, after touching on the state of parties in England and the general situation in Europe, makes a merit of having instructed his supporters to oppose in Parliament the sending of an English fleet to the Mediterranean. Unless however

he could send them some general assurance of the King of Spain's favourable disposition towards himself, he feared he would not in future be able to render him the like services. The policy of the governing party tended to favour what was most opposite to the King of Spain. Another consideration perhaps animated the Whigs against him, namely that the Prince of the Asturias was the fourth in lawful succession to the Crown after James himself, and the King of France being an only child and also the Prince of Savoy, they feared but little from those who had their own kingdoms, but, the Prince of the Asturias having brothers, his case was different.

James then divulged the favourable intentions towards himself of both the Czar and the King of Sweden but, though they were resolved to undertake the restoration, they were hindered by want of money. The necessary sum could not be raised in England, notwithstanding the willingness of James' friends, without such a noise as would ruin the project. Yet James had promised to furnish the two Northern princes with 100,000*l.*, whenever it should be called for, in order to undertake the restoration, and now, according to the advices from the North, he might be daily called on for the fulfilment of his promise. He therefore begged the King of Spain to give him an assurance in writing that he had such a sum ready to be given him, whenever the Northern powers should require it. James then enlarged on the advantages the King of Spain would probably obtain by such an action.

In his letter to Gualterio James gives his reasons for the form in which he had drawn the memoir and particularly observes that he had not mentioned Gibraltar, as it was not in his power to make such an offer positively and, if such an offer were known, it would shock the English, but the memoir showed plainly enough his inclination to favour the King of Spain, if he would enter into the treaty.

James in his reflections on the memoir (*p.* 620) gives further reasons why he had drawn up the memoir in its actual form, particularly defending his apparent breach of trust in divulging to Spain the secret of the North.

On one copy of the memorial is endorsed by James Alberoni's answer to Cardinal Aquaviva, received 19 March. "He begs him to tell the friend that *Nondum advenit plenitudo temporis*, a little while and they will see that proper measures will be taken to serve him."

The principal resources of the exiled Court were the pension of 50,000 *livres* a month from the Court of France to the Queen, out of which 12,000 *livres* a month were paid to James, if he required it, and 5,000 Roman crowns a quarter from the Pope, the Roman crown equalling 5 Bologna *livres*, 6 of which were equivalent to 5 French *livres* (*pp.* 542, 616). The total annual income would be therefore 600,000 French *livres* and 100,000 Bologna *livres*, equivalent to about 83,000 French *livres*, or a total of 683,000 French *livres*, or in English money,

taking the *livre* at 15*d.*, between 42,000*l.* and 43,000*l.* The French pension was however paid very irregularly (*pp.* 404, 498), though the Regent gave the Queen assurances in October of paying all he owed her (*p.* 133), and consequently the allowances to the exiled Jacobites were much in arrear (*p.* 594). In October Mr. Dicconson sent an account of how the 50,000 *livres* allowed to the Queen were employed, and suggested that the pension list should be lessened by cutting off those who could go home (*p.* 593). James however found that none could safely do so till February twelvemonth, and, as no retrenchment could be made without great inconveniency and clamour, gave his opinion that things should go on as at present till February twelvemonth, with reasons to show it was possible (*p.* 600). A further account by Dicconson carried up to 31 Jan., 1718, showed a balance due from the King to the Queen of 89,333 *livres* (*p.* 425).

Several letters occur from distressed Jacobites asking for relief.

The suspension of the sittings of Convocation in consequence of what is known as the Bangorian controversy caused great discontent among the High Church party and particularly among the Nonjurors. Dr. Leslie suggested that James should take the opportunity of giving assurances of his intention of maintaining the security of the Church and her freedom of action in her own sphere in like manner as had been done with regard to the Church of Scotland in 1681 (*pp.* 169, 170, 174). James approved of the suggestion, and wrote on 29 Nov. the letter to Dr. Leslie calendared on *p.* 242, stating that he understood that the power of the Keys had ever been thought an essential right of the Church of England, so that she might inquire into the doctrines of her members and inflict ecclesiastical censures. The civil government's putting a stop to such proceedings was to take away that undoubted right of the Church which James declared that, if restored, he was firmly resolved to maintain. At the same time he repeated his assurances of maintaining to the Church all her just rights and privileges and of giving such further security on that head as should seem good to his first Parliament. Mar in enclosing this letter desired that copies of it might be forwarded to England (*p.* 252). Leslie and all to whom he had showed the letter, highly approved of it, and he forwarded copies of it to England (*p.* 346). From a letter in the next volume, it appears that it gave great satisfaction there.

Partly on account of Father Inese having, in a French translation of James' letter, put a false interpretation on certain passages, which in James' opinion might injure him in England, James at the end of February desired that he should take no further part in his affairs. His chief reason however, he declared in a letter of 28 February to Father Gaillard, the Queen's confessor (*p.* 513), was "que je ne voiois que trop par les manœvures qu'il faisoit . . . il ne pouvoit

manquer de me brouiller avec la Reine . . . qu'il prennoit avec elle les memes mesures qu'il a pris autres fois avec moy pour me prevenir contre elle, et qu'il faisoit tout ce qu'il pouvoit indirectement pour porter la Reine a des mesures qui ne pouvoient que la rendre elle meme desagreable dans mon pays . . . . Comme je ne puis douter que M. Inese ne fasse de son mieux a present pour la prevenir contre moy en sa faveur, je vous conjure . . . de luy decouvrir la droiture et la sincerité de mes sentimens et de mes actions. . . . Elle scait aussi bien que moy que les qualités de fils et de maitre ne sont nullement incompatibles, . . . que je les ay toujours allié sans interesser ni mon respect ni ma tendresse pour elle, et que, comme elle est au dessus de tout autre, et qu'elle n'a rien de commun avec eux, je suis aussi le maitre de disposer des autres comme bon me semble pour mon service."

The whole of this letter deserves attention on account of the insight it gives into James' principles. He observes, "I am Catholic, but I am King and all my subjects of whatever religion are to be equally protected. I am King but, as the Pope himself said to me, not apostle ; I am not obliged to convert my subjects except by my example, nor to show an apparent partiality to the Catholics, which would serve only to injure them in the long run."

Negotiations still went on, mainly through Fanny Oglethorpe, with the Earl of Ilay and his brother, the Duke of Argyle. She received a laconic answer in October from the former accepting the pardon, which she forwarded to Mar (*p.* 137), begging it might be returned to her, for fear, should Mar's papers be taken, of its ruining Ilay. This perhaps explains why none of Ilay's letters have been found among the Stuart papers. A second, also a laconic, letter was forwarded to Mar on 24 November by Fanny Oglethorpe, which she thought was on the whole satisfactory. She thought it odd that he had not mentioned his brother, but her brother-in-law, M. de Mezières, said it was impossible he had not shown him the papers, and, had he not approved it, he would have returned a different answer. She suggested the terms in which Mar should write to Ilay. To this Mar did not agree, but proposed that she should write to him expostulating on " his laconic dark way and representing it was not reasonable for him to expect more till he opened a little further or he and his brother showed by their actions that they were in earnest and might be relied on " (*p.* 284).

Mar had also in July written to James Murray (*Vol. IV.*, *p.* 441) suggesting he should approach the two brothers. From Mar's letter to Murray of 9 October (*p.* 119) it appears that his account of his interview with Ilay gave a clearer view of his way of thinking than was agreable. However, Mar thought they should not be neglected. In December Murray had an hour's discourse with Ilay (*p.* 327) informing him that he did so by commission. Ilay answered that he

was determined to be quiet, that, if his inclinations led him to do otherwise, he was unable to do service in another way, but that there was nothing in the Parliament's way he would not do. His brother was entirely in these sentiments, and no consideration should prevail on him to serve the Elector of Hanover or his son, from whom he was now happily disengaged, but he was too much aware of the designs of his enemies to give them any handle to execute them.

Lord Orrery also had a discourse with the two brothers, and believed it very feasible to bring them into the Jacobite interest (*p.* 336).

Fanny Oglethorpe offered in February to go over to see Ilay (*p.* 501), thinking he might have some project he did not dare to communicate but by word of mouth.

As was mentioned in the Introduction to *Vol. IV.*, Ilay's conversion to the Jacobite interest was thought so certain, that on 10 March, 1718, a patent was passed creating him an Earl of England.

Some Jacobites in England advised that proposals should be made to Lord Cadogan (*p.* 24). Mar, though not sanguine of success (*p.* 67), thought such an advertisement ought not to be neglected, and accordingly wrote the letter given on *p.* 50, arguing that it was his interest to promote the restoration. As Mar expected, his letter had no effect, though Cadogan bragged of his having received a letter from James (*p.* 454).

The Abbé Gualtier informed Inese that he had heard from a friend in England that it might be advisable for James to apply to Walpole. Inese replied that, if the friend could contrive that the motion came first from Walpole to the King, that would be much more natural than for him to apply to one who had ever shown himself his enemy. The friend should, as if from himself, try to find out how Walpole was affected to James and whether he would receive an application from him and advise Gualtier accordingly (*p.* 158). Mar approved of this answer, which Inese might inform Gualtier was also approved of by James (*p.* 240). Mar doubted much of Walpole's honesty, so greater proofs of his sincerity should be required from him than persons of a better character. In this view Inese concurred (*p.* 311), and thought that Gualtier was either imposed on himself or would impose on the Jacobites.

An account of an interview with Pulteney, afterwards Walpole's great rival, is given on *p.* 458. Though he spoke very civilly of James and expressed his concern for him personally, he showed no inclination to espouse his interest.

Sir William Wyndham on 12–23 December expressed his concern that his former humble acknowledgements had never reached James, having been destroyed with other letters, and regretted that Bolingbroke's subsequent conduct had but too much justified his dismissal (*p.* 309). James Murray

found Brinsden, Bolingbroke's secretary, at Wyndham's house, his errand being to justify his master's conduct, he being entrusted with facts and papers to place it in the most favourable light (*p.* 157). James Murray happened to be there and by speaking plain English on the subject put Brinsden into as great confusion as he ever saw anybody in. Fanny Oglethorpe had a story that Brinsden had been unmercifully beaten and had had his nose cut off (*p.* 304). There were ill-founded reports that Bolingbroke himself was in London (*pp.* 236, 245), at which the Jacobites were much alarmed (*p.* 209). His apology for his conduct was said to be ready for the press (*p.* 285). Inese remembered that, on his return to Paris from Lorraine after seeing James for the first time, he had praised him highly, saying he had never met with a person of his age of more judgment and penetration. Inese thought it probable that he had written in the same manner to his friends in England, who had by James Murray engaged him to enter in James' service, and suggested that, if any such letters could be recovered and produced, nothing would more confound him and stop his mouth (*p.* 256).

On the other hand proposals from King George to Ormonde and Mar are alluded to (*p.* 45).

The quarrel between Lords Seaforth and Huntly (now become Duke of Gordon) about their conduct in the late rising continued with unabated bitterness. Each prepared a defence of his conduct, which was sent to James, but they were dissuaded from publishing them (*pp.* 224, 360). That of the Duke is not apparently among the papers, that of Lord Seaforth is given on *p.* 196, being a very full narrative of the whole of his proceedings. On the other hand General Echlin circulated a paper in the Duke's favour (*p.* 174), which Seaforth declared to be false so far as it related to himself (*p.* 411).

The Duke of Gordon himself went abroad the end of August and, after visiting some of his mother's relations at Bruges, Ghent and Brussels, passed through Lille, where he asserted to Dr. Abercrombie he had done all the service he could to the Jacobites at home (*p.* 28). Gordon of Glenbucket vindicated his conduct and threw all the blame on Seaforth. Dr. Abercrombie understood that the Duke's people were giving out that Mar was as guilty of secret and clandestine capitulations as Seaforth (*p.* 30). Though he was near Urbino when in Italy, he neither went to see James nor wrote to him, and dissuaded Glenbucket from waiting on him (*pp.* 360, 391). He left Paris on his return to London on 24 December (*p.* 339).

The close of the last volume mentions the arrival of the Earl of Peterborough at Paris and the reports that he was going to Italy to direct an attempt on the life of James. He left Paris on 21 August, arrived at Turin on the 27th, where he saw Madame Royale, but not the King. He left on the

29th, but instead of travelling by Alessandria and Piacenza he rode from the first place to Novi, from which he took a post chaise to Genoa, and embarking there landed at Sestri, from which he proceeded to Parma (*pp.* 573, 576). The reason he gave for taking this circuitous route was to avoid the Emperor's dominions, Mr. Addison having desired him to do so on behalf of King George on account of the improper language he had formerly employed in Italy with regard to the Emperor (*p.* 576). Travelling through Parma and Modena he arrived at Bologna on Sept. 6th (*p.* 580). News of his arrival at Bologna reached Urbino on the 10th by an express sent by Sir John O'Brien (*p.* 574). James wrote immediately to Cardinal Origo, the Legate of Bologna, requesting him to arrest Peterborough with all his servants and papers. After all that had been written to him on the subject he could not do less for his own security, though he would be delighted if he could justify himself. He was to be kept in safe custody but was to be treated with all the respect due to a person of his rank (*p.* 27). James wrote on the 13th to the Pope (*p.* 41) and to Cardinal Gualterio (*p.* 581) giving his reasons for his action. Peterborough was accordingly arrested on the 11th to his great surprise and confined in Fort Urbano (*p.* 574). He indignantly urged the improbability of the crime with which he was charged (*p.* 574), and requested that General Sheldon might be sent to have an interview with him (*p.* 577). Sheldon was accordingly sent on 2 October, his journey having been delayed by bad weather (*p.* 585). His instructions are given on *p.* 585, and long accounts of his interview with Peterborough on *pp.* 588–593. Peterborough requested that he might be removed to a house in Bologna or elsewhere under a guard, the air of Fort Urbano being considered unwholesome, till he had proved his innocence by persons the King and Queen could not but credit, naming the Regent, the Dukes of Parma and Modena and the Duc d'Aumont (*p.* 588). James consented that he should stay near Reggio on his parole, till his innocence should be proved (*p.* 137). Peterborough objected to this proposal, on which James offered to allow him to reside in the Duchy of Parma. If he refused, he was to be held to his original proposal of Bologna (*pp.* 146, 147). Peterborough finally preferred to remain at Bologna (*p.* 618). The Pope, being afraid of English reprisals on Peterborough's behalf, requested James to release him from his parole, which James accordingly did (14 November), though he had not given him the satisfaction he had promised (*pp.* 205, 206).

The Pope was alarmed by further news from Paris, and requested James to ask Queen Mary to employ all her credit with the French Court to avert English intervention (*p.* 242). Dillon applied to the Maréchal d'Uxelles, and showed him the King's and the Queen's letters. The Maréchal said that the Regent would do all he could to serve the Pope, and that he did not doubt his good offices

with the Court of England would be effectual. Dillon thought the Maréchal's willingness proceeded from a desire of making a merit of services the Pope stood in no need of, no English fleet being fitted for the Mediterranean (*p.* 334). When Mar passed through Bologna, civil letters were interchanged between him and Peterborough, in which the latter expressed his conviction that he would not have been arrested, and that matters would have been better adjusted, had Mar been at Urbino (*pp.* 215, 216). Peterborough left for Venice on 2 December (*p.* 253), and the last place for Paris on New Year's Day (*p.* 353). It appears that the original warning against Peterborough came through Anne Oglethorpe from Lord Oxford (*pp.* 281, 324, 325, 338). The Bishop of Rochester did everything to discountenance the report of Peterborough's design against James, and had everywhere declared his opinion of it as an idle, groundless tale (letter of 14–25 Dec. in the *Stuart Papers*, *p.* 11). On the other hand Lord Orrery, the Duke of Shrewsbury and others agreed that a message ought to have been sent and that the King acted right, for Peterborough was capable of anything (*p.* 338). Peterborough was most anxious to discover who had given information against him, and was enraged against them, so Mar wrote to Fanny Oglethorpe to put her sister, Madame de Mezières, on her guard (*pp.* 237, 241, 324, 325), as the consequences might be terrible. It would have been easy to put him on another scent, since the news came from several other hands the following posts (*p.* 326).

The presumption of Peterborough's designs was supported by the report in Paris (*p.* 3) that Count Douglas, who had been concerned in the attempt on James at Nonancourt in 1715, had proceeded towards Italy (*p.* 571). James had requested the Legate at Bologna to arrest this person, should he come within the bounds of the legation (*Vol. IV.*, *Introduction*, *p.* xxxvii). He was also expected at Rome (*pp.* 25, 34), and John Carnegy at Florence was instructed to look out for him, and write an account to Urbino of anything he might discover about him (*p.* 62). In September, however, he was reported in Paris, where he had been privately, it was said, with the Regent and the Abbé Dubois (*p.* 71). When he passed through Calais, he was accompanied by a son of Moore, the late Bishop of Ely, and by a son of MacDonald of Keppoch, all three described as fit for Peterborough's purpose (*p.* 71). The Nuncio at Paris asked Madame de Mezières for a description of Douglas (*p.* 102). Inquiries were made for him at Venice, but there were no tidings of him there (*p.* 583).

Clanranald and Brigadier Campbell continued their attempts to procure a supply of arms for the Highlanders at Bayonne, but were disconcerted by an order for the arrest on a charge of coining of Barry, the merchant they were dealing with, who took sanctuary in the Franciscan Convent at St. Sebastian (*pp.* 262–266). Barry afterwards turned out to be in correspondence with the English Government.

Some one, who was a sort of an overseer on the Thames, proposed to Father Græme a piratical project for stealing 100,000*l.* from the East India Co. for James' use (*p.* 139). Should this not find favour, Græme suggested that a well-wisher to the good cause might send over a counterfeit Paris *Gazette* with news to make the stocks rise or fall as desired and so get a million without any risk (*p.* 148).

A Mr. Minshull proposed a project for kidnapping King George and his son and sending them safe to Pesaro, if James would be permitted by the Pope's Government to detain them as his prisoners (*p.* 245).

Fanny Oglethorpe wrote that John Law had a scheme for making a lottery of the *billets d'état* and taking "the island of Mesisipy," to which the Parliament refused to agree, saying he was an adventurer (*p.* 17).

In England the scarcity of silver was inconceivable (*p.* 510) caused by almost all that coin being exported on account of its cheapness. A representation of Sir Isaac Newton's on the state of the coinage is alluded to (*p.* 381).

Mar's fondness for music appears from several passages. At Venice he was at three operas where Nicolini, the singer, visited him in his box and promised to send him the music of the opera (*p.* 341). One of the operas at Venice was entitled St. John Chrysostom (*p.* 352). It would be curious to know how such a subject would be treated operatically. Mar also desired that a copy of the music of Merope, which was being played at Bologna, should be procured for him (*pp.* 236, 253, 262, 278). He had also copies of the songs of some of the operas at Rome sent to him (*pp.* 414, 460).

Mar had hoped to see his friend James Gibbs, the architect, at Paris (*p.* 48), but he had been dissuaded for several reasons. However he sent Mar the case of instruments he desired (*p.* 378). Mar amused himself at Urbino by preparing designs for a little house or villa and sent them to a friend at Rome to have drafts of the elevations made by some architect there (*pp.* 382, 413, 459).

Mar wished to see Rome, but desired to be private there and to see no one but Colonel Stewart, Lord Southesk and Cardinal Gualterio, till he should wait on the Pope before leaving (*p.* 382). Stewart assured him he might be as private as he wished and even might receive the visits of all the best people without actually seeing them. It depended entirely on the person himself whether he saw anything, except palaces, pictures, statues and architecture, and heard music (*p.* 413). Stewart gave a further description of Roman society (*p.* 459), and complained there was no fine conversation there. On the other hand there were two good operas and four comedies, of one which he gave an amusing sketch.

Only two Jacobite peerages were conferred in the period included in this volume. On 10 Nov. there was a warrant for a patent creating Mar an English earl by the title of

Earl of Mar, and on 20 Dec. for creating Theophilus Oglethorpe Baron Oglethorpe with remainder to the heirs male of his body with remainder to his brother James and the heirs male of his body (*p.* 298). Fanny Oglethorpe suggested that there should be a further limitation to the son of her sister, Madame de Mezières (*p.* 232), but James declined to do this as not being in accordance with custom (*p.* 283).

It will have been observed that in this volume the cipher names and numbers are not given in the text as in former volumes. It was intended to have printed in this Introduction the keys of the ciphers employed, but in consequence of the unusual length of this volume they have been postponed to a subsequent one. After the text had gone to press, I came across a passage which proves that the cipher word "Mr. Piller" (*p.* 131) means "the Jacobites" or some equivalent word.

F. H. Blackburne Daniell.

THE STUART PAPERS

AT

WINDSOR CASTLE.

BELONGING TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

VOL. V.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sept. 1.—I communicated to *the King* the private article in yours of the 13th which concerns *Mar*. He took the confidence very kindly and assured me he had not the least uneasy thought on it. He takes as kindly as he ought all that *Mar* says on that subject and is fully persuaded he will always act as an honest man and a true friend to *the King*, and never belie his good opinion of him. I shall keep the letter for you and mention the thing to no mortal. I condole with you and your friend on your separation, the more that I am the cause of it, but I hope the time will yet, and soon, come, in which I may be able to repair a little the troubles I have caused to both of you, or that at least a certain thing happening may make you both easier in this country, where I find *Lady Mar* cannot yet come. *Mar's* cheerful undertaking the journey he is upon on *Queen Mary's* desire is a merit not lost upon me, and I think *Queen Mary* was much in the right to advise it, but she cannot feel, as I do, the want of you, which is really so great that, considering you cannot be at the place appointed, I don't see anything need retard your return to me longer without some new occurrence should intervene, so, if you receive this, I conclude you will soon after set out for these parts. I am very well and refer you to *Dillon* for business, but I could not but write these few lines to you, though in hopes they will miss you. *Holograph.*

The COMTE DE CASTELBLANCO to [? DAVID NAIRNE].

1717, Sept. 1. Rome.—I answered your letter of the 25th. You will have already received the news of the battle in Hungary and of the capture of Belgrade. As for the Spanish squadron we know no more than what I have already communicated to you, only we are assured that a great provision of sacks of flour

has been made in Sardinia without the design being as yet penetrated. His Holiness has dispatched a courier to Spain, representing all the events which they are afraid may happen in this country, and this is the only reason that makes them cry out against the expedition, justice, as you very well judge, being on the side of the King my master, since he has no formal engagement here of any armistice. *Torn. French.*

The Duke of Mar to the Earl Marischal.

1717, Sept. 1. Near Liége.—It having been thought fit for me on account of some of the King's affairs to come to this country, where I hear you are, I thought myself obliged to let you know it, in case there be anything of which we can inform one another, that may be of use to the King's service. I am obliged to be here very privately, and very few know of it, nor is it fit it should be known to more. The affairs I came about have taken such a turn that I shall not be kept here as long as I thought, but it is likely I may be hereabouts these ten or twelve days to wait the return of some letters and to drink the waters, and then I am to set out to attend his Majesty as he has ordered me. It is not in my power to go where you are, and I am unwilling to trouble you to come here, if what we may have to say can be done by writing, and anything will come safe to me under our friend Charles' cover, who sends this. If you want to be informed of anything in my power to tell you or have anything to inform me of in relation to the King's service not fit to trust to a letter, I shall be very glad to see you here, and I suppose you may contrive it so that your coming may be without any observation that can be of prejudice either as to you or me, and in the meantime I shall be glad to hear from you.

When I saw the Duke of Ormonde, as he was coming this way, I desired him to make my compliments to you, which I suppose he would do. He was well the last time I heard from him, and proceeding on his journey through Germany, and I have heard since he was well at Ulm.

Last time I heard from our Master he was some days returned to his summer quarters, and was never better in his health. I do not know if you heard a piece of news which, I believe, would surprise you as it did me, and I cannot imagine what he designs by it, I mean, the Duke of Gordon's coming abroad. It seems he finds living at home not very agreeable, even now after he has made his peace and being in favour with the Government, and so resolves to make the tour he said he intended two years ago, which I have many a time wished he had not been then kept from making, but these things are over. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, Sept. 2.—I wrote to you the 28th and to *Inese* the 31st, and had not yours of the 23rd till last night.

I am very much pleased with the part of *the King's* letter you sent me. It shows his own good sense and his acting in that manner like himself will make him better served and his people understand themselves better in time coming. I always thought, if he had a fault, it was that which has been ascribed to his family, too much good nature, which, though I think the first and best quality, may be driven too far. His choice of Lord C[lermon]t I think very good. I have no ill will at B[oot]h, but it is fit that all we, who have the honour and happiness of being his servants, should be learned if we do not know our duty and that submission which becomes us and not to make a wrong use of our Master's goodness to us. B[oot]h is an old servant though, and I doubt not of our Master's using him with lenity when he returns and his concern for this humour of B[oot]h's shows sufficiently his good nature and how contrary it is to it to do a hard thing, or what any of his people, though wrongfully, think so. I am sorry Johnny [Hay] is the person this happened about, both for its bringing envy on himself, and because of his concern in *Mar*, but am very glad it happened in *Mar's* absence. I am really sorry for the occasion of B[oot]h's mortification on the other account of his family, but I suppose all that will come right again one way or another. I think *Queen Mary* and you have done very right in every thing in relation to *Peterborough's* unworthy affair. Too much precaution cannot be taken in a thing of that importance, when advertised so often, but I can scarce yet give credit to so vile a thing in any gentleman, though indeed, if that scoundrel, C[oun]t D[ougla]ss, be gone there too as 'tis said, it is an ugly presumption, and sure, if he be, it can be no very difficult matter to get him into their hands and secure him from doing any hurt in time coming. Spetiall is a real name, but the person who informed me of that wrote to me since and sent me a letter he had from his informer, vindicating him, of which I acquainted *the King*. He is not gone that way, but is now, I believe, at Gravelines.

Those papers concerning *Lord Oxford*, which *the King* says I mentioned and forgot to send, I cannot understand, unless it be the copies of *Capt. Ogilvie's* packet which I sent him 16 July, and I should be very sorry if they miscarried, being of too great consequence to fall into wrong hands.

It is pity but *the Regent* should know what *the King* says of his edict, and also the d[u]ke, but I fear they could not keep the secret, and it might have bad effects elsewhere, were it known.

I have this minute got the enclosed from Sir H. [Paterson]. I am glad to see that *the Czar* does not apprehend *Poniatowski's* going so suddenly your way, but I am not though so easy upon it. I hope he may have given you some satisfaction about it, which I'll long to hear of, and now I wish *Sparre* were not gone from you, for he would have been a check upon him.

They had lodged *Mar* in a lonely castle in this neighbourhood, when he did not think himself safe, it being very easy

for *Cadogan* or any of *King George's* people to kidnap him there without any noise if they had a mind to it, so he thought fit to go to *Liége*, where he now is very private, and lose what they had paid for the chateau. It would have looked a simple thing to have been so sillily spirited away. He is very safe at *Liége* and would even be more so, were he known, but that is not fit otherwise. Pray what is become of the Spanish Fleet, that we hear not of its casting up somewhere? Prince Eugene is a lucky man, but is the victory so great as we hear and has the town surrendered?

I do not now write to *the King*, having nothing to tell him but what you will do more fully. When I have returns to my letters to *Holland* I will do it.

J. Menzies to L. Inese.

1717, Aug. 22[–Sept. 2]. London.—I send you what you send us for we have no other thing to send.

Many of our Whigs do not love this mighty victory of the bloody house of Austria, and indeed few here know how to like or dislike it, unless we know the Emperor's inclinations. At home here, nothing, the same stupid calm as before, only some strong fire at Court more and more.

Cadogan not gone, nor goes for a few days, whither or for what is still a mystery. Stair's friends are very angry, for it is a plain slur on him, since Cadogan must needs be trusted with something the other is not.

Mrs. *Ogilvie* is still here and her skipper, but every day going with her cargo. I have sent Stephen Honywood (?Ormonde) some addresses as he desires.

John Menzies to *C. Kinnaird*.

1717, Friday, [August] 23[–Sept. 3].—If *Mar* be within your reach pray let him know that his letters etc. of 13 August, N.S., are come safe; that *James Murray* is not in town and more than a hundred miles [away]; that some friends would have had me open the packet, but it is a thing I never do, but I have desired the B[ishop] to do it. I am so hurried amongst them this afternoon that I cannot write as I would, but shall next post. We are mighty dull in news. Tell him the skipper goes to-day and *Mrs. Ogilvie* follows very soon. *Misdated* October 23, *but endorsed* August 23, *and* 23 *August was a Friday, which* 23 *October was not.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1717, Sept. 4.—I received yesterday a letter from Daniel O'Brien with *Ormonde* dated Prague 16 August, telling me *Ormonde* and his company arrived there and that *Jerningham* at last joined them. He says *Ormonde* is resolved to send *Jerningham*, literal Sheridan the express, and himself to Danzig. The two first are to continue their journey to Sweden without delay, and he to remain at Danzig till *Ormonde*

reached thither which he expected would be 26 August. I presume Sheridan's going with *Jerningham* is in order to come back to *Ormonde* to let him know how, or if he'll be received by *the King of Sweden*. I wish for many reasons *Sparre* may be arrived there, before any of *the King's* people.

I informed *the King* by mine of 14 August that *the King of Sweden's powers* were to *General Rank* and not to *Poniatowski*. I received yesterday a letter from *Mar* of 28 August telling me *Sir H. Paterson* wrote to him lately from *Holland* that the above mentioned person, who is only authorized in this point, is still confined by *the King of Denmark*, who either suspects or has been informed of his errand. In my humble opinion it seems strange in this emergency that either *Poniatowski* or *Görtz* were not trusted to supply the other's place, which would have been a natural precaution and becomes now unavoidable, in case *the King of Sweden* resolves sincerely to adjust matters without delay.

The Czar remains with *Holland*. God send that this *contre-temps* may not engage him to alter his mind or change his measures, and I hope the upright character *the King of Sweden* has may shelter him from any apprehensions of evasion. No true judgement can be made on this score, till we are further and clearer informed of *the King of Sweden's* proceedings.

(About Mar's intention of sending Lady Mar to England and going himself to the King.)

I hope *the King* has received by this time a positive and good answer about *the marriage*. His true friends are more earnest on that account than ever and with much reason.

As to foreign news I refer to the enclosed Gazette which gives a good account of what passed in Hungary. The little king here has been ill of a fever these two days. *The Regent* is in great pain about his sickness and so are many others, though perhaps for different motives.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Saturday, Sept. 4.—I received two days ago yours of the 28th and am surprised mine of the 23rd did not then reach you. 'Twas only a small note of 12 pages in answer to yours from Rheims.

I am sorry for the loss of your coach horses, but much more to hear your health is out of order. I hope the waters will do you good, and that you may soon be perfectly recovered.

The Squire (James Hamilton) will part hence in post next Monday, leave your chaise at Sedan according to directions and go straight thence to where you are. I gave him a memoir of what he is to do, that your orders may be punctually executed.

I read your letter to *Queen Mary*, who desired me to make you her compliments in the kindest manner as also to *Lady Mar*. *Inese* perused it likewise. Both he and *Dillon* are

suspicious that *the King of Sweden's* emissaries dont act with much sincerity, and I wish their opinion may be ill grounded.

General Rank's confinement is a melancholy beginning as matters stand. (Regretting that no one had been appointed to supply Rank's place and concerning the Czar, as in the last letter.)

Please advise me beforehand of your departure from where you are now, and when you expect to be in this neighbourhood, that I may not address you but in a sure manner.

I enclose my last letter from *the King* with another for *Mar*. I say nothing of the great victory in Hungary, you being at the source of news.

Postscript.—(About Daniel O'Brien's letter as in the previous letter.)

I have two letters this good while addressed to Mr. Bairly. Gordon told me yesterday he believed they were from Brigadier Campbell to you, therefore I enclose them, and, if they be not for *Mar*, please send them back to me.

I don't intend nor indeed can I write to *Ormonde* except he sends me a sure address. I reckon him and company are at Danzig and fear much by what I hear of late that literal Sheridan will not bring him back any comfortable news from Sweden. We must, however, suspend our judgment, till I hear thence from my friend *Sparre*, who promised faithfully to inform me of the plain truth in regard to what we may hope from *the King of Sweden*.

(About the little King's illness as in the previous letter.)

I shall be very impatient to hear from you. Pray write to me as often as your leisure will permit, and let me have an account of your health.

(Sending the address by which Mar should write to him.) 7½ *pages*.

W. Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 4. Paris.—I had your letter of the 31st, and forwarded the enclosed to the Marquess of Seaforth, and this minute Mr. Hamilton takes the letter to Mr. Innes.

Enclosed is a letter that came yesternight from Brigadier Hay, and one from Hamilton. He is to part on Monday for Sedan according to your orders to Gen. Dillon, who has written to you, and is surprised, as I am, that you have received none from me, I having written several times, and I have an answer from Mr. Hayme about the letter of credit I wrote him of in your favour by the name of Mr. Gerrard. I hope Mr. Kinnaird is not gone from Liége; if he be, it's probable Mr. Hayme may have sent my letters for you to him, but it's strange you should have received Mr. Hamilton's addressed as mine were, and not receive mine.

James Hamilton to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 4. Paris.—I received your commands last night from *Mr. Dillon* to-day and to-morrow, I hope, will be sufficient

to get *Queen Mary's* and *Inese's* instructions. On Monday I propose to set out, but I find some difficulty about the chaise, for Mr. Gordon knows nothing of it. I'm going to M. Mezières, to know if it was left there. The English post, due last night, is not yet come in. There is nothing material here that I can learn but the surrender of Belgrade. The King of France is ill of a fever. (Sending the address in London to which letters for Menzies were to be directed.) *Endorsed*, "The Squire to L.M."

The Comte de Castelblanco to [? David Nairne].

1717, Sept. 4. Rome.—I answer the letter of the 29th, in which you inform me of the honour you have done me in . . . . to the King. No one can be more sensible than myself of all the kindnesses with which his Majesty has always honoured me. My gratitude and attachment to him will be always inviolable.

I have already communicated to you by my last the answer I have had from Don Carlos [Albani] concerning the promised letter. I have not failed to say to Don Carlos everything I ought, and what appeared to me satisfactory to his Holiness about my gratitude, letting him know at the same time that I entered into the reasons the Pope might have at present that prevented him from writing. I informed Cardinal Gualterio of my having received your letter, and declared to him that it seemed to me improper to importune his Holiness. You see that we are of the same opinion. I can assure you that the reason, which has caused the said letter to be delayed, far from giving me pain has given me pleasure, from the situation in which I see affairs and the fires which are preparing that naturally it is impossible they should fail to increase those of the King.

The squadron of Spain is believed to have already conquered Sardinia. The sequel of their design is not yet known, but naturally cannot be long delayed. On Thursday 5 hours after dinner arrived a courier from Spain to Cardinal Aquaviva. He sent him back at one hour of the night. What he brought is not known.

[I shall soon] know the day on which I am [to take leave] of the Pope, in order to depart immediately that I may have the honour of paying my court to the King and the pleasure of seeing all my friends. *French. Much damaged.*

The Duke of Mar to Lady Carrington.

1717, Sept. 4.—I had yours of 30 Aug. last night, enclosing one from our friend of so extraordinary a strain that I was no less sorry than surprised at it. I had not showed the friendship I profess to him, had I done, as I suppose he intended, I mean, have sent his letter to the King. Had I been as much his enemy as I am his friend, his letter had pleased me extremely, and I would not have failed sending it immediately,

but I could not but first write to him freely and plainly of my opinion on it, and wait to hear from him again after calm reflection, before I say any thing to our Master on it. I hope he will take what I have written as kindly as it is meant, which I enclose and leave open for your perusal. I also send you a copy of his letter to me. All of us are the better of good advice, and I wish he would take that of some honest ingenious friend and not trust altogether to his own opinion, people being ordinarily a little partial in what concerns themselves, and want of experience making people often do things in the beginning of their lives, which they repent of as long as they live. Sure I am Mr. McKenzie, who lives with you, would never have advised him to this, and I am afraid he has some about him now, who endeavour more to please him in his own way of thinking than to tell him sincerely and honestly what impartially is for his interest. He is best judge whom to consult in his affairs, but I am afraid he has not many of his friends with him who are very fit for it. I hear there is a namesake of his now at Paris, George McKenzie of Delvin, whom I know to be a discreet young man, and a great honourer of him and his family, but I know not how they are together. It is only my concern for my cousin Seaforth that makes me mention this gentleman, that, if you think fit, you may write of him to your nephew as of yourself, hearing he was a friend of the family. Lady Mary Herbert, his near cousin, is, I am sure, his friend, and he has none of better sense. I beg you will consult betwixt you how to advise our friend to act so in this and in other things with relation to the King as may be for his own interest and reputation. Such a thing as this he seems now about will be no secret, and I'm afraid it is but too public already, by what I hear he has spoke to some people, and he has enemies enough who will not fail of taking all the advantages they can by it against him both with the King and to hurt his reputation with everybody. One is lately come over, I hear, who, I fancy, is not without some views of this kind, and who, I'm sure, would be very glad the King should see from our friend such a letter as he has now written me.

Another thing my friendship to Lord Seaforth obliges me to mention to you, which is his having never yet repaid that money of the King's which he had from the gentleman, who went from France to Scotland, and landed there after the King was gone. The thing is no secret, and those who have ill will at him will not fail of publishing it to all the world, as I have heard they have done already on the other side, and consequently will do so now too on this, and how that will appear in the eyes of the world, when the King is so pinched, and has so many honest gentlemen to maintain, I leave to you to judge. It will give such a handle against him, that twenty things they may probably assert against him without ground will meet with belief, and this one thing will get him more ill will than any thing could occasion and do more hurt to his

reputation. He has indeed lost a great deal on the King's account, but not more than others of us, so that will not justify him. It is not to be expected that the King in his present situation can do any thing to make up any of our losses, much less to reward any man for his services, but the time will, I hope, come when he will be able, as I am sure he is willing, to do it, and we must wait with patience till then. I have troubled you with much too long a letter, but its proceeding only from my concern and real friendship for Lord Seaforth, for whom I know you have an equal concern, makes me hope you will forgive it.

I believe I shall be at Paris in a fortnight or three weeks at furthest privately for a few days in my way for Italy, when I shall wait on you, but I should be glad to hear from Lord Seaforth before then.

I hear the Duke of Gordon is either come or coming to Paris. I beg you will let me know what you hear brings him over at this time, and where he is going and how to behave himself in respect to the King and Queen.

Very few are to know of my coming to Paris, nor is it fit more should. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Marquess of Seaforth.

1717, Sept. 4.—I had last night a letter from Lady C[arrington]n with one from you enclosed, which, I must acknowledge, a good deal surprised me. It has always been my way to deal plainly with those I have a friendship for, and I hope my speaking to you on this occasion will be believed to proceed from no other cause. I suppose you were a good deal out of temper when you wrote, and, when you consider it again more calmly, I am persuaded you have too good sense not to see that a letter in such a style is not fit to be shown to the King, which, I imagine, you intended I should do. I am too much and sincerely your friend to do so without letting you know that in my opinion nothing could do you so much hurt nor give your ill willers such a handle against you, till I know you have reconsidered it, and tell me again after calm impartial thinking what you would have me do. I beg you may consider that the respect and submission we owe the King is the same as if he were on the throne, and in my humble opinion we ought all to pique ourselves in our endeavours of making him more easy in his hard circumstances and being more submissive to him than if he were at home in full possession of his right. You seem to take amiss his not writing himself in answer to what you proposed in your letters to him some time ago of being done for you. You know he was not then fully recovered, and it was few letters he then wrote, besides his not thinking it then possible for him to comply with your desire, though he had known the particular thing you desired, which you did not explain, made him, I believe, think it better to answer you by another hand, it being so contrary to his

nature to refuse any thing asked by any of his faithful servants, and to my knowledge his not writing to you himself was very far from being meant as a slight. The reasons he ordered me to let you know why he could not comply with your desire then, are too long to repeat, but allow me to say you do not want any mark of that kind to justify yourself to the world for your conduct in his affairs, and, if you will consult any of your true friends, who will speak their mind freely and sincerely, after stating the case to them, and showing them what his Majesty ordered me to write to you, I am persuaded they will be of that opinion and will not advise you to the ways you are like to take. What you seem too to take amiss of what the King did in writing to your cousin only a compliment of condolence on the loss of so near a relation, who was certainly a true and faithful servant of his Majesty, and wishing that he may follow his example, is what I thought you would approve of, especially when you know that he had been much pressed to write to him on past affairs for encouraging him in time coming to be hearty in his service by telling him that he was not dissatisfied with the ways he had formerly taken, which he would not do. Sure I am that, if he had thought you wanted a letter under his own hand, you had had it long ere now, and may yet have it whenever you please. I was witness of the kind reception he gave you at your coming to Avignon, and of your being in appearance very well pleased when he consented to your going from thence on your earnest desire, so that I am persuaded he did not think any thing was wanting in him, either letter or anything else to convince you or the world of his being entirely pleased with you, nor have I ever heard any body doubt it since but yourself or those who had reason to do so on what you had said to them. As for your publishing anything in print of your part in our late attempt for the restoration, in my humble opinion both on account of the King's service and your own particular interest, you will do better to let it alone at this time. You will not, I hope, think this proceeds from my unwillingness to have any letters of mine, which you have, published amongst the rest, as you say you'll be forced to do. I should be very glad all I wrote in that affair was published to the world, as some time or other perhaps it may, but stirring in those affairs or speaking of them at this time, besides being expressly against the King's commands, is, I think, very much against his interest. Your doing so will occasion somebody else to do so too, and that may draw us all in to publish what were better let alone for some time. The time will yet come, I hope, when all those things may be set in their true light to the world and without hurting the King's interest, and in the meantime, if any of us should suffer who have acted honestly and uprightly, it is our misfortune and we must bear it with patience amongst the other things of our bad fortune.

You see I have very plainly given you my opinion, as I

think one friend should do to another. If you take it so, as I hope and beg you may, it will encourage me to act in time coming the same open part with you in every thing, as I desire you may by me, but, if you do not like it, I shall not use the same freedom again, though I shall be no less your humble servant.

As I have told you, I will delay writing any thing to the King on this, till I hear from you again upon having thought once more upon it, and then I shall give his Majesty an account of it in the way you would have me.

You mention something of Duncan McKenzie, of which I know nothing more than I do of himself, whom I have not heard of since I left London, therefore you will please explain it further. I know him to be an honest man, and would be glad to do any thing that might serve him.

I hope you had mine of 25 August in answer to what you wrote me concerning Mr. Key and that you have also heard of some orders being given about him, conform to your desire, from St. Germains.

I shall be sure to let the King know what you write about the arms, who will certainly do all in his power to supply his friends with them against a good occasion. 4 *pages*. *Copy*.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sunday, Sept. 5.—I had yesterday *Mar's* letter of 31 Aug., and am glad he is no worse than when he parted from our parts. I hope the waters he is now to take will restore him to perfect health.

"By what *Mar* writes and what I hear otherwise I begin to fear we shall meet with more than one disappointment, the grounds we had to hope well, seeming now to dwindle on all sides. Where mainly the fault lies is more than I can determine, but I must say that to me *the Czar* seemed to have a warmer side towards us than *the King of Sweden*, and the proceedings of the first have all along seemed more fair and honest than these of the last, and yet 'tis evident that it was more *the King of Sweden's* interest than *the Czar's* to strike up a bargain at any rate. But *the King of Sweden's* ways are wonderful and indeed past finding out. He might easily believe that *the King of Denmark* having R[an]k in his hands and suspecting his errand would not let him go, and yet all this time *the King of Sweden* hath not appointed another factor to be assisting at *the treaty*, by which proceeding it was but natural for *the Czar* to conclude that *the King of Sweden* was dallying with him, and had no real intention to meet with *the treaty*; and so it seems *the Czar* is now come in to a quite contrary project. Perhaps *Dillon* may not have written the particulars of this to *Mar*, and therefore I shall in plain terms, since this goes by *James Hamilton* and not by post. I saw yesterday a letter from *Dicconson's* French correspondent at *Holland*, which came by last post, which says very positively

that a triple alliance was then actually signed at Amsterdam betwixt *the Regent*, *the Czar* and *the King of Prussia*, by which *the Regent* promises not to pay any longer the yearly pension he used to pay to *the King of Sweden* ; and all three engage to oblige *the King of Sweden* to accept of the conditions *the Czar* offers him, and, if he refuses, all three to fall upon him and never to make peace, till they force him to submit to these conditions, or ruin him. This treaty is offensive and defensive, and one condition is not to admit *the King of Denmark* into it. What reason they have for excluding *him* is not explained, nor do I know it. Perhaps *the Czar* engages to furnish *the Regent's ships* with all that either *the King of Sweden* or *the King of Denmark* used formerly to furnish ; which he (*the Czar*) keeping all he has now in possession may be in a condition to do, and that will bring him money in abundance and other advantages. Now, if this treaty be really signed, as this correspondent who is on the place and uses to be well informed, positively affirms it is, in that case *the King of Sweden* will have brought his hogs to a fine market. But what concerns us most is, that it blows up all our hopes on that side ; and yet, if *the King of Prussia* could be brought to be as favourable to us, as I really believe *the Czar* is, in that case there might be yet some ground to hope ; for as to *the Regent*, notwithstanding all his engagements with *King George*, if he saw us in any tolerable thriving way, and that he thought the thing feasible, I dare say he would give a helping hand ; for he and his *D'Uxelles* cannot but see that, if they wanted help, as sooner or later they will, they could not rely upon *King George*, who, besides that he is false at bottom, they know is in a strict alliance with *the Emperor*, and 'tis mainly against him, who is now so great, that they may want help. Besides *the Regent* is now sensible that his dealing and complying so shamefully with all *King George's* demands hath made him be both despised and hated by his own people, so that as to this last *King George* and *the Regent* seem to be upon an equal foot, both of them equally detested by the generality. So that *the Regent* cannot be so blind but he must see where his interest leads him, but he would play a sure game, at least he would have a real probability of success before he declares.

"I do not find that either *King George* or *Holland* are named in this treaty, and I believe neither *the Czar* nor *the King of Prussia* have any great good will to either, which still makes for *the King*. But *Mar* can best judge what there is in this matter, and what measures are to be taken.

"I neither know nor can guess at what *Poniatowski* has said that is surprising, which *Mar* doth not explain, but refers me to what *Sir H. Paterson* hath written of it to *Dillon* ; this last hath said nothing of it to me, but complained he had not heard from *Sir H. Paterson* of late. I only know that the measures *Mar* says he proposed to *Ormonde* seem to have been the only best in the present case, and by what *Dillon* tells me they

are to be observed, for it appears by the last letters he had from *Ormonde's* people that *Jerningham* was to go straight to *the King of Sweden*, and carried with him literal Sheridan, whom he was to send back to *Ormonde*, who was to stay at *Danzig* until he heard by Sheridan how *Jerningham* was received. But, as things stand, I see no great probability of any good reception, unless *Sparre*, who is now at *Holland*, arrive before *Jerningham*. In that case I dare say *Sparre* will employ what credit he has, which I am afraid is not great, to turn things to *the King's* advantage ; at least we shall see what we have to trust to on that side, for *Sparre* hath promised *Dillon* to write to him the true state of the case and what may be relied on. By what *Mar* hints in his letter, for he doth not explain it, it would seem that now *the King of Sweden's* people are dealing underhand with *King George* ; if that be, it is no wonder that *the Czar* should have made up with *the Regent* and *the King of Prussia*, who, though he be son-in-law to *King George*, hath been of late very jealous of his new acquisitions, and being his neighbour would be willing to lessen his power, and by uniting closely with *the Czar* he takes an effectual way for shortening his father-in-law's horns. To be sure *Görtz* must be at the bottom of this new application to *King George*, though it becomes *him* less than anybody to be concerned in that matter, after he has received of our *money* and been so roughly used himself by *King George*. But I remember from the beginning *Mar* had an ill opinion of him, and guessed better than anybody at his true character, for at that time I must own that both *Dillon* and *Inese* had a much more favourable opinion of *Görtz*. But what *Sparre*, who should know him better than any of us, said to *Dillon* afterwards of him, confirmed that *Mar* made a right judgement of him from the beginning. And now it seems *Görtz* gives a new proof of his being a man not [to] be relied upon.

" I shall not fail to make *Mar's* compliments to *Queen Mary*, who hath several times charged me to make *hers* to *Mar* whenever I wrote to him. *She* hath been much out of order of late by colics and a looseness that hath mightily weakened *her* ; *she* is now much better, but hath not yet been in a condition to return the visit *the Regent* made *her* three or four months' ago. I shall also show *her* the letters *Mar* sends from Lord Seaf[orth] and M. Dallas, and recommend the matter the best I can. But as to *money*, *Dicconson* is reduced to borrowing to pay the ordinary, *the Queen's* allowance being farther behind than ever, the month of February not being yet paid, nor any word of it. And *à propos* of *money*, 'tis fit *Mar* should know that the great offers made by Fran[cia] and some other private friends, who would not be named, begin now to have no good aspect. When they made their first proposal, they said they were to ask no questions, nor desired to know anything of *the King's* affairs, only they insisted that *Queen Mary* should promise that what they gave should be applied to *the restoration's*

use and to no other. This seemed fair and plausible. But now, when the question is of putting some share of this *money* into *Queen Mary's* possession, though *she* persists in promising that it shall be applied only for *the restoration*, they turn the matter into such leading questions, that, were they answered, these gentlemen would know the main secret of *the King's* affairs before an inch of their *money* were touched, so that it seems to me that, were they really employed by *King George*, as I shall yet hope they are not, they could not invent a more effectual way of serving him, without that we had anything from them but words. *Inese* hath written a short memoir on this subject which *Queen Mary* has, and I have no copy, else I had sent it to *Mar*. In this memoir, after showing the grounds they give to doubt of their sincerity, he proposes a means of bringing the matter to the test, and trying if they mean honestly or not; and I believe this method will be tried, though *Queen Mary* had at first some scruples about it, though in my opinion there is not the least reasonable ground for any scruple; and I am sure *Mar* would be of my mind, could I explain the whole matter to him, though I cannot but suppose that *Dillon*, who has this whole affair in his hands alone, must have given *Mar* an account of it. But 'tis better risk troubling him with a repetition than that he should not have it at all.

"As to Bo[ot]h, I have never seen his face since the first day he arrived, and then only passingly, nor do I know what the matter is with him, only I find by *Queen Mary* that he hath done something that has very much displeased *the King*, who, to speak the plain truth, hath long suffered his rude unmannerly ways beyond what any master alive but himself would have suffered, and of this I believe *Mar* has been witness more than once. I have been also told that Bo[ot]h could not bear the kindness he saw *the King* had for *Hay*, and that perhaps may have made him say or do some impertinent thing, for he is passionate and hath no temper on such occasions.

"Now that *Sir H. Stirling* hath been at *the Landgrave of Hesse's*, it is not possible but he must have seen that gentleman's daughter, and informed himself of her character. Pray let me beg of *Mar* to send us some account of it both for *Queen Mary's* satisfaction, who is very desirous to know it, and also that we may know if she deserves the character, which is no ways favourable, that some people have given of her.

"I am heartily glad that *Mar* thinks now soon to return to his friend *the King*, who longs for his coming as much as ever man did for his mistress, and indeed wants him sadly; and I am entirely of *Mar's* opinion that, as things are now situated, he cannot be so much wanted and of so great use where he is as he will be with *the King*, for, wherever *the King* is, the centre of affairs and their first spring and last determination must be there, though, if *Mar* could be in both places, it were most of all to be wished.

For news, the Duke of Gordon landed at Dunkirk eight or ten days ago, and with him a son of General Carpenter and Gordon of Glenbucket. He went from thence to Bruges, Gant and Brussels to see some of his mother's relations; he writes to Mr. Gordon, the banquier, that he will be here the 15th instant, and desires him to take a good lodging for him. I hear from others that he intends to stay here only a month, and then goes to Florence. This is all I know of him, but it seems very odd he should carry young Carpenter about every where with him."

Postscript.—I have not anything from *England* worth mentioning. *Menzies* writes there is nothing new there, only confirms that *the Bishop of Rochester* and all that party were mightily satisfied with what *Mar* wrote to them, and are all now in very good humour, taking it kindly that *Mar* sent the cargo directly to them in the first place. I have since had another from him of 22 Aug. (o.s.), which I shall give *James Hamilton* with the prints in it to carry to *Mar*. 7 *pages*.

Capt. Hugh O'Cahane to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 5. Paris.—Venturing to trouble him a second time to remind him that Gen. Echlin wrote to his Grace some time ago in the writer's favour without an answer, and begging him to consider how hard it is for a man to live in that country on 12*d*. a day.

Alamanno Salviati, President of the State of Urbino.

1717, Sept. 5. Urbino.—Passport for the Messrs O'Brien, who are going from Urbino to Florence. *Italian*. *Seal*.

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Monday [Sept. 6]. Paris.—I take this opportunity to write to you by the faithful Squire (James Hamilton) to wish her Grace a good journey. We have not heard from you since we parted, but I hear you're well. Your horses dying was unlucky; the heat has killed a great many here. Mr. Mac[Donnel]l says he was very sorry that Mr. Hay had laid down, but, since he hears it was to be Groom of the Bedchamber, he wishes he may always lay down in the same manner. Mr. Pye is come to Paris. I hear no news from England but what I suppose you know. Pray tell the D[uche]ss to deny to F[ury] (*i.e.* Mrs. Oglethorpe) I was in England.

We're here in a troublesome grumbling kind of a way. The *Parlement* is grown out of humours, and, when they sent their edicts for them to register as usual, they positively refused, saying they were the mediators between the King and his people, and that the nation was overcharged with taxes, and they desired to have laid before them an account

of what was done with the money received since the minority. They talked of grievances, reforming, and such odd words. It has surprised every body. There have been many messages. They have at last passed, taking off the *dixième*, the *franc taille*, which is a considerable loss to themselves, and the bill to reduce the pensions *à cinquième*, but the rest they refused positively, which has put the Regent in a terrible rage. He sent for them all yesterday, but nobody knows the effect of their interview. President Lambert and some others, who spoke with a great deal of vigour against many things that have been done, it was proposed to send them letters of *cachet*, but the Chancellor bid them remember the former *Parlements* and to avoid barricades, so that it has not been executed. They're informed of the proposition and look on it as a great honour. The whole town is out of humour, though for different causes, but all this will end peaceably. The defeat of the Turks is not a means to put us in a good one. It's said that the Spaniards have no design against the Emperor in this descent.

We leave this gloomy town this week for certain, so we shant have the happiness of seeing you here, but, if you have a mind to unweary yourself at Mezières for a few days, you can make it in your road without lengthening it a league. M. de M[ezières] pretends it's the shortest way, so, if you've nothing that prevents you, he shall be very glad you'll do him that honour. He'll send horses to meet you at Lionne and will take care to send you to Amiens. There's a great many things that we'll chat over then that is not proper to trust to paper. He hopes you're persuaded that you'll be truly welcome. For my part I say nothing about it, for I dare swear you'll not come. (Instructions how to direct to her.) My sister and M[ezières] charge me to make you both a thousand compliments and beg you to believe you have not in the world sincerer friends. I had a mind to give the Squire the strong box, but he did not care for it. If you come to Mez[ières], I hope by that time to have news from the Doctor (Lord Ilay). I leave the Squire to tell you all the tittle-tattle. Poor M. de Villette is dead of the wound he received at the army.

Postscript.—M. D'Elbeuf was discontented and refused to go to *ouvrir les états*, but the quarrel is made up and he and Prince Charles come to Picardy this month. 2 *pages*. *Dated*, Monday the 7th, but 7 Sept. was a Tuesday.

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

[1717], Monday night, 12 o'clock [Sept. 6].—I have this minute received yours. I had already writ by the Doctor.* I feel as I ought your writing and thinking of us, when you were not well untired from your fatiguing journey.

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* Probably a mistake for the Squire, *i.e.* Hamilton.

As for news I have none fresh, but that the *Parlement* has made to-day several representations against the edicts they are ordered to register, but it will end quietly this time.

Since you are anxious to know about the Spanish fleet, it's thought here that they are in the air waiting for an alteration in this country to see and fish in troubled waters. You know they have some pretensions here, but this is only a whisper and may be groundless.

Lord St[air]s is going into the country to a house he has taken 12 leagues off. Some say he's going away discontented because Lord Cadogan is coming Ambassador Extraordinary, but I believe the true reason is he's lost all his money at cards, and has not wherewithal to finish furnishing his house nor make the figure that is fit.

Mr. Laws is going to make a lottery of the *billets d'état*, offers to take for 50,000 millions, and take the island of "Mesisipy" for him. The *Parlement* wont agree to it, saying he's an adventurer, not fit for the nation to trust. The King has been ill of a looseness; he's now better. Madame de Berri augments her household, another eyesore. She's had a quarrel with some of her ladies who quit her. The Emperor's ambassador is to give a great ball. Prince Eugene continues taking towns. It's to be hoped the volunteers will bring us Turkish handkerchiefs, but next year Italy and France is engaged by a treaty to furnish 18,000 men. Which way it will, it's well for our poor master.

My sister says she's going to plant a garden and build at Mezières, and absolutely has occasion for you there to give her a plan. She'll not begin, till we hear if you come that way. Nanny will have all her Grace's trunks. She stays at Paris at home, and has directions to deliver them, when Mr. Gordon or you send for them. You may depend that the little castle of Vincennes is where it was and as much at your service as formerly. The old woman shall have orders to receive you, so you may directly light there, though we shall be at Mez[ières].

M. de Mezières says he shall know all the motions of the person you speak of. He will take measures about that and give you an account of it, if he sees you. You are very good to take a share in what regards me. I lose, as it happens, very considerably, thanks to our *Parlement*. Our folks say, if you don't care to go to Vincennes, you'll find house room enough *dans la rue du Bac*, in case you've a mind to be in Paris. They say that in saying you make no fine speeches you make a great many too many, that between friends trifles ought not to be looked on as obligations. You may reckon on them, if they ever found it in their power to render you essential services. M[ezières] says, if he could write English, he would express his thoughts to you much better than I do, but the short of all is that he loves and esteems you, and would be very glad if you did the same by him. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pages. Endorsed,* "7 Sept.," *but see the last letter.*

GEORGE MACKENZIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sept. 6. Paris.—Representing that he had run the fate of all that were attainted, and consequently his little estate had been seized by the Commissioners of Inquiry, and hoping that the countenance and favour his Grace had honoured him with, will place him in such a rank as not to make him blush among his fellow subjects, though he shall never pretend to demand according to any of the limited quotas. Were not 16 children too heavy a burden on a Scots estate, his father would have saved him the necessity of giving his Grace that trouble.

COLIN CAMPBELL OF GLENDARULE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sept. 6. St. Emilion.—Last post I received the enclosed from *Major Fraser*, wherein there is a long letter from *Lockhart* to him. *Major Fraser* hopes you will be satisfied with it, and extremely wishes you to write to *Lockhart* yourself. I hope it may have that effect, seeing your writing to him will very much encourage him and his other friends, but can never do hurt; doing otherwise may discourage him. There seem other reasons for it that will appear very obvious to you, and, whatever happen afterwards, he or his friends can never complain of you.

My last was dated 4 July. I have little to trouble you with from these corners, nothing new having happened since. *Tullibardine* is retired to a greater distance from Bordeaux, I think above 20 leagues. I parted in so good friendship with him that he desired I should open all letters for him, in case there happened to be in them anything requiring dispatch. I hear frequently from him, and in his last he complains he has much to do to manage *Lord G. Murray*. *Brigadier Campbell* and I found it inconvenient to stay near Bordeaux, and it's six weeks and more since we left it. We stay at a village 8 leagues from it and within a league of Libourne. On our removal I desired Mr. Gordon to send *Tullibardine* his letters.

I have had several letters of late from *Scotland*, in one of which *Glengarry* desires me to make his compliments to you and to assure you that nothing can possibly alter his resolution to serve *the King* on all occasions. I have also received a letter from Sir D[? uncan] C [? ampbell] who seems to have a true sense of his faults, with many protestations of his sincere intentions hereafter to serve *the King*. He says Mr. Porter has very good intentions towards *the King*, which I have also from no worse hands. It's now above 20 days since I received a letter from *J. Macleod junior* concerning *Sir Hector Maclean* that nothing had been done for him there. In my return I told him it was above 10 months since you had sent orders to Ha. St[raiton] about him. I wrote also to *Sir Hector Maclean's* tutor, from whom also I had a letter, that he may see you had not forgot his pupil, which I know will be encouraging to him and his friends. *Two pages.*

Brigadier Campbell to John Paterson.

1717, Sept. 6. Bordeaux.—Your last of 5 June came safe with the enclosed, which I forwarded to *Tullibardine*. He wrote to me the other day, and is much concerned about one Wm. Mur[ra]y mentioned in that you sent for him. I suppose this W. M. can give him some necessary accounts of his affairs beyond sea. It were to be wished he saw him, were it but to know if it's practicable to get some money from his late brother-in-law. You know how frequently his and George's wants in that commodity fall out. To prevent it, for the future, if Mr. M. be in your quarters, he may take a walk to Leghorn, where he will find an opportunity for the Bay of Biscay, or let him go to Via Reggio and thence to Marseilles, Cap de Cette, up the canal and down the river. This may be done on a little more than his staying in any place would cost. If he is in Holland or Flanders, I have taken care he shall soon be here.

We are in great expectations of t'other bout between Pr. Eu[gene] and Turk and of the event of the Sp[ani]sh expedition. All friends hereabout are well and live quietly, except a few, who are a great charge, though they have of their own, and God knows what service they ever can be capable of doing. I wish the Indemnity had been more comprehensive for the sake of such people.

(Requesting him to inquire about a letter of R. Arbuthnot to the writer about March or April last and either to burn it or send it him.) *Two pages.*

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 7. *Leyden.*—On coming here yesterday I had yours of the 30th with the account of our friends being arrived safe at the waters. I am sorry they have had so bad a journey and that *Mar* should seem uneasy from his apprehensions of that air not agreeing with him. Neither *Sir H. Paterson* nor others of *Mar's* friends here had any reason to imagine that *Mar's* journey would have been without success after what had passed, as I hope they will be able to satisfy him when they meet him, and that they advised it for the best as things then appeared, and I hope still he will have no reason to repent it.

I know what *I* wrote of the 27th would very much vex him, but I had reason then to write so. I hope *he* received what *I* wrote him the post after on *my* return to *Amsterdam* by which he would find *the Czar* had been made easy, though *I* could not learn the particulars further than that *Görtz* and *Prince Kurakin* had been together and that the last returned satisfied. *The Czar* is now gone, and I had set out for *Liége* without waiting to hear from *Mar*, but I chose to wait a day or two longer at *Amsterdam* for *Sparre*. I made *Mar's* compliments to him, and told him I was directed by him to wait on him and

inform him what I could of what had passed of late in these parts, for which he thanked him, and desired *me* to assure him he would do all in his power to serve *the King*, whose interest he had very much at heart. He expected to be with *the King of Sweden* in a fortnight, to whom he would most faithfully communicate everything, and that *Mar* should know soon after what was to be expected from thence. *I* complained to him of *the King of Sweden's* people keeping so much on the reserve as to that matter and the apprehensions *the King's* friends had as well as *the Czar* of *Poniatowski's* visit; to which he desired *me* to acquaint *Mar* not to have any apprehension about that, for *Poniatowski* was gone to visit *Paris* only to get *the Regent* to clear accounts with *the King of Sweden*, or at least to procure part of what was there resting him. He said this was agreed betwixt *Görtz* and *Poniatowski* that the last should go there on that account and that *Görtz* was gone for *Sweden* by way of *Hesse*. Before *Görtz* went he wrote a very bitter letter to one at *the Hague* in which, we are told, he uses *King George* and his people very indifferently. They seem not at all pleased with his going away, and far less with the abrupt manner *the Czar* left them without giving them the least satisfaction. *Sparre* was entirely against *Ormonde's* going to *Sweden* at present, but that he should wait till he heard from thence upon their going there, and I suppose in that case it will be necessary that *Jerningham* go and return to him. *Sir H. Stirling* proposed to see *Mar* and was to be directed by him as to his going after *Dr. Erskine*, and he can easily overtake him in time. *I* and he had an appointment this night at *the Hague* with the person that first acquainted *Dr. Erskine* about *Poniatowski*, who is lately come from *Görtz*, and I suppose *Mar* will agree this appointment should be kept, so we set out to-morrow and will lose no time in being with *Mar*. We propose to be with him on Saturday or sooner, if possible. I have desired Charles [Kinnaird] to have two or three horses ready to carry us to the place, and *I* shall be seen there by nobody whatsoever. We will send one to Charles' lodging.

Cadogan is not yet arrived here, and I hope *Mar* need have no apprehension of him. We have a strong report here of his being gone directly to *Paris* in his way further. People here are not at all pleased with *the Emperor's* late success.

Ormonde shall be wrote to after what *Sir H. Stirling* learns to-night at *the Hague*. Cam[pi]on is there, and *I* will see him. 3 *pages*.

H. Maule to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 7. Leyden.—I am sorry your circumstances do not allow you to stay where you are or in the neighbourhood, because you are better situate for your business than where you are going. The present state of affairs looks very drumlie, and the late victory seems to threaten great confusion and

uncertainty to the place where you are going, which cannot be without great influence on other places where you are concerned.

I have no views at present what shall be my condition. I have made no application for a privy seal, nor writ to anybody on that subject. I had a letter from your brother, directed to my wife, advising me to stay still here, till it be seen what measures others take and what the ministry are inclined to or expecting from those in our condition. If they expect money, I am much deceived if great offers will be made them. The unhappy condition of our country makes me much indifferent where I go, and, if I stay here, I can do it without being uneasy.

Mr. C[ampio]n to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 7.—*Sir H. Paterson* gave me this morning your letter of the 30th of last month. As he will see you in a few days, I thought it better to desire him to give you an account of my intentions and the present posture of my affairs than to trouble you with them in this. Had I entertained any thoughts of returning soon to England, I should not have failed to give you early notice of it, but, as I have no intention of going there before the spring at soonest, I shall deny myself the satisfaction of seeing you for reasons *Sir H. Paterson* will explain.

The Duke of Mar to *J. Menzies.*

1717, Sept. 7.—As I wrote you 12 Aug. I intended, I have been with your friend *C. Kinnaird* since the 26th and yours of 5 Aug. (o.s.) was sent after me, and I have accounts of yours of the 12th to *Inese*, and of the 15th to *James Hamilton*, and have now seen that of the 16th to *C. Kinnaird*.

I was very glad to know that *Mrs. Ogilvie* with *her* cargo was safely arrived. *Inese* says you tell him a later cargo was also arrived, but by your saying nothing of it to *C. Kinnaird* I am afraid it is not that by which I wrote on the 12th but that you mention from G[eneral] D[illon] to *Lord Arran*, which puts me in some pain, for *Capt. Ogilvie* writes to me of the day it sailed and it might have been with you by that time. It is a great pleasure to me to hear of our friends and co-partners of the Company agreeing and going on in harmony.

I have heard but once from *General Dillon* since I came here, so know little of what's a doing there. What you say to *C. Kinnaird* of *General Dillon* having wrote concerning *the King of Sweden* three or four days after *Mrs. Ogilvie* arrived, I know nothing of it further than what I wrote in that of the 12th, and I believe he could know no more at the time of his writing, though he may since by *Poniatowski's* going to where he is. How you came to fancy that *Mar* was entirely gone away when *General Dillon* wrote, I cannot imagine, after what I and *James Hamilton* had written you, but you commonly write in haste and so laconic that I must tell you it often

occasions your making such mistakes, and a bookkeeper ought to take more time to write fully and more distinct.

When *Mar* came to *Liége* he found that *the treaty* with *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden* was put off from being with *Amsterdam* by reason of *General Rank* being so long detained by *the King of Denmark* and that *the Czar* had allowed three months for supplying the want and that *the treaty* should be then in *Finland*. This made it to little or no purpose for *Mar* to continue longer here on the account he came, so he wrote to *Gen. Dillon* to speak with *Poniatowski*, understanding he was gone there, and send him his chaise with *James Hamilton* to carry him to *Paris* in his way to *Italy*, and in the meantime he would continue privately with *Liége*, and drink the waters, and that he hoped by the time *James Hamilton* came, the return of *Mrs. Ogilvie's* cargo would be come to him. He wrote also to *Holland* to *Dr. Erskine* all he could think of in relation to *the King's* affairs and that *Sir H. Stirling* should go along with them to look after it, to whom he also wrote. He wrote at the same time to *Ormonde*, acquainting him with what had passed, that he might order his affairs so as to be present at the time and place of *the treaty*. We since understand that *General Rank* is come from *Denmark*, so it is likely *the treaty* may be sooner than we thought, but the place I yet know not. It is probable *General Rank* will meet *the Czar* when he is with 535 (? the King of Prussia) and then appoint a place, which *Dr. Erskine* and *Sir H. Stirling* is to acquaint *Ormonde* of, which is all that can now be done.

Mar is expecting *James Hamilton* every day and also *Capt. Ogilvie* with the returns of *Mrs. Ogilvie's* cargo, of which he has wrote to *him* and to lose no time in coming to *Liége* with it, as soon as it arrives, and, whenever these two come to him, he is to set out for *Paris*, but, before he goes, you and other friends are to hear from him. When he sets out, *Mar's* friend, who is now with him (Lady Mar), sets out for *England* by *Flanders* and *Holland*, *James Hamilton* being to accompany them.

This is all I can tell you as yet, which has happened since mine of 12 Aug., which you must communicate to our friends that they may not again complain of not hearing, and show them the original and not scraps, as some of them have complained you used to do.

Tho' *the treaty* be put off for some time, which was impossible to be avoided by that unforeseen accident, yet I hope it will come on now soon, and to as good purpose as it could have proved then. *The Czar*, who is very desirous of its taking effect, is not at all alarmed at the delay, or any appearances that may be another way, which gives me more hopes of it than otherwise I would have had after all those delays.

The story 157 (? the captain *i.e.* Straiton) wrote you of *Paterson* has been raised by some malicious body. There is not the least shadow of ground for it. He behaved very well and to *the King's*

satisfaction, with whom he has been all this time, so pray write and satisfy them as to this.

Is *King George* really in a bad way in his health as *Menzies* says, and should he walk off, would it be for his friend *the King's* advantage or not, do friends think? I scarce believe it would, but I should be glad to know what they think of it.

Friend C[harle]s is to send you this. I'll write again soon, only pray let me hear from you as soon as you receive it; and, if I be gone before it reach this, it will be sent after me.

If mine of 12 Aug. should have miscarried, tell *James Murray* there was a large packet in it to him. *Three pages. Copy.*

J. Menzies to *the Duke of Mar.*

1717, Tuesday, Aug 27[–Sept. 7].—I had yours of the 13th (n.s.) and long extremely to hear if you are yet come to *C. Kinnaird's* neighbourhood, and if he has seen you, and if he has got mine, in which there were some things to be said to you. As soon as I have any knowledge of this, I shall write to you fully this way, or as you shall give me sure direction.

Mar's letter to *J. Murray* is still in my hands, and consequently the paper in it, *J. Murray* being in the country a great way from London. If I had opened it, though perhaps *J. Murray* might have approved of it, and perhaps not, yet to be sure some other body would have censured, howsoever anxious they may be to know the contents. But I offered it first to *Lord Oxford* and then to *the Bishop of Rochester* to open it. But they both separately declined it. Nor could any of us have made anything of it, without *J. Murray's* explication, which himself only, at present, has.

Enfin, this great distance of *J. Murray* is a misfortune, and could not have been foreseen by *Mar* unless *Murray* had foretold him his absence, when he wrote a new paper, to which he expected an answer. *Lord Oxford* has been a little uneasy at this delay, which has kept him too some time in town. Then I ought not to conceal from you that he was mortified at this whole affair, and that so many papers and memorials should have been sent to other people, whereof he had been wholly ignorant, and whilst it was plain by your former paper that nothing of consequence had passed to or from you for some time before on *Lord Oxford's* account or some other friends. *Enfin*, none. However I shall do all that is possible to keep them in good humour and harmony. I am willing to bear every man's fault, and every woman's, if that would do it. And that, when I have no manner of reason to bear it or bear them, but merely to promote impartially *the King's* interest, without the least view to any interest of mine (for I have none in the world) or the least regard to my own quiet. *Enfin*, you may be easy at present, for we have a pretty good truce or cessation of arms, except some little warm skirmishes between a lady and a knight, on their own particular reasons

and stories. I have done what I could to compose this blast, and shall do, being afraid of the least gust of wind that may trouble our waters. I shall ever endeavour to be among the *beati pacifici*, though often I get the *Redding Straike*, as they say in Scotch. Yet afterwards I have always all their esteem at bottom. And I have very great professions from *the Bishop of Rochester* at present. But enough of that subject at this time.

We are every day expecting *James Murray*, for I wrote to him in a few hours after I received the packet for him.

A cargo went to *Capt. Ogilvie* last week by the skipper, and the faithful *Mrs. Ogilvie* parted only this morning.

Both *the Bishop of Rochester's* and *Lord Arran's* parcels were committed to my care, to send to *Dillon's* hands, as *Lord Mar* himself had directed. If they go not directly thither, in *Lord Mar's* absence, we shall not fail of new misunderstandings here. I long to hear how that matter is ordered. Your friend the architect (Gibbs)will be with you in a few days, but very privately. I hear since that he has altered his resolution and does not come.

You know I hinted some time ago, if it were possible to bring back *the Duke of Berwick* to reason and to enter into our trade, his friends here could still do the business. Several things have been dropped to *Cadogan*, who must be ruined when the *Prince of Wales* gets the shop. And we have some friends that think even that point of *Cadogan* to be perfectly well. No doubt it would be for his credit and his interest. And there can be no harm in your making propositions to him, by sending some partner of distinction, or your desiring to meet him. This is extremely recommended by some friends here, and I am obliged to tell you everything of consequence. Some friends, as I said, are entirely persuaded he goes with that view, and that if he can settle matters to his mind, he will do all at once.

We dare not say a word of this to *the Bishop of Rochester*, who is so infinitely jealous of every thing that can in the least eclipse *the Duke of Ormonde*, whom alone he would have to do the thing, and to enjoy the whole merit."

W. Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 8.—I am glad that all letters before the 28th were come safe and that Mr. De Hayme answers my letter of credit. I had yours of the 31st and 2nd, and forwarded the encloseds. That for Holland shall be sent next post with orders for 300 *livres*. John Graeme gives you his most hearty thanks for all your favours and particularly in allowing him to go with his comrade, Mr. Barclay, to Italy. I have advanced him 200 *livres* for his journey besides his ordinary subsistence.

They parted from Lyons to Avignon 31st past, and Dr. Couper, who is here, parts in two or three days. He was

on his journey before my letter came to him, and, as I wrote you set him at his liberty, he hopes you wont be displeased at his going forward.

General Hamilton to C. Kinnaird.

1717, Sept. 8. Aix.—Yesterday I heard from Paris that the Duke of Mar, after falling out with the Court of St. G[ermai]ns had set out for these parts, where he was to meet Mr. Carmigny (? Ormonde), and it's odds but that was the reason that carried you to Brussels. As you, I suppose, are tied to secrecy, I shant blame you for keeping counsel.

I wrote two letters to Mr. Carmigny, telling him that my money was reduced to a narrow compass, and, if I had not some little of my own, I should not have known how to have subsisted Mr. Smith and myself; but that is also at an end. Therefore, if you hear anything of orders to be sent, pray advise them of the other, to avoid delays, lest a refusal should be imputed to a neglect or want of inclination, and I should be heartily sorry to be thought guilty of either.

Since you are to stay till you hear from England, I wish it may be soon, for, if once we could be sure of Mr. Smelt's having landed his 10 dozen of Burgundy, we would be all glad to run the hazard in hopes of getting a share of it.

The Earl Marischal to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 8. Louvain.—I had yesterday your letter under Mr. K[innair]d's cover. If there was anything I knew to tell you that could be for the King's service, I would do it with a great deal of pleasure. I shall never reckon any thing a trouble that I can do for the advancement of his affairs; if therefore you think it necessary, let me know, and I shall wait on you.

The Comte de Castelblanco to [? David Nairne].

1717, Sept. 8. Rome.—Yesterday I had an hour's audience of his Holiness. I took leave of him and did not fail to express all my gratitude. I shall start on Monday without fail, or sooner, if I can be ready. To-day I have been informed that a banker of this city has received a letter of advice to pay bills of exchange to Count Douglas and a letter for the Count himself, and that he was expected every moment here. I shall endeavour to get further information about this, and will communicate it to Cardinal Gualterio to inform him of the qualities of that *mauvais sujet*, that proper measures may be taken. *French. Torn.*

J. Menzies to W. Gordon.

1717, Thursday, Aug. 29[–Sept. 9]. London.—The letter here for the Lady (Mar) is from her sister at Constantinople.

It came to the Secretary's office, who own they opened it and then sent it to the house in Whitehall. You may freely take care of it, since she is no way obnoxious and travels with leave.

Pray let *James Hamilton* know there is no earthly thing to-day to write from hence. All the world's out of town, no changes at Court nor in Church, State or Army. Dead, dull, calm and silence. I shall write soon to him. I had his about the victory over the Turks, and pray him to write very often. His friend Archy is gone to Scotland, but others will take all care of my letters.

Lord Tullibardine to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 10.—Yours of 15 June was the last I had, till on the 1st I received yours of 15 Aug. Mine of 30 June was under cover, as you desired, to *Dillon*. I know not how it miscarried. My uneasiness lest imprudent *Lord G. Murray* had fallen into some further unaccountable disaster, made me trouble you in it with a very disagreeable story. He has written you an account of himself since he came here, so I need say no more now, only he seems very penitent for what has happened, and, I believe, hereafter will do all he can to wash out the lasting stain of past miscarriages. He is very thankful for the good offices he has received from you. All who are hereabout have been pretty quiet and there is so little news here, that I had not a pretence for writing since my last, which I desired Mr. Paterson to acquaint you of, thinking you were gone to *Italy*. I am very glad *the King's* concerns are now in a surer way than hitherto, which, with the assistance of the considerable friends he has, cannot but go a great length in bringing all things to a happy conclusion. *Brigadier Campbell*, *Glendarule* and *R. Gordon* are the only persons I acquaint with anything of what is mentioned concerning this, or anything of such a nature, except sometimes letting fall a word to *Clanranald* and *Gen. Gordon* for the encouragement of others.

I give you very many thanks for the account of my brother Charles, and I likewise hear that all the others, who were in his condition, are all freed from confinement by what is called the ———, which must be no small satisfaction to those that have any concern in them.

I believe I took notice formerly that by the inadvertency of some friends at *Toulouse*, who sent accounts to other uneasy people here that *Lord Tullibardine* had by (*sic*) to *Bordeaux*, *Marlborough's* nephew was soon informed of it. His brother-in-law was diligent enough to make a discovery, so that, when a considerable time after he had occasion to come within half a league of them, in less than 3 hours he had an account of it, and wrote to *R. Gordon* that he heard he was here, and therefore desired him pressingly to have a place named for an interview, which obliged *Brigadier Campbell*, *Glendarule* and

he, to avoid inconveniency, immediately to retire a good distance from hence, since things this way seemed then for some time to be at a standstill as to them, so, though *Mar's* of 15 Aug. came to *R. Gordon* the 27th, yet, before the others had that account and could meet together with him, which was necessary before any return could be made to what was recommended, so much time has passed as till now. I have written to *Barry* at *Bayonne* and, that there may be no delay or mistake concerning what he was to do about carrying on his correspondence, *Brigadier Campbell* is gone to him, who will be able to give certain accounts of the true situation of that affair as to him.

J. Menzies to *C. Kinnaird.*

1715, Friday, Aug. 30[–Sept. 10].—I long to know if my late letters have come safe to you, that, if they have and our friend be near you, I may write on, and more particularly.

I told him in my last that the architect (Gibbs) intended to see him very soon, but his resolution is altered within these two days. His other patron here at present has entirely dissuaded him as most inconvenient, whereas I was in good hope he was really sending him, though G[ibbs] did not say so. Let *Mar* know that the instruments are in my hand, and I shall send them by the first sure bearer. Tell him that Ja[mes] M[urray] is not yet come to town, which is a great misfortune and the cause of much uneasiness, for the packet continues unopened, and, if opened, would not be understood.

I have sent you the enclosed *Courant*, because of a paragraph in it from the Hague, which I have marked in the margin. A treaty entirely new to us and that we are entirely strangers to. It puzzles all mankind and the best of the Jacobites are strangely alarmed at it. You on the other side of the water pray unriddle this matter to us.

James III to Cardinal Origo.

1717, Sept. 10. Urbino.—After the repeated informations I have received from all parts of a design on my person and that Lord Peterborough is entrusted with it, I believe one ought not to hesitate to make oneself certain about it as soon as possible and, as I learn by the express sent me that he is at present at Bologna, I beg you not to lose a moment in having him arrested with all his servants and his papers, and particularly all the suspected Italians with whom he has had any intercourse since his arrival at Bologna, in order to endeavour to gain from all these people by interrogating them separately and by threatening them or by promising them great rewards all possible lights regarding so black a design, of which I could scarcely myself at first believe Lord Peterborough capable, which is the reason I did not wish to name him in my first letter. I shall be delighted if he can justify himself, but, after all that has

been written to me on this subject, I cannot do less for the security of my own person than to cause his to be seized. If he is innocent, he ought not to be angry at having this opportunity of justifying himself; if guilty, it is only what he deserves. I do not wish he should receive any ill treatment, but on the contrary that all respect due to a person of his rank should be shown him, provided only that he be kept in safe custody, and should be allowed no communication with any suspected person. All that you shall do in this matter, I will take upon myself and I shall write immediately to his Holiness, of whose approbation I am well assured, as the only matter in question is to safeguard the asylum he has kindly granted me in his states.

Postscript in the King's own hand.—"Je puis vous dire hardiment qu'en faisant ce dont je vous prie, S.S. en sera contente; je souhaite qu' elle le soit dans le retardement qu'il y a eu à arreter le Milord." *French. Copy. There is also a copy in Entry Book* 1, *p.* 206.

DR. PATRICK ABERCROMBY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sept. 10 and 11. Lille.—I wrote your Grace a very long letter about a fortnight ago.

The Duke of Gordon passed yesterday through this place, where he stayed but to dine, and called for me. I had not many minutes conversation with him. He asked me no questions but such as concerned my health, and all that passed worth noticing was, that he said he had done all the service he could to the King's friends at home, that, though the Indemnity had saved most of them, yet his being at London had not been useless, and that he doubted not but he should be able to procure leave for several excluded by the Indemnity to return to their own country. At parting he offered me his service in a very civil manner, and asked how one might write to me. I told him I was to remove hence in a few days, but should leave such directions as would secure his letters being forwarded, on which he bade me write a note with my direction to Glenbucket, as soon as I should be settled elsewhere. He soon withdrew after I entered his room, I believe on purpose that Glenbucket and I might have some conversation together, but it happened to be a very short one. He told me he was surprised to find that the Duke of Gordon had been so unjustly run down by our people in this country, so went on to vindicate him and to cast all the blame upon Lord Seaforth with the greatest warmth and concern imaginable, so that he left me no place to speak so much as one full sentence, but he did not hit at all on what was material, contenting himself to assert with great oaths the falsehood of certain clatters I had never heard before. I told him our master was equally wise and good, and would certainly judge of things as they were and not as they might have been at first misrepresented, to which he replied that the Duke knew very well our Master's sentiments having had of his letters, but that he would not

let any but myself know so much, nor would I have written it to you, since I had it as a secret, if the Duke's chaplain had not told the very same thing to a nun here. The Duke also visited her, as he had done those of the English monasteries at Bruges and Brussels, and no doubt will the Scots and English colleges at Douay, but, as Lord Seaforth has also a Jesuit chaplain with him, I do not see what medium the fathers will fall upon to vindicate the honour of both those noble persons. On the whole it is plain the Duke designs to oblige all our people so far as he can. For my own part I am glad of it, but much more that he is on this side of the water. If anything be to be done at home, his absence, I believe, will do no hurt. I am also apt to believe that, by his above mentioned civilities to myself, he means to insinuate that he will obtain leave for me as for others to go home, if I ask that favour, but it is a step I will by no means take, unless I had first your advice with our Master's leave or rather command for so doing.

As I parted with the Duke, I went to visit the nun I mentioned above. She is a daughter of the late Balquhin *alias* Count Leslie, and consequently sister to the present Count, and cousin to the present Bishop Leslie in Germany. I am related several ways to that family, which is one reason she told me the following story and allowed me to make what use of it I should think proper. The Earl and Countess of Nithsdale prevailed with her near a twelvemonth ago to write to her cousin, Bishop Leslie, a most earnest recommendatory letter in favour of a Scots gentleman whose name she had forgot, who, they said, was a mighty fine man, and was allied to them and the very best of our nation, and was in Germany on business of the very greatest importance, which if it succeeded, she would get thanks from our Master. She did so, and Father John Inese, a Jesuit in the Scots College of Douay, who had formerly been acquainted with the Bishop at Vienna, did the same. She added that last day she had a letter from Father John, which she showed me, signifying that he had one from the Bishop telling him that the person recommended was extremely imprudent or importunate, I know not which, for I could not read it distinctly, that he had created much uneasiness and dissatisfaction to him, that he was no ways fit for the business he was employed about, but that he, the Bishop, would do what service he could without him. These accounts may perhaps go to you by Mr. Lewis Inese, Father John being one of his brothers, but, because I know their correspondence is not great, and that Mr. Lewis had no hand in the above mentioned recommendations, I have thought fit to acquaint you with what I have learnt. I know not who the gentleman the Bishop complains of is, though I guess him to be B[arrowfie]ld, whom I both love and esteem, but, if he was my brother, through whose conduct I should understand the cause to suffer, I would not conceal it.

I cannot forbear adding that that Court is said to be extremely bigoted, that perhaps the greatest fault of the gentleman is his not being a Papist, and that, if for other reasons it be most advisable to employ a Protestant there, he would need be, in my humble opinion, one of Lord P[itsli]go's temper, fitted by his modesty and insight in the views, maxims and manners of Jesuits and priests to converse with and follow their humours.

Now that you may not think these last insinuations proceed from any party opinion or principle in me, and not, as they really do, from pure zeal for the common cause, I shall also tell you my second thoughts concerning this journey of the Duke, that he means to vindicate his conduct, and that most of our Churchmen, I mean the Catholics, at home and abroad are or soon will be abundantly disposed to favour him, I do not in the least doubt, and, if they but stop there, it may not perhaps be much amiss in them, considering present or rather future circumstances, but, by a subsequent conversation my friend took care to manage pretty dexterously with the nun, I understand his people not only strike at Lord Seaforth, but also give out, at least the chaplain did, that you were as guilty of separate and clandestine capitulations as he. I cannot forbear advertising you of it, for, as that is the only one calumny that malice and envy has forged against you, which could prejudice your honour and take the hearts of upright men from you, if credited, so it is the only possible means by which the value our Master has for your unequalled services could be lessened. I shall not say that is the project in hand, nor believe that the Duke, to make his court the better to one prince, would endeavour to raise such mischievous jealousies in the breast of another, but after all I much dread the well known cunning, malice and rage of the old Duchess. Your Grace sees I trust myself entirely in your hands. I fear not the consequences if my letter goes safely to you, but shall be uneasy till I know you have received it.

I only wait the effects of what your Grace recommended to Mr. L. Inese to quit this place. (Particulars of the improvement in his health.) .4 *pages*.

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1717, Sept. 11.—I had yours of 11 Aug. five days ago. I see *Dillon's* of the 20 and 24, *Ormonde's* of the 13th and *Mar's* of the 16th and 23rd all came safe. I shall not fail writing to *Ormonde* and have already sent *Mar the King's* letter.

We have not yet received any of the *money the King* mentions, but expect soon a favourable account of that matter.

Your compliments shall be made to *Lord Oxford* in the kindest manner the first sure occasion. Will not *the King* think proper to write a short letter on this score, which perhaps is expected from him ?

I am overjoyed to see the good hopes *the King* has of *the Duke of Modena's* affair. As to your visit to *Venice* I can't be sorry it was put off for this time, and am glad you are better pleased with your residence than those who came from thence seem to be.

Since my last of the 4th I received the three enclosed letters, which I send for more ample explication. It seems *General Rank* is set at liberty, and that *the Czar* expects to meet him on his road. In this case I presume *the King* will approve what *Sir H. Paterson* proposes about sending *Sir H. Stirling* with *the Czar* to inform us of what passes, which he will know from his friend *Dr. Erskine.* I believe the latter very zealous for *the King's* service, but am sure he would not like being charged with writing an account of such matters, neither can it be expected from him, considering the situation he is in. I think all speculation on this head very unnecessary, till we know whether *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden* adjust affairs or not.

If *Poniatowski* be come to town, he has not yet appeared that I could hear of. When he does, I shall do all that depends on me to have a private conference with him. I received two days ago a letter of 19 Aug. from *Ormonde* saying, though he already sent *Jerningham* to Danzig, he would write to him not to pursue his journey to Sweden and to go straight to *Holland*, *Jerningham* being the only one who has *the King's* letter of attorney. This precaution seemed good at that time, though by occurrences since it becomes now unnecessary.

Ormonde is resolved to remain in or about Danzig till he is informed how matters will terminate 'twixt *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden.*

The little King here is well again which occasions public joy. *Lord Erskine* is quite recovered, which is no small satisfaction to his father. 5 *pages.*

Lieut-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept 11.—This is only to acknowledge yours of the 2nd, which I communicated to *Queen Mary* and send the original to *the King* with *Sir H. Paterson's* of the 27th to *Dillon* and his of the 23rd to *Mar.* I read the two last to *Queen Mary*, who desired me to make *her* kind compliments both to *Mar* and *Lady Mar. Dillon* wishes the latter a most happy journey. The chaise you left at Mr. Gordon's was at the next door to him. We were however two days in search of it at both Paris and St. Germain's before it was found, which delayed *James Hamilton's* departure for two long days.

I reckon *Sir H. Paterson* will be with you or in your neighbourhood by the time this reaches you. I answered him three days ago, and sent him a little abstract of what Mr. Dicconson's correspondent with *Holland* writes. For fear my letter to *Sir H. Paterson* should miscarry, I enclose

a copy of the abstract,-it being very necessary he should verify the fact, which the author affirms with strong circumstances as you'll see.

(Concerning Poniatowski, Gen. Rank, and sending Sir H. Stirling as in the last letter.) It will be requisite *Sir H. Stirling* has the same cipher we have, and that he takes care to send us here sure addresses.

I enclose *the King's* last letter to *Dillon* and one from him to *Mar*. 5 *pages. Enclosed,*

Our account from Holland of 30 *Aug. is, that an alliance was actually signed between the Regent, the Czar and the King of Prussia, stipulating that, after the present year is expired, the Court of France should pay no more the usual pension to the King of Sweden, and that the King of Denmark should not be admitted into this alliance, the design of which is to oblige the King of Swedeland to accept such conditions of peace as those Princes should think fit to give him, or, if he refused, to crush him quite.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to JOHN PATERSON.

1717, Sept. 11.—Informing him that he will forward the enclosed and let *Mar* know what he desired and that *Lord Erskine* was quite recovered.

FATHER ARCHANGEL GRÆME to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sept. 11. Calais.—I take the opportunity of *Capt. Ogilvie's* going your way to send you the two enclosed lists. The members of the House of Commons marked with a star are all Tories, and, I am told, wait only an occasion to exert their loyalty. The Marquess of Seaforth's mother-in-law arrived here last Sunday. She comes to carry her daughter back to England, that she may be brought to bed there. She told me the Marquess may have his pardon when he pleases. The King's friends in England are mighty uppish just now, and seem to hope for a speedy relief. Some of them allege that Argyle himself, foreseeing what's coming, is coming about and actually with Sir W. Wyndham in the country for a good end.

BRIGADIER CAMPBELL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sept. 11.—*Lord Tullibardine* showed me yours of the 15th. I suppose he informed you of the reasons why none of us could stay here, and consequently that you could not have his answers in the due expected time. To obviate this inconvenience in future, he wrote the enclosed to *R. Gordon*, which I hope you'll find pointed enough and at the same time as civil as necessary. I could not have imagined but they would have complied with his desire, but instead Grange says he is to obey none but *the King* or yourself, George, the skipper, that he receives no orders but from *Inese*, and *Smith of Methven's* brother Peter, who designed towards Calais, will

now stay here to show his independence, and to learn what he can. The other people here will be gone in compliance with *Lord Tullibardine's* orders. The three above named have not the least business here, nor even in this province, only they should in that case want the conversation of the skippers and all other travellers, clean and unclean, who come here. We chose, rather than deprive them of that satisfaction, to absent ourselves and come here as by stealth, for, as long as they stay, it is impossible we can in the least appear or do any thing but what *Marlborough's* nephew and everybody else will presently know, nor does it end here; some of those gentlemen keep a very strict correspondence with their friends in *Scotland*, some of whom are not honester than they should be. I hope you will order them to remove out of this country. I suspect you to are at some distance and therefore I have writ to *W. Gordon* be shown to *Mr. Inese*, that they may retire at least some leagues till your orders come. *Glendarule* lurks here without daring so much as to send a servant abroad. They lay themselves so out for discoveries that no more letters be kept up. *Lord Tullibardine* goes back into the country and leaves orders with *Glendarule* to open his letters. I go to-day to *Bayonne*. *Enclosed,*

The MARQUESS OF TULLIBARDINE to ROBERT GORDON.

I remind you again of what I thought all our friends had certainly done a considerable time ago. None can be ignorant how fit it is for people in our circumstances to be retired and private, especially at such a time in this country, and more particularly where it seems some of them are yet near you, whence, I hope, they will now at last think of retiring a considerable distance, which is agreeable to the intentions of those we ought to obey exactly.

Pray acquaint everyone, who receives the King's pay, with what is desired, which I hope will have weight, it being likewise the opinion of one, who is a very well-wisher of theirs and would be heartily sorry they should give the least umbrage that might tarnish their former actions. I desire you would let all of them know this, that there may be no longer a pretence for delay. 1717, *Sept.* 8. *Bordeaux. Copy.*

The DUKE OF ORMONDE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sept. 11.—*Ormonde* received *Mar's* of 5 Aug. He is sorry he cannot hear from him oftener. What you mention concerning *Jerningham* is very right, but since *Ormonde's* meeting with *Jerningham* he is informed from him that the *place of meeting is to be in Finland.* If so, *Jerningham* must make her a visit, or at any place he can find her at. He tells *Ormonde* that *Görtz* is to come through *Danzig.*

Jerningham [and] *Ormonde* will endeavour *to see him* and to *ask his advice* that they may take their measures accordingly.

I hope the business of the trade will go on well, the wind begins to grow fair.

Ormonde told me, he could not resolve yet what he would do for the reasons above mentioned. *Mar's* going to Charles [Kinnaird] will be very necessary if what *Ormonde* mentioned should be altered and changed to *Amsterda*[*m*]. However I thought *Mar* designs being at *Liége*.

The Jew's and *the Pope's* mantles (money) are very fit for the winter. I am glad you told *Sparre* of it. I hope they will be wore.

I am glad *the King* thinks of *marriage* anywhere, but, if *Lord Wharton* lies, that sure were the properest place and more for his interest with *England*. I wish he may do what is most for his interest.

I am very glad the person you mention has escaped the ill accident, and obliged to you for your concern for the loss of a very near and dear relation.

The Comte de Castelblanco to [? David Nairne].

1717, Sept. 11. Rome.—I informed you by the last ordinary of my intention to take leave of the Pope. A courier arrived from Spain early to-day with the answer giving the just reasons of the King, my master, for the Sardinian expedition, leaving his Holiness satisfied of his good intentions. Don Alexander [Albani] told me unsolicited that he believed that at that moment his Holiness would have no difficulty in writing soon about my business, and that his opinion was I should not leave on Monday as I told him, but wait a few days and he undertook to press the Pope about it himself. I took the opportunity to tell him I was informed from Madrid by the same courier that the Court is very well disposed in my favour and that only his Holiness's letters are waited for to press that business, and for five or six days more or less I would not fail to follow his advice. I wished not to fail to tell you the reason which prevents me from leaving on Monday as I intended. *Torn. French. Enclosed,*

Having examined the man who was looking for Count Douglas, saying he had letters and money to give him from a banker here, I discovered he was employed by the Captain of some place in Spain by order of Cardinal [*Aqua*]*viva to discover if he was here. Torn. French.*

The Duke of Mar to the Earl Marischal.

1717, Sept. 11. Liége.—I cannot say it is absolutely necessary for the King's service that you should come hither. Beside the advantage I thought it might be to his service for us to acquaint one another of what we knew in relation to his affairs, the reason of my mentioning our meeting was, in case

you should have been desirous to know anything of them for your own satisfaction that I could inform you of. If you have any commands to charge me with for Italy, where I think of going very soon, please let me know them. *Copy.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sunday, Sept. 12.—I received the enclosed for *Mar* by yesterday's post. By what I had with it I find *the King* is well and all there, only Mr. Maitland is dead. *Menzies* in his last of 26 Aug. (o.s.) says that Lord Churchill is turned a mere child and driveller at Tonbridge, that his lady, little concerned, games from morning till night, that Cadogan was going to Holland very much broke in his health, that a cargo was some days before sent to *Capt. Ogilvie* and that *Mrs. Ogilvie* was to part the next day. I wrote at length to *Mar* last week by *James Hamilton*. We have nothing new here. *Queen Mary* is pretty well, and desired to be kindly remembered to *Mar* and *Lady Mar*. *Inese* has been indisposed all last week and is not yet well. *Dillon* has been all last week at St. Germains with his spouse.

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sunday, [Sept.] 12.—L' Abbé du Bois is parted to-night nobody knows for where, whether it's England or Germany, but he's gone upon a new treaty which is kept a great secret. Lord Stair is gone into the country. The *Parlement* has entirely got the better; all their remonstrances have been acquiesced in. *Misdated, 12 Aug. but endorsed Sept. 12th and 12 Aug. was a Thursday, and 12 Sept. a Sunday.*

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, Sept. 12. From *Liége*.—What I could say ever since I came here would be so lame that I did not think it worth troubling you with. I have written to *Dillon* and *Inese* what occurred here, but that is but half of a story, so I recommended to them who are at the centre to inform you of all.

I had *Hay's* of 8 and 13 Aug., and *Dillon* sent me yours of the 7th to him, by which I am extremely pleased to find that *the King* is well, but I am sorry they say nothing of the affair of *Princess of Modena*. I hear to-day *Dillon* had a packet from *the King* to me, but it is not yet come.

As to business I must trust to *Inese* and *Dillon* giving you an account of it when they forward this, and ere long I hope to wait on you myself. I propose setting out from hence about this day sennight, after I get the letters *Dillon* and *Inese* may have sent me before they get what encloses this, which forbids their writing any more to me here, and betwixt now and that time it is likely *Capt. Ogilvie* may be with me with returns of what I sent to *England* by *Mrs. Ogilvie*, but, if not, that shall not detain me. I go by *Paris* to receive *Queen*

Mary's commands, and to concert with *Dillon* what may be needful and I shall not be long there. If *Capt. Ogilvie* come not in time here, he shall have orders to follow me thither from whence I shall write answers to *England*. *Lady Mar* sets out for *England* when *Mar* leaves *Liége*. The waters have not done well with him there and his health is but indifferent.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1717, Sept. 12.—This morning *James Hamilton* arrived and brought me one from *Inese* of the 3rd, but I am surprised to have none from *Dillon* and really uneasy he has not sent me a large packet which *Queen Mary* told *James Hamilton* was in *Dillon's* hands from *the King* for me.

I delayed answering *Dillon's* of the 4th till *Sir H. Paterson* and *Sir H. Stirling* should come, which I expected every day and they arrived last night. "I find by them that there is nothing in the triple affair *Inese* writes of, that *Dicconson's* correspondent had alarmed you with, at least they are confident of it. *Sir H. Paterson* saw *Sparre*, who desired him to assure *Mar* that he need have no apprehensions upon *Poniatowski's* sudden journey to *Paris*, which, together with *the Czar* being easy about it, makes *Mar* so too. I think it absolutely necessary that *Sir H. Stirling* should go after *the Czar* upon *the King's* account, and to see *Ormonde*, who is now with *Danzig*, as he passes, and who, *Sparre* thinks, by no means should go to *the King of Sweden* till once he hear from one of them there, but he said nothing against *Jerningham's* being sent. All this *Ormonde* is informed of and, since *Sparre* and *Görtz* are both of that opinion about him, I have no doubt but he will regulate himself in that way. The affair of *the treaty* betwixt *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden* will not, I believe, come on now after the time that the first was prevailed on to give some time ago for removing an unforseen obstacle then to it, till the time he gave (though that obstacle be since removed) comes, which will occasion, by all appearance, *Ormonde's* wintering where he now is, or in the neighbourhood. I know that *Dr. Erskine's* way and his are not at all alike by their natural tempers, so that there is the more need of *Sir H. Stirling's* being with *Dr. Erskine* to keep all right as to *Ormonde*, and likewise to be a spur to *Dr. Erskine*, whose laziness and multiplicity of other business makes [it] the more necessary. *Sir H. Stirling* making this journey may be inconvenient to his own affairs, but, notwithstanding of that, I have prevailed with him, and he is to set out by *Holland* one of those days, where it is fit he should speak to one of *the King of Sweden's* people, who are still, I find, thinking of doing some things to make a party for themselves in *England's* family, distinct from *the King*, which, as I have long observed, was what *Görtz* was driving at, and absolutely fit to be prevented. *Sir H. Stirling* has not of his own to bear the charge of what he is going about; but I think *the King* cannot

lay out so much of his money better as will defray it, and, in hopes that *Queen Mary* will be of this opinion, I will order him credit on *Holland* to carry him to *Danzig*, and then *Ormonde* may supply him with what is necessary, to whom I am to write of it.

"*Jerningham* was at *Danzig* on 25 Aug., from whom I have seen two letters, and something in them of the extraordinary more than I could have wished; but what vexes me more is a horrid blunder he made at *the Landgrave of Hesse's*, which shows his being very young in business. It was not in relation to anything of *the Princess of Hesse*, so let not that fright *Queen Mary*; but upon the whole, it puts me in great apprehensions of some of his indiscretions with *the King of Sweden* where he is a going; but, when a ship is once at sea, we must trust to Providence, and many a bad sailor has come through, and made a good voyage. I hope *Sparre* will be there before him, and so will, I believe, *Görtz* too, as to both whom he is fully cautioned of late, and how to make use of each of them, follow it as he will.

I send enclosed two which friend Charles [Kinnaird] has lately had from *Menzies*, to whom I have wrote of late. What he says of *Mar* being quite gone I understand as little, as I do what he says *Dillon* wrote of *the King of Sweden's* answer; but *Dillon* will perhaps comprehend it. I wrote to *Menzies* upon this first and I could not help chiding him for his always writing in so laconic a way, and in such a haste as [if] it were but a secondary kind of business with him, so that there is scarce anything to be understood by it, and I must own, after seeing so much of this kind from him, I am afraid *the Bishop of Rochester* has had but too good reason to complain of him. By what he wrote to *Inese* formerly, one would have thought that mine of 12 and 13 Aug. was then come to hand; but by this of 23 Oct., as he calls it, though it should be August, we see it came not till much later, and by *James Murray's* being out of town, and his desiring *the Bishop of Rochester* to open his packet, he will see the letter I wrote to *James Murray*, which was a little peevish upon what *the Bishop of Rochester* had desired him to write to me; but perhaps it is not the worse.

"It seems by this last of *Menzies* that the returns to my first cargo were come off, so that I expect every day to hear from *Capt. Ogilvie* of its arriving on this side.

"*Mar* does not find that the waters agree with him, so that I believe he will not continue drinking them much longer, and his health is not at all yet good. He desires that no letter may be sent to him where he now is after this comes to hand, for that he proposes to set out from hence on Sunday, Monday or Tuesday next week as letters comes to him from *Paris*, by one of which days he supposes all letters sent for him hither before this reach you, may come to him.

"You ask me an account of *the Princess of Hesse*, thinking I have it from *Sir H. Stirling*, but I will refer the particulars

of that till meeting, only I can say in the meantime that he has told me nothing of her to make me wish that *the King's* project with *Princess of Modena* may not succeed. I long impatiently to know what is like to become of that affair, and I wish to God it may do."

Anything I could say to *the King* from hence, would be so lame that it is scarce worth troubling him, however I enclose a short note for him that you may forward, but refer him as to business to *Dillon* and *Inese*. This epistle being designed for them both, they will either send him part or the whole of it as they think fit, and I doubt not of their having informed him of what passed since I left their parts.

I am heartily concerned at what *Inese* writes of Fr[anci]a's *money* affair, but it's needless for me to say more of it now, only that I hope so promising a thing will not come to nothing, though the sooner there be a certainty of that one way or other the better, without discouraging those concerned, if they be honest, as I hope they are. *Dillon* has not mentioned a word of this to me in any of his letters yet come.

I am very sorry *Queen Mary* has been out of order, but hope it is quite over, and that *she* will be able soon to repay the visit *she* owes to *the Regent* and he to receive it.

You'll let this be communicated to *Dillon* as well as to *Inese*.

The two letters *Dillon* sent me for Mr. Bairly were for me. $4\frac{1}{4}$ *pages. Original and copy.*

COLIN CAMPBELL OF GLENDARULE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sept. 13. *Bordeaux.*—Last post I received the enclosed from *J. Macleod, junior*, in relation to *Argyle*. I am surprised at it and the manner of it, and, unless *Argyle* has applied to you some other way, I know not what to think of this insinuation, seeing *Argyle* himself is where he might find such of your friends as he might well trust to make this settlement for him, yet the writer is a most honest man, and, I think, would not venture to write so without a warrant for it. I have not spoken a word of this to any mortal.

Lord Tullibardine and *Brigadier Campbell* wrote to you so fully last post that I have only to add that *Lord Tullibardine* has ordered me to send *Mar* a copy of a letter to him from *Smith of Methven's* brother, which came a day or two after his last to you. *Lord Tullibardine* has a most just resentment of the insolence of that person, and hopes *Mar* will take his own way to discourage the increase of such a spirit, which may be of ill consequences hereafter. I also send by his order a copy of *R. Gordon's* letter, by which *Mar* will see *Lord Tullibardine* is little better treated by some others. Though I am far from thinking this a fit time to proceed to any great unkindness towards them, I presume the least that can be done is to order them from this place and I could wish *Smith of Methven's* brother was ordered entirely from this country, for he keeps

a close correspondence with *Smith of Methven*, of whom I cannot help having a very ill opinion, and is most indiscreetly inquisitive. *Lord Tullibardine* retires again from here, and *Brigadier Campbell* is already gone to the place he mentioned. It has been thought convenient I should stay here, that no time might be lost in our commerce, and to open all letters for *Lord Tullibardine*, and to do what is necessary upon them. I shall live as retired as possible, but 'tis hardly possible to be absolutely private, *Smith of Methven's* brother is at such pains to find out everybody that comes here ; therefore the sooner he and the rest of them are ordered from this place the better. One point of Peter's [Smith's] letter to *Lord Tullibardine* is most false, it being above two months, since I went to him and Mr. Malcolm from *Lord Tullibardine* to advise them to retire from this as most of their friends had done, but they made no secret then of their intentions to be in friendship with *the Indemnity*, so reastie they were in it without knowing what encouragement they could have from him, and all that was desired was that they should retire 4 or 5 leagues.

Pray let me have your commands anent *Sir Hector Maclean*, whether he shall stay at home or come to Edi[nburgh], for, if *the King* wants to correspond soon with his friends, it's best he stay at home.

This affair of *Argyle's* is so new and in such a manner, though you know I want not friendship enough for him, I am at a stand what to think of it, but I have so often discoursed with you on that subject, that all I can now say is that the state of *the King's* affairs and his interest is what will and should be the rule in all such transactions, of all which you are best judge. *Enclosed,*

J. Macleod, junior, to Glendarule.

In my last I acquainted you with Argyle's *milder sentiments with respect to* the King's *interest, and that, as he is in the worst of terms with his once darling* King George, *so he now seems desirous of an opportunity of being in no better with* the Prince of Wales. *This change, I think, may be improven to your advantage,* (he means the King's), for, *though* the King *don't correspond with* Argyle, *and perhaps mayn't have ready money* (is immediate encouragement) *to clear him off and so procure his friendship, yet your kind lieutenant* (Mar) *will certainly not miss this proper opportunity of distinguishing his friendship for you* (is the King), *especially since the agreeing with this single one of your creditors will in great measure facilitate your business with all the rest.*

Your lieutenant (Mar) *being a wise man and not altogether a stranger to* Argyle, *will manage this to great perfection, and can't miss advancing proper arguments for rivetting*

this gentleman in your interest. All therefore I need say is that no notice must be taken to Argyle *of your* (is the King's) *understanding anything anent his change of inclinations, since he communicated the same only to an intimate and no ill-wisher of yours.* (I think he means myself, though I can only guess at this well-wisher.)

I waited on the person you directed anent Sir Hector Maclean's *business, whom I find exceeding kind. He told me he had no particular instructions from your lieutenant* (Mar) *anent advances, but he would venture to advance* 30 *or* 40*l. till further orders, so I am resolved to send for* Sir H. Maclean *to be here against the end of October, unless you command to the contrary. Meanwhile I don't design, for reasons you may easily guess, to let his tutor or any other know how he is to be cared for, further than that his friends here will look after him, and I believe by the best management he can't be under* 100*l. sterling* per annum, *since he must have a governor and servant. August* 13[–24].

P[*ETER*] *S*[*MITH*] *to* LORD TULLIBARDINE.

It is some time since I heard you were in this neighbourhood and likewise heard rumours that everybody was advised to retire from the public, but, the manner not being specified, I suppose that was left to everybody, though by yours to R. Gordon, *I see it is to retire from* Bordeaux *nor is it mentioned where. This I think very essential to me, who came here to stay till I was ordered elsewhere, nor had I any directions from whom to take orders, nor am I to know, as indeed I cannot be perfectly certain, that you are here, though I shall believe it, and, if anything can persuade me that after banishment we are ordered to retire to a village, it is my respect for you, whom I would willingly obey, but, since you give it as an order for* the King's *service and as I am to do nothing but what I have orders for from* the King *himself or* Mar, *you will, I hope, excuse me in the only point I should have the least thought of refusing what you would command. I was thinking of going to Calais soon, but wait the return of some letters and shall write to-night that I may get positive orders how to dispose of myself, being I never act by insinuations or advice, where* the King's *interest is concerned, but strictly to orders.* 1717, *Sept.* 9. *Bordeaux. Copy.*

R. GORDON *to* LORD TULLIBARDINE.

I have now got all their answers. Mr. Urquhart, Kay and Charteris will obey your orders. Mr. Smith's answer is enclosed. Mr. Malcolm will do nothing without an order from the King *or* Mar. *Capt. George says he goes*

to the country on Monday, where he may probably stay till he gets a return to a letter he writes to-day. Mr. Hutchison says your letter is of too high and political a style for one of his small capacity to understand, so takes some days to consider on it, and, when he thinks fit, will give me an answer. The meaning, as I comprehend, is treating your letter in ridicule. He trusts to Capt. George, who pretends to have as much interest with the King *as the first man under him. He pretends to depend on Mr. In*[*ese*], *who is a very wise man and should be writ to that he may advise this man to temper his tongue and to carry* [*himself*] *more equally in matters that concern those so far above him. Mr. Hutchison was a servant of* Lord Panmure's, *but I comprehend though he depends entirely on Capt. George. Copy.*

James III to Pope Clement XI.

1717, Sept. 13.—Cardinal Gualterio will have given your Holiness an account of what has just happened relating to Lord Peterborough. Knowing as I do your justice and the kindness of your heart, I have ventured to act boldly, being fully persuaded that you would always approve of what I shall believe necessary for my safety, which is inseparable from your own honour since your kindly granting me an asylum in your states. I have had both in view in all the steps I have taken and I should have thought myself wanting in my duty to your Holiness as well as to myself and my country, if I had taken any other line than what I have taken, in which there is nothing but what the laws and practice of all nations authorize. I refer myself for the rest to what Cardinal Gualterio will tell you. I must do Cardinal Origo the justice to say that he has behaved as I could have wished and I feel no doubt your Holiness will approve of his action, since in acceding to my wishes he has only anticipated your orders. *French. Copy. Noted that the original was in the King's own hand. There is another copy in Entry Book* 1, *p.* 207.

James III to Cardinal Origo.

1717, Sept. 13.—I have received your letter of the 11th by Mr. O'Brien, who has informed me in detail of everything you tell me concerning Lord Peterborough's arrest. I thank you most sincerely for your great zeal for my service, begging you to continue to employ your authority to extract from the persons in his suite and from the others you have arrested all the lights possible touching the design in question, both by interrogating them and by examining their papers and by causing all the letters to be brought you that are addressed to them or to Lord Peterborough, that they may be seen and sent here, if there is anything suspicious in them. I am writing to-day to his Holiness, who will certainly approve of

what I have taken upon myself, and will be grateful to you for what you have done at my request. The bearer, Mr. Cockburne, will stay some time to assist in making the necessary inquiries. *French. Copy. There is another copy in Entry Book* 1, *p.* 207.

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sept. 15.—We are this minute going to Mezières. Lord Garlies begged my sister to send you the enclosed. He desired, if you had any orders to send or anything to say to any of your friends in Scotland, you would let him know. He would deliver the message with care and fidelity. He says all the honest people in Scotland will inquire if he has seen you, coming from France, if you've spoke to him of them, and if you've any hopes or if they must despair. He will be glad to know what he has to say, and you may depend on him. My sister will forward your answer. L'Abbé du Bois is gone to England. They say Lord Cadogan has been here four days. Poniatowski is arrived. M. de Mezières is at Chantilly, so has not seen him. Lord Burlington is here. *Enclosed,*

LORD GARLIES to the *DUKE OF MAR.*

As he is to leave that place in a very few days, assuring him of his desire to serve the King and desiring his advice as to how he ought to behave when in Scotland, and explaining it was not from want of inclination he was absent when his lordship took up arms to restore his Majesty, but at that time he was in Italy and all his friends advised him not to go to Scotland till the spring. Madam Mezières will take care to send letters sent for him to her to him at Calais. 1717, *Sept.* 13. *Paris.*

CAPT. J. OGILVIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sept. 15. Dunkirk.—I received yours with the enclosed, and *Mrs. Ogilvie* is come, cargo and all. I shall make all the speed I can to be with you, but there is one difficult point, that is to raise money to bring me and carry me to Paris and back again. However I am hopeful to get it to-morrow. There is an absolute necessity that *Mrs. Ogilvie* comes to you, for it's *Lord Oxford's* positive order to me to carry her to you, but you need be in no pain, for she will not hinder me in the least, considering the route I must come, for there is no posting through the country I must go by, for few people go post to drink the waters. Besides it would make too much *éclat* to ride post there, unless in post chaises or the post wagon, and in them she can hold out as well as I can. Since I hope to see you so soon, I shall say no more. What I told you as to having all sent to *Inese* is matter of fact, but, when I advertised *Mrs. Ogilvie* to acquaint *Lord Oxford,* he did fly [out] and ordered all to you, but, whether he did or not, I should have obeyed none of their orders. *Mrs. Ogilvie* bids me tell you she left *Lord Erskine* perfectly well as ever he was in his life.

The DUKE OF MAR to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1717, Sept. 15.—I wrote to you on the 30th on my coming hither, which I know was sent to *Danzig*, so I hope it came safe to you. *Sir H. Paterson* and *Sir H. Stirling*, who are with me, have given you and *Jerningham* an account of everything since, which leaves not much for me. "*Jerningham* writes to them of his being *in Danzig*, and that he expected you in a few days, where I hope you are safely arrived long ago, and that *Jerningham* has found a way of making his visit to *the King of Sweden* and that you will soon hear a good account from him.

"Since my last we hear that *General Rank* is his own master, but notwithstanding of that, I fear the affair of *the treaty* will not come on till once the time come which *the Czar* allowed them to make up the defect that then was, though that difficulty be now out of the way, so that his allowing so long a time upon that account proves now unlucky.

"*Sparre* as well as *Görtz* was much against *Ormonde's* going just now to *the King of Sweden* and till once he should hear from thence, as *Sir H. Paterson* tells me from him, but he said nothing against *Jerningham's* going thither, so I hope he would set out with all expedition and not wait seeing of *Görtz*, which if he did, he would certainly forbid his going, and then he could not well do it, but I fancy neither he nor *Ormonde* would see him as he passed, he keeping his way of going very private. *Sparre* would be with *the King of Sweden*, I reckon, before *Jerningham* could be there, and, though he must manage that affair with a great deal of circumspection upon *Görtz's* account, as *Sir H. Paterson* wrote to him, yet *Sparre* may be of very great use.

"I was not a little alarmed at *Poniatowski's* going so abruptly to visit *Paris*, but *the Czar* being easy upon that head makes me so too, however, I cannot help thinking that *Görtz* and most of *the King of Sweden's* folks behave in an odd way enough. Nothing appears though as yet of their having any dealings with *King George*, nor has *the Czar* any thoughts towards *him* that I can find there being any real grounds for, so after all, though the delay of *the treaty* lose some time, I hope it will come right at last.

"Since *Ormonde* is now in those parts and, though he had no thoughts of going towards *Sweden* or, if he should find that his going thither were not agreeable at this time, I suppose he will not think of returning till once he sees what becomes of *the treaty*, where it will be the luckiest thing that can be for him to be or near in the neighbourhood, so I fear he is in for a winter campaign, happen what will, for which I both pity and envy him, but I hope he will be of such use there that there will be more occasion for the last than the first. If *the King of Sweden* be not for seeing *Ormonde* at this time I will flatter myself that he does not mean it ill, and, when once *the treaty* is concluded, he will certainly have no objection against it then,

but on the contrary will, I hope, be desirous of *the King's* company too and some others.

"*Dr. Erskine* was gone before the letter I told you in my last I had wrote to him came to *Sir H. Stirling's* hands to give him. I fancy you will be of my opinion that, since *Sir H. Stirling* did not go along with him, the sooner he follow the better, and I have prevailed with him to do it, so that he will be with you soon, and ready to follow what you think fit for him. I have ordered for him *in Holland* what will carry him your length, and after that you will take care of him, and order him what you think fit, which I am sure *the King* will think well bestowed. In my humble opinion you had best send him to continue with *Dr. Erskine*, who is very lazy at writing, and to correspond with you from thence, but you are best judge, and I am sure you will order in it what is best for the good of the affair.

"I have not found the waters here agree with me and I cannot say my health is very good. I go from hence the 21st at furthest. I intend to receive *Queen Mary's* commands, in whose neighbourhood I will be in a few days, and then go straight to attend *the King*.

"I had a letter to-day from *Dillon* of the 11th in which there is nothing material. He sends me the enclosed of *the King's* by which I see there is hopes of *the Princess of Modena's* affair's succeeding, which I own I am very much pleased at, both because *the King* has so great a mind to it and that I see not where he can do better. *Sir H. Stirling* gives but an indifferent account enough of *the Princess of Hesse*, and I heard from a good hand that *the King of Sweden* has a design there for himself, so that our friend would not have succeeded there had he tried it.

"I have lately seen two from *Menzies* to our friend Charles [Kinnaird] here, and some to others in which he says that there is nothing but harmony and good agreement amongst our friends there since the two last packets *Mar* sent there, to which there were answers to come very soon, and *Mar* tells me he is now daily expecting them, but I fear he shall not have them till he be *in Paris*. It is no small pleasure to me, as I know it will be to you, to know of the good agreement amongst our friends, and long may it continue so. *Menzies* says in one of his that *King George* is not in good health and that *the Duke of Shrewsbury* told him lately that he thought *him* agoing, which if *he* should, I doubt much if it would be for *his* cousin *the King's* advantage, but that must be as God pleases.

"A little after *Mar* came to the place where he now is, he wrote as civil a letter as he could to *Earl Marischal*, but by the answer, which is dry enough, I do not believe that he will have the honour of seeing him at this time. Those who do injuries are commonly longest of forgiving. He thought it was fit upon *the King's* account to let *Earl Marischal* know of his

being in his neighbourhood and says, when he does what he thinks he is obliged to upon that account, he is very indifferent how others behave towards him. He is also to acquaint *General Hamilton* in the same way and for the same reason of his being in his neighbourhood before he leaves it, who will perhaps answer him in the same manner the other did, and, if so, he will be as indifferent. I will long impatiently to hear from you and I hope to have that pleasure before I go for *Italy*. I cannot but regret our being to be at such a distance for some time that it will be next to impossible to correspond, which I assure you is a very sensible mortification to me; but I hope it shall not last long so and that your being at such a distance for some time will contribute to our being nearer together all our lives hereafter. You will be more in the way of hearing from *England* and writing to *it* than I, and for forwarding your letters, if *Sir H. Paterson*, who is to continue *in Holland*, can be of any service to you, I am sure he will be proud of any occasion to serve you.

"If *Ormonde* go not soon to *the King of Sweden*, I fancy he will think of going on nearer to *the Czar* and so to be more in the way of *the treaty*, when that happens.

"I must tell you of a thing which I have heard of late concerning a friend of ours, viz., that *King George* has made proposals to *Ormonde* and, if so, I acknowledge it is the wisest thing he ever did, could he succeed with *him*, but that I know is impossible and will be labour in vain. What makes me give the more credit to it is something of that kind having been lately tried with *Mar*, which none knows of as yet from him save *the King*, nor must not. He entrusted me with it and allowed me to mention it to you, by whom he is sure it will go no further. He bids me tell you that they have got nothing by their endeavours that way, as he supposes you will very well believe, and that when he has the happiness of seeing you, he will show you the answer he has made upon it which he fancies you will approve of. He wonders that they did not try the canal of *Stair* for this, though he says the one they did it by was as proper.

"*Inese* writes me that now when *Queen Mary* begins to ask Frisk or *Francia* for *the money*, which he said from his people was lodged on this side for the use of *a restoration*, [they] begin to ask such questions that would put too much in their power, should they be answered, so that he cannot help suspecting some trick in it. He refers me to *Dillon* for the particulars, thinking he had wrote to me of it, but he does not, so I can tell you no more of it now. I thought though that it was fit to let you know this, in case you should have, trusting to that, promised more to *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden* than could have been made good. I shall still hope that this will answer as Frisk said, but should that fail, the knznn (80,000) *pounds* from *the Pope* is sure and that I think is the most that they can expect of *the King*

at first, and a good thing it would be for them too and what they are not often accustomed with.

"*Dr. Erskine* spoke to *Poniatowski* of its being in *the King's* power to do considerably in this way, which relished mightily.

"As for news we are in great expectation to hear some extraordinary thing from the Spanish fleet, which has been longer of casting up somewhere than was expected and in this place we know nothing certain yet of it." $6\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Dr. Erskine.

1717, Sept. 15.—I am very sorry one I wrote you came too late to our friend *Sir H. Stirling* to find you before you went. It is mostly concerning my health, about which I want your advice very much, so I hope you'll forgive my having ordered it to be sent after you, and I beg I may hear from you on it as soon as you can. I have not found much good, if any, of the waters here, so have given them over.

I cannot but regret, as things have fallen out, that *the Czar* gave so much time for *the King of Sweden's* making up the defect in what was to have been between them, now that the interruption, which then was, is removed, for I am afraid *the King of Sweden* and his people will take all the time that was allowed them, notwithstanding the reason for it does not exist, and delays are always dangerous. I am glad however you are easy about the gentleman's sudden journey to *Paris*, which alarmed me much.

I believe you will not be displeased to see our friend *Sir H. Stirling*, who on *Mar's* desire is soon to be with you. He thought *Sir H. Stirling* being in those parts would be very much for *the King's* advantage, whatever happen. He is to send you this, but being to follow it so soon, it is needless to say much more, but refer all the rest to him. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Erskine of Pittodrie, junior.

1717, Sept. 15.—Thanking for his care of the two boxes he recommended to him and his lady, which he now wants lodged in a place where he can come at them. He has therefore recommended the sending of them to a friend of the writer's, who is going Pittodrie's way. A very near friend of the writer will write to him by him, and on his receiving that with the present letter, he is to give him the boxes and all their contents without opening them, which he is to dispose of as directed. *Copy.*

James III to Cardinal Origo.

1717, Sept. 15.—Recommending to him Mr. O'Brien, whom he is sending back to Bologna and begging him to receive favourably all he has charged him to propose concerning the means proper to discover the truth in the affair in question.

He is also to ask you to give orders that Lord Peterborough shall have in the place of his confinement all the reasonable conveniences he can desire. *French. Copy. There is another copy in Entry Book* 1, *p.* 208.

George Mackenzie to John Paterson.

1717, Sept. 16. Paris.—Complaining of his former neglect in writing which however his letter sufficiently atones for, and thanking him for the good offices he promises to do with the Duke of Mar. He intends to stay there some time unless ordered by his Grace out of it.—You enquire of my Peg. She is well, but is juggling to recover the possession of the small fortune we had out of the hands of the inquisitors.

Thomas Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 16. Br[ussels].—This morning a Mr. Westc[om]b came to me. I know not how he came directed to me, unless by his conversation with *Jerningham*, of whom he talks a great deal and not much to *Jerningham's* advantage. Particularly he tells me, that, when on *Jerningham's* first arrival at *Holland* be asked him how he transmitted his letters, he told him he addressed them to *Mr. Ingleton* because he had several things to communicate, which were not fit to be first known to *Mar* or *Ormonde*. Sure I am that either *Jerningham* or he are plaguy liars, for *Jerningham* told me quite contrary. He took pains to let me know his late journals and merits, to all which I pleaded ignorance and to several other matters he proposed to talk of. He pressed me to send a letter to *Mar*. I told him if he sent it to me, I should get it forwarded to Paris. His wife is with him.

Mr. Wood tells me he was with D[uke of] G[ordon] and Glenbucket, partly from the first but most plainly from the last. The Duke, after a short stay at Paris, where he drops his pupil, Mr. Carp[enter], goes somewhere into the country to see a friend, I think *the King*. Glenbucket swears that to his knowledge no man is firmer than the Duke, who makes some acknowledgements but many more vindications, for which reason he has all his materials with him, particularly the copies of the two treaties made with E[arl] Suth[erlan]d, one by himself and the other by his cousin. Mr. Wood has seen both. That by the cousin was signed six days before that by himself, but the cousin says he afterwards offered to break it, but the Duke would not. That by the cousin expresses to be with K[ing] G[eorge], and he promises in it to deliver back all the prisoners he has detained *against law*. That by the Duke expresses to be only with the government without naming K[ing] G[eorge]. Thus you see a formidable war is like to break out between these two northern crowns.

Lord Johnston and Col. George Sumervail are here in their way to Aix. I intend to see them to-night. I have not yet heard of the black colonel.

Since I wrote the above, Mr. Wood having told me he was to see Lord Johnston, I desired him to tell him I would wait on him at night. He told Mr. Wood that no man had a greater respect for our people in general and me in particular, but that the circumstances he was in with his father obliged him to deny himself the satisfaction of seeing me as he wished to do.

Major David Nairne to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 17. Xaintes.—I had given you the trouble of this sooner, had I not believed his Majesty's subjects would be daily writing to you for advice what to do about the Act of Grace, particularly those who have in their power to reap the benefit of it, of which number I am not. Being perfectly weary of this way of living and very much ashamed of being a burden to his Majesty, if you think it fit, and I can obtain service from any prince by his Majesty's and your recommendation, I am very ready to embrace it. Wherever I go, it shall never prevent my ready appearance for his Majesty's service. There are none of his subjects here but Mr. Hepburn and myself.

The Duke of Mar to J. Menzies.

1717, Sept. 17.—Last night, after I wrote to you, I had yours of 27 Aug. (o.s.) which indeed makes amends for the scraps you wrote before to friend C. [Kinnaird], for which I was a little peevish with you in one you will have got before this.

I have heard nothing yet of *Capt. Ogilvie*, though I expect him every day.

James Murray said in his, to which mine of 13 Aug. was an answer, that he was going to the country, but would be in the way till he had my return, so what occasioned his altering his resolution I know not, but I could do nothing but send his letter as I did, and I had the more reason to believe it would find him in town that in a former I begged he might stay till a return of some things I had wrote of to *the King* should come to my hands and he heard of them from me.

I cannot conceive that *Lord Oxford* can be any ways mortified or take amiss what you write of the cargoes being sent to others, after what he wrote me by *Mrs. Ogilvie* before I sent them that way and what I wrote to him with her, and, when he knows what s in the last cargo, as I suppose he does before now, he will haive still less reason.

Mar is mighty glad of the visit he is to have from his old brother ar[chitec]t (Gibbs), and longs for him impatiently, not only on his own account, but he fancies that he would not have been so kind as to make so long a journey, if he had not some further reason than a bare visit. *Mar* is still resolved to leave the place where he is on the 21st, and, in case his brother come not there so soon, he is to leave word where he is to follow him, and, should he not be come off when you

get this, he hopes he will come directly to where you know he is to be, *Paris*, but he must lose no time for fear of missing him there too.

The affair of *Cadogan*, about which you seem so sanguine I should like mightily, could I bring myself to a belief of its succeeding, but that I much doubt of, though, if he have a right thought, it would certainly be for his interest and honour not a little ; but, whatever come of it, after the information you and others have given me, I think myself obliged to make all the trial in it I can, and I am actually setting about it in the only way that's practicable to make him listen to it. I desire it may be remembered that, if it fail and I be exposed on that account, I am not to be blamed, but those who advised it, and I cannot say they will be so either after the reasons they had, I presume, for advising it, and, should he do what's not gentlemanlike upon it, it may be in their power to revenge themselves before six months are past, which in that case I hope they would not neglect.

My last save one, mentioned above, was designed for our company in general, but this is for yourself and such as you think fit only.

I am sorry for any difference there has been between the Lady and the Knight, but I suppose that by your mediation is now over. So long as you suffer only from your friends for acting the part of the *beati pacifici* which you mention, you need not fear much prejudice from it.

I was unwilling to send this the way I sent my two last, so I send it as your friend *James Hamilton* advises me. As soon as I see *Paris*, you shall hear from me again. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir H. Stirling.

1717, Friday, Sept. 17.—I hope this will find you safely arrived at your first stage and that you found ways of forwarding what you carried.

After you went, I had some letters, and in them one for *Cadogan* which 'tis of consequence to have delivered in such a way that he neither knows whence it comes nor suspects that any body knows of his getting it. Had I been sure of his being come to *the Hague*, I had put it in the post here, but we have not heard of his arrival and it is fit he should be the opener of it himself, and that he should not have it till after Tuesday next but as soon after that as possible. I enclose it, and you will get the address put on it with all necessary appellations, and you had best put it in the common post at Leyden, Rotterdam, or one of those places after the time I mentioned is come and you are sure he is arrived. For fear of mistake it is for *Cadogan*. You are to take no notice of this to any one where you are going. Let me know how you dispose of it and when precisely. The other you will put in the post for England. I will expect to have one from you when

I come to *Paris*, whither I still resolve to begin my journey the 21st. A friend of mine and an acquaintance of yours is coming to me from *England*. Should he see you, do not stop his coming here on my being to leave it, for I will leave word where and how he is to follow me.

Poor Sandy Maitland is dead, for which I know you will be all sorry who knew him. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to L[ord] C[adogan].

1717, Sept. 17.—My firm belief of your being a man of honour and one who wishes the good of your country as well as what is for your own advantage makes me venture giving you this trouble and I have delayed my going into Italy, on hearing of your being to come over, on purpose to have the opportunity of writing safely to you. It is likely it will surprise you, but on reflection it need not, and I have taken this way of letting you know what I have to say as the safest for you.

You will not, I believe, doubt of it, when I tell you on my honour that nobody shall know of my writing to you otherwise than you have a mind. I likewise trust that, whatever may be your sentiments of what I am going to lay before you, you will not expose it, and, if I had not thought what I am to propose to you consistent with your honour, I would have been far from presuming so far on you.

"Your lordship has too good sense not to see after the experience you have now had the misfortunes our country is cast into and the natural consequences that must have of violent parties and divisions at home.

"Whatever good opinion you may have of your master and the way that things are ordered there at present, does not alter the case much, his health is not so good [as] to promise a long life, and he is not to live always if it were good, nor will things continue as they are any longer than he lives at most, if so long, and after that I suppose your lordship and some others in your circumstances are convinced, as other people are, that you would not be in a much better way there than I and those in my circumstances are now.

"You have it in your hands to prevent that destruction to yourself and your friends, and to deliver your country from the greatest of evils, perpetual jars and confusions about a disputed succession, that can only be cured by restoring the rightful and lineal heir.

"The glory you would have in doing that, and by it establishing our countries on their ancient foundations is what cannot but have its due weight with a man of your spirit, and for which many a one would envy as all would admire you. I can assure your lordship my master has so many good qualities that he would make the nations happy, and wants but to be known to be beloved, and I dare venture to promise in his name that there is not anything you could ask of him reasonably for yourself and your friends, but he would agree to.

" Opportunities are precious, and what is in your power to-day may not perhaps be in it a little time hence. A minister is not always sure of a parliament, if he were of his master, and, when that turns against him, it is not in his master's power to save him, however much he may have a mind to it. On the other hand, what does your master lose? He had the crown given him without his asking, or, I believe, desiring or caring much for it. Since he had it, what satisfaction has it given him, or how much quiet is he like to have with it the remainder of his life? My master is not the only one to disturb him from abroad more than at home. And is it worth your master's while to lose the quiet of his whole life to transmit a disputed succession to those who are in expectation of it, and from whom he finds not, it seems, much ease in the meantime, and who may very probably enjoy it with as little tranquillity as he has done, and may lose their old possessions in endeavouring to preserve their new, which by the laws of God and man belong to another, and which his good old grandmother forbid under a curse any of hers ever to defraud her brother's children of.

" Europe cannot always be expected to be in such a way that no power in it will find it for its interest to support my master's cause, no more than Britain will long allow of and maintain a standing army only to support the House of Hanover to reign over it.

" My master is young and in perfect good health, and as likely to live as any who has pretensions to his crown, and he is now about marrying, which in all appearance will perpetuate rightful successors to him of his own body, who will ever have more friends in those kingdoms, as well as abroad, than to allow the House of Hanover to continue in possession of their right without continual disturbance, and this dispute, if lasting especially, cannot fail of making those countries together with these who unjustly possess their throne very unhappy.

" Had not your master better secure to himself and his family his old and just possessions and by the assistance of my master and others who would join with them acquire such new ones on the Continent as would make his family more considerable than any of its neighbours, which were not only easy for them jointly to do, but also to perpetuate such possessions to that House for ever with a just regal title?

" Britain and Ireland would have reason to bless your master for so good and christian an action, and Europe no less for the repose it would have by it. Your master would live the remainder of his life in all tranquillity and splendour [that] could be desired, end his days with the great character of good and just, and leave his family in a better and greater way than it ever was and more likely to continue and enjoy its possessions than it can ever be in the precarious and unjust way it now is.

" Those in his service who could contribute to so good and glorious a work would be ever famous as true patriots of their

country, from which and their lawful prince they would justly merit all the honours and advantages they could bestow on them and their families.

"Now is the time for your lordship to consider these things, and I believe you will not find them undeserving of your most serious thoughts.

"If you think it fit to write to me upon this, you may address à Monsr. Bierly under Mr. Lofftus's cover, banquier at Paris, and it will come safe to my hands wherever I be. If it could be of any use for me to meet with your lordship, and if you will promise me that I may do it safely, I will wait on you in any place of France or Flanders you think most proper, and in what way and manner you will direct me as most convenient for you. If you can trust a thing of this nature to a third person, and think that safer than to meet with me yourself, I shall meet with anybody you please to send to me, which may easily be done without any observation, with a little concert betwixt us, if you have one to send in whom you have entire confidence.

"I am now on the borders of France, where I will continue till such time that I can have an answer from your lordship. I have taken a sure way, I think, for this coming safe and unknown to your hands; but, whether you be resolved to listen to anything of this kind or not, I beg that you may let me know if it comes safe, and I hope the motives that have induced me to write so to your lordship will plead my excuse and forgiveness at your hands, and that if you approve not of what I have said that it will be buried on your side as upon my honour it shall on mine." *Copy in Mar's hand.* 5 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to General Hamilton.

1717, Sept. 17.—I am here as privately as possible, and shall be going the beginning of next week. If you have any commands for me before I go, or anything to ask information of me about for our master's service, or to inform me of or anything to lay upon me that can be of use to you, I shall be glad to hear of it by Monday next, and friend Charles [Kinnaird], who is to send you this, knows how to convey yours to me.

Our master was in perfect health last time I heard from him, and I hope Mr. Carmigny (? Ormonde) will ere long be about what will prove substantially for his service.

James III to Cardinal Imperiali.

1717, Sept. 17.—Requesting him to present to the Pope his letter of nomination to two Irish bishoprics, and hoping soon to hear from him of the dispatch of the bulls of Mr. Kelly, whom he nominated for the bishopric of Clonfert before his departure from Rome. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 208.

James III to Pope Clement XI.

1717, Sept. 17. Urbino.—Nominating to the see of Ardagh, vacant by the death of Bernard Donogher, Dr. Thomas Flynn, vicar general of the said church, and to the united sees of Down and Connor, which have been many years vacant, James O'Shiel, both sees being in the Province of Armagh. *Latin. Ibid.*

Pope Clement XI to James III.

1717, Sept. 18. Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome.—We fully agree with the most just feeling of your Majesty, that, you being at present in the States of the Church, your safety is inseparable from our honour and our engagements. Our actions shall always correspond to the conviction we have of that fact, and therefore we shall never be able to disapprove of those resolutions which may conduce to that object. Only we may sometimes believe that some particular resolution, on which others may have formed different opinions, is not conducive, nay is contrary to that intent. But in that we suppose that your Majesty will not wish us to deceive you and will permit us to express our sentiments freely to Cardinal Gualterio, since your Majesty can assure yourself that these sentiments will be regulated by no other measure than by that of your greater advantage, since in the truly paternal love with which we regard you we claim to yield to no person whatever in this world without even the exception of her Majesty the Queen, your mother. *Italian. Holograph and copy.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1717, Sept. 18.—This is in answer to *the King's* of 19 Aug. *Mar* was arrived at Liége long before it came, and it was thought then very necessary he should have gone thither. I see plainly 'tis impracticable for *the King* to read and answer all the packets and papers addressed to him; "it's a blessing his health has not been deranged with all the trouble he has had on that score. *Dillon* expects *Mar* will be in this neighbourhood very soon and does not question but he will go to *the King* without any delay. I will communicate your last to him at meeting, which will determine his going to you with all speed. *The King* desires a distinct account of the late proposed *money* affair in relation to *marriage*. *Queen Mary* has already explained that matter to you, and I hope it will turn to good account for *the King's* service, though it's required the application should be different from what *the King* understood. *As to the returns from *England* we expect them daily. Mr. Johnson *alias* Kelly was the last messenger that came from *Lord Arran* and *the Bishop of Rochester*. He brought the memorial I sent you, with an account how dissatisfied the two latter were with *Lord Oxford* for not communicating timely to them what news he had from this side. Mr. Jemyson *alias* Scot, whom *Dillon* sent to *England* about

20 Aug. last with full information to *Lord Arran* and *the Bishop of Rochester* of what was then a transacting, settled all matters, and their receiving this account before any other with *England* pleased them extremely, so that they seem now to be well united and reconciled to each other. I wish they may continue so, the contrary being of evil consequence to *the King's* interest. I must now inform you that *Sir R. Everard*, who is *Ormonde's* agent in *England*, sent me word lately that *the Bishop of Rochester* and *Lord Arran* expect *Dillon* should inform them of *the King's* affairs this side by particular messages addressed to them, though, says he, they are well inclined to have a good understanding with *Lord Oxford* and party, and will do all they can to continue living in friendship and concert with them. I think their request is so reasonable that it cannot be refused, but do desire to know *the King's* pleasure about it. I do not intend to say anything of this affair to *Mar*, for fear of giving any new occasion of jealousy, and I hope *the King* will be of the same opinion.* Your letter to *James Murray* with the three enclosed in it, as also *Hay's* shall be forwarded by the first sure occasion, and the sum you mention sent to him. An application to the present governors of *England* is indeed a nice point, but however *the King's* friends there are best judges of that matter, and in my humble opinion it ought to be left to their determination.

" I hope before this reaches *the King*, he will have some account from *Alberoni* more satisfactory than a bare compliment, and that *the Pope* will have reason to be satisfied with the return he expected from *the King of Spain*. I wish the latter may answer *the King's* expectation, he is able to do it, and, if *Alberoni* be not unworthy and ungrateful, he may easily bring that affair to a good issue. Care shall be taken to have the three little pictures made and sent according to directions, this is the first time you mentioned that matter to me.

" When *Lord Wharton* parted hence for *England*, if I be not much mistaken, he left all the papers he had relating to *the King* in Lord Southesk's hands, please to have this matter enquired into ; this, I think, answers all the articles of *the King's* letter.

" I received a letter from Dan. O'Brien with *Ormonde* dated at *Danzig* the 25th August, wherein he says that *Jerningham*, literal Sheridan the express, and D. O'Brien arrived there the day before, that he delivered letters from *Ormonde* to the chief commanders of *the Czar's* troops and fleet. They received him very kindly, and told him they had positive orders to do *Ormonde* all the service that lay in their power, which they would execute with much willingness and pleasure. They assured that *the Czar* was soon expected at *Danzig*, so that *Ormonde* will have the opportunity of seeing him there, which is lucky enough. I suppose, since *Jerningham* knew this, he will expect *the Czar's* arrival at *Danzig*. I had no news from *Mar* or *Sir H. Paterson* since my last to *the King*." 7½ *pages*.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Saturday, Sept. 18.—I hope you received mine of the 11th, wherein were some letters and a little abstract of news. I wrote to *Sir H. Paterson* the 9th, but had no return from him. I hope he is with you and that *Sir H. Stirling* followed *the Czar*.

I have a letter from *the King* of 19 August, which I would send you, if I were sure of your being still at the same place. If this reaches you, don't fail letting me hear from you without delay.

(News of Ormonde and the Czar, as in the last letter.)

I hope *the Czar* has not made the bargain mentioned in the little abstract sent you, though the same hand confirms it by two consecutive late letters.

The DUKE OF ORMONDE to [JAMES III].

1717, Sept. 18.—This is only to assure *the King* of *Ormonde's* duty. He has nothing new to inform him of. Neither *Jerningham* nor *Ormonde* has received any letters by yesterday's post. *Ormonde* expects *the Czar* every day and an answer from Lavallin (? Dr. Erskine).

Ormonde has not heard from *the King* since his of 6 July. He is impatient to hear from him. He hopes *the Pope* will not change his mind on the noise that the *Spaniards* are making in his neighbourhood, and that there may be some occasion for his *money*.

The DUKE OF ORMONDE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sept. 18.—(About not having had letters, and about the Czar as in the last letter.) The answer you gave to the *memorial* concerning the letters is very right and I suppose they will put you in a right method how to do it.

It is not to be wondered that *Argyle* and his friends should vote for *Lord Oxford*, considering the differences between *King George* and his brat. Your news concerning *Marlborough* and *Cadogan* does not seem well grounded, the Gazettes saying quite the contrary. The story of *Bolingbroke* I cannot believe, though I had an account of it six weeks ago on the road, nor do I believe *Lord Portmore* will leave *England*.

The story of *Lord Peterborough* is so infamous, that I cannot credit it, but it is fit P[? eter, *i.e.* the King] should be on his guard. I hope he will not be obliged to put off his journeymen at this time. I desire you to let me hear from you.

MR. WESCOMBE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sept. 18. Brussels.—In mine of 8 July to the Duke of Ormonde I informed him I had something of moment to communicate for the King's service which I could not commit to paper, so desired his Majesty's leave and supply to carry me to Italy, but, having waited in Holland and received no

answer, I then applied to the Queen, and went to Antwerp, where I wrote another letter to her and also to the Duke more at large, being then out of the Dutch territories and not having that restraint on me, to all of which there has been no reply as yet, which I am surprised at, when what I mentioned in mine might, I conceive, be of so real service for the King, especially when his enemies are using all manner of stratagems to destroy his interest every way they can. Therefore, if the Dutch could be secured, I presume to say it would be a good point gained.

When I was ordered to Holland last July twelvemonth, I expected to receive some instructions how to act, or at least soon after my arrival there, from whence I gave the Duke of Ormonde an account how I found matters, and of the steps I took to put a stop to the Triple Alliance, but, no directions coming to me, I was unwilling on my own head to go to a greater length without a power than perhaps might be permitted me, so could not press anything to the Dutch with the assurance I should have done, had I been authorized, and probably might have succeeded ; and further, when I found Mr. Jerningham was employed, it made me desist till I knew his Majesty's pleasure, but in the meanwhile I received a letter from the Duke, informing me that the King's circumstances were so strait that, unless I could go on with the negotiations at my own expense, as the King desired I would, I should give it over, which made me imagine that his Majesty either did not think me worthy of his service, or that he would not afford the expense at the rate of 400*l.* a year, which was all I asked, and I am certain no such business could be carried on well at a less charge, and I am informed by those that paid Mr. Jerningham that his allowance was very handsome, whose experience and knowledge in affairs the King by this time knows best and the good he has reaped by it, particularly in Holland, where, had I not hindered it by a wild (? wile), that gentleman had been taken up in too publicly letting it be known he was employed by the King.

I continued in Holland a twelvemonth at my own expense, notwithstanding another was employed and the discountenance I met with. However, I took care to promote the King's interest with the proper persons, as far as my small ability was capable of, as I please myself he is convinced of, since he through the Duke of Ormonde was so gracious as to express the same. As a further proof of my zeal I ventured at last to speak freely with the Grand Pensionary Heinsius on the King's behalf the several times I was lately with him, who hearkened to me, and I am of opinion that by an early and constant application I may be able to bring Holland to a temper not to act against the King. As I conceive this to be of weight, that no more time should be lost, I take this opportunity through *T. Bruce's* channel to pay my humble respects to your Grace, being sensible that whatever tends

to the King's service will duly be considered by you, and laid before his Majesty. Since the Dutch may be worked on, 'tis good striking while the iron is hot. I did not propose to the Queen my going to Italy on any other account but that I thought I could more fully satisfy the King and your Grace by word of mouth than by writing, but as to that, as the King pleases.

Were my circumstances more flourishing, I should not ask anything, but I cannot do what I would for the King's service without some assistance. If he thinks me capable to serve him any further, he has only to command me, and I have reasons to believe my endeavours will not be unprofitable.

I shall wait here till I can have his Majesty's pleasure. 8 *pages.*

The Marquess of Seaforth to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 18.—At my arrival from conducting my friend to the waterside I had your letter, which after more than once perusing, I found myself still the more convinced of your acting but the part I always expected you would, I mean that of a true friend, though I was sorry you should think me any ways out of temper when writing to one I have so great a value for, or that I was capable of failing of the submission due to his Majesty at a time it has been my chief and only study to convince the world how sincerely I am his dutiful subject. I could not but take it amiss to be deprived of the honour of a letter from him, when so freely bestowed on others. It is true what you wrote as from the King and by his order was convincing enough, but, had it been under his hand, not that I doubt your Grace, it would have been more to the purpose, and consequently more satisfactory to me and my friends. I am as fully persuaded as your Grace, that my actions, impartially viewed, need no other vindication than themselves, but am as much convinced of the necessity of having some mark of royal favour towards sheltering me from the aspersions of those that do not appear to wish me as well as might be expected. My motives for publishing my part in the late transactions are thoroughly sufficient, as you may see by a postscript of the Duchess of Gordon's letter inserted below, yet my regard for your advice is such that I shall desist from putting any thing to the view of the world now. Therefore, if you please to acquaint the King as you think most proper, how I am stated and the reasons I desire something being done towards letting the world see how far he approves of my late endeavours.

Your being so free in giving me your opinion I take as a singular favour, and what shall never be forgot. Had you done otherwise, I should have thought you had withdrawn your friendship, and resolved hereafter to use me but as a stranger. What I wrote concerning Duncan Mackenzie was only to desire to have something allowed for his support. If

anything could be done, he would come over, but not else. I have not yet heard anything concerning Mr. Key's affair. *At the side,*

Paragraph of the Duchess of Gordon's *Letter.*

I had a letter this post which tells me Lady Seaforth's *husband is returned to Paris, and it's thought she is to go to him there. He pretended the letters he got from his cousin (Lord Huntly) would justify his doings and so would blame the innocent, as many do, but his cousin desires he may produce them, and they write me word since his return, there is no more word about the letters.*

Major Nathaniel Forbes to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 18. Rotterdam.—It will be a great satisfaction to me, if you approve of my present resolution. I am here chargeable to the King and entirely wearied of this idle life and can fall on no way on this side the water to maintain my wife and young children, for which cause I intend to go privately into Ireland. The country being good, and I understanding to manage a piece of ground by farming or otherwise, I may live well enough till better times. I beg your Grace, when an occasion offers that I can be of the least use, freely to command me. My good friend, Mr. Arbuthnot at Rouen, will acquaint me, for I'll let him always know where I be.

Brigadier Campbell to *Lord Tullibardine.*

1717, Sept. 18. Hendaye.—I met *Barry* here to-day and go into *Spain's* bounds with him to-morrow. I do not believe it any fault of his that the necessary things for the voyage have not been provided. He sends you the copy of his last to *Dillon*, from whom he has had no answer. Pray endeavour to procure him one to the purpose, for, if encouraged, he continues in the same disposition of doing all that can be asked of him, but, as they sent him not the means, nothing is done as yet. *Spain* can command *ships* easier than any other, and what cannot be done at *Bayonne* may be supplied by *Spain*. *Copy.*

Richard Barry to *Lord Tullibardine.*

1717, Sept. 18. Hendaye.—On receipt of a letter yesterday from *Brigadier Campbell* I came here from St. Sebastian, where I have been these three months about some affairs of the King of Spain's magazines in Passage, and whither I must return to-day. Here I received yours of the 10th. In consequence of a letter from *Mar* from Montmelian of 15 Feb. last, I wrote according to his orders to *Dillon*, whereof a copy is enclosed, to vindicate myself of having done my duty, which he never answered, though I am sure my letter was delivered to him by my correspondent, nor could I give *Mar* this account for

want of his address, which he wrote in his said letter he would send me, as soon as *the King's* residence was fixed, which, it seems, he forgot to do, or did not think it fit. However, I never received any of his letters since nor any answer from *Dillon*, which I attributed to the misfortune that happened about that time in *the King of Sweden's* affairs by which, I presume, *the King's* designs were broke, and all his measures prevented, at least for that time, which occasioned that I laid aside all thoughts of what I have been charged with till further order. This is the true state of that affair, which can be reassumed when thought convenient, and may be largely executed in and about these parts, if there be money to buy the necessaries, and, if *the King of Spain* will but wink at things, great matters may be done in the *Spain* frontier ports for *the King's* service, of all which I will give memoirs when required. In the interim I shall put *Brigadier Campbell* in account of what I conceive may be for *the King's* service in these parts, where I have a great protection from persons in power and, I am sure, in good will to serve *the King*, if they may do it without danger, or that they had the least encouragement from *the King of Spain*. *Copy*.

RICHARD BARRY to *LORD TULLIBARDINE*.

1717, Sept. 18. *Saint Sebastian*.—Having examined the memorial of the goods proposed by *Lord Tullibardine*, we find all may be had here and by *Bayonne* and *Bilbao* allowing a competent time, but that time we cannot condescend upon by this ordinary. What relates to *fusils* will require longest, for that sort of commodity wherein he deals can be had, it's true, in this neighbourhood, but the *locks* much easier from *St. Estienne* near *Lyons*. Those of *Spain's* work are dear, and it will be long ere any great number can be had of him, whereas the others could be making at the same time near *Lyons* that the *barrels* &c. are getting ready hereabouts. As to the other goods I refer to the enclosed memoir. I will use all diligence for more punctual information having wrote to *Bilbao* on the subject of the number 24 of letter T (targes) and other goods number 17 and 23 of the same letter (fusils and swords). That *transporting* may act the easier and do things with assured safety, it were requisite to obtain an allowance from *Madrid* to *the General* of this province, *the Prince of Campoflorido*, who would gladly obey it, and favour *the King's* interest in all he can. I was formerly of opinion that this cargo, and even several, if necessary, might be provided by the sole means of *Bayonne*, but the case is altered, for *the Regent* has caused an arrest on *ships*, without whom the other can do nothing, as *they were* setting out to *the King of Spain's*, and the said *ships are* in very strict custody so that *they* cannot be of any further use to *Bayonne*.

I am at present in design of furnishing *the King of Spain's* ships in a port near this for 7 years to come. The above

mentioned *General* has been my friend in this and I am already in possession of a house and magazine belonging to *the King of Spain* near *Passage*. Under this notion I can with more facility buy and ship off goods for *the King's* use, yet I cannot assure this can be carried on with such secrecy but that *the King of Spain* may come to know it, and who can tell but he may not only stop it, but get an order to seize all, so that without permission or connivance from *the King of Spain* I dare not advise *the King*, much less undertake, that matter could be carried on with safety. But I am certain *the General* will do all he can, not that I have or shall hint anything of this affair to him without your advice, but I know his affection for *the King* to be such that, did *the King* favour him with a letter though in general terms, wherein *Brigadier Campbell* and I might be mentioned, he would even offer ways which cannot occur to others.

Sir Pat Lawless is, as I am told, in *Madrid*, in hopes to obtain a private liberty for the goods and overcoming difficulties, if any should happen. I presume that in writing to him, he may find some pretext to render himself at *Madrid*.

I have been considering how convenient it would be for *the King* to have a *mint* for *small money*, *silver* and *copper*, which he may make *current* in *Scotland*, where that commodity will give ten times as much profit as the first cost, all which goods may be bought and sent from time to time. I will charge myself with getting the *mint* fixed and provided with tools and all the necessary workmen, in case there be a private toleration. This *mint* once fixed may be put in Mr. Shaw's hands (transported), if needful. *The King of Spain* makes great advantage at present by a manufactory of that nature.

The goods mentioned in the memoir will cost a vast sum, which you may calculate on the prices I mention as near as I can guess, and none can be had without ready money where they are bought, so it will be absolutely necessary to begin to remit the most that can be in good bills of exchange on *Bordeaux*, *Bayonne*, *Bilbao*, this place and in *Madrid*, preferring *Bordeaux* and *Bayonne* on equal terms, and it will be much to *the King's* advantage in sending as aforesaid rather than to *Paris* or any other, which would cost dear and much loss of time. I wish *Brigadier Campbell* or some other may be thought fit to remain hereabouts in order to go and see all done with the greatest diligence and economy possible.

2,500 of No. 17 letter T (fusils) at 10 *livres* each ..	25,000
2,500 of No. 18 of the same letter (pistols) at 5 *livres* each	12,500
5,000 of No. 23 of the same letter (swords) at 3 *livres* each	15,000
5,000 of No. 24 of the same letter (targes) at 3 *livres* each	15,000
5,000 of No. 26 of the same letter (shoes) at 10 *livres* (*sic*)	12,500
22, 10, 23, 25, 20 (b,r,e,a,d) for one month	9,000
1,500 of No. 15 of the same letter (ammunition) ..	1,200

5,000 of 22, 25, 17 (b,a,l[l])	750
5,000 22, 23, 17, 74, 95 (b,e,l,t,s)	3,750
2,500 95, 17, 12, 11, 13, 95 (s,l,i,n,g,s)	375
6 of No. 16 same letter (cannon) fitted	260
No. 20 of the same letter (flints)	
22, 10, 25, 11, 20, 60 (b,r,a,n,d,y)	
	95,335

Postscript from Brigadier Campbell to Lord Tullibardine.

Pray let *Dillon* know what is necessary in these affairs and in terms he may comprehend, and particularly if he will order me to communicate anything of our business to *the General* for I understand they are friends. Without his orders I dare do nothing. *The General* may do us great good or evil as he shall find himself obliged. Let *Dillon* consider if it be convenient he may write to him and in what terms. *Copy. Annexed,*

Memorandum by the Duke of Mar.

10,000 *broadswords at* 3 *livres each*	30,000
10,000 *targes at* 3 *livres each*	30,000
	60,000

In place of what is proposed by Mr. Barry, it is thought that all that's absolutely necessary just now is broadswords and targes, because they cannot be had elsewhere on a sudden, when there may be occasion. The number above may be wanting for the Highlanders, but, if that be thought to cost too much, a lesser quantity may be ordered, but the more the better, and they ought to be laid up somewhere till there be occasion for them. The Highlanders are now quite unprovided of those things, and can be of no service without them. 1717, *Sept.* 30. *St. Denis.*

J. McDougall of Lorne to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 18.—Complaining that he had been obliged to repay to Mr. Gordon of Bordeaux 100 *livres* received from him out of his subsistence, which was a hardship for him, and that being in company with those, who were at home his equals but who now exceeded him in allowance, was and would be most uneasy for him, as he likewise had his brother in a manner a burden.

Queen Mary to [Mr. Dicconson].

1717, Sept. 19. Chaillot.—"I have but one objection to the power proposed to be given to Flannagan against these words *for our use*, for I think it were better to putt it *for the King's use to whicch wee promise to employe it*, but this I leave to Lord Middleton's judgement and yours, according to whicch you may draw the fair draught and send it me to signe. If my

signet should be putt to it, lett me know, and I will send it to you. The King, I thank God, was perfectly well on the 28th Aug., but had no news of *the marriage* nor of the person promised to be sent. I was farr from well all day yesterday, but I have had a good night by the help of treacle and ladonom drops and am well enough to-day. *Holograph.*

JOHN PATERSON to JOHN CARNEGY.

1717, Sept. 19. Urbino.—I had yours of the 25th yesterday and immediately communicated it to the King. I have his orders to tell you he is very sensible of the zeal you express for his service, and hopes he may have in his power to reward you for it.

What you mention regarding yourself, will, as far as I can judge by yours, keep cold till I see you, and besides, in my uncertainty whether my letter will find you, I thought you would approve of my referring what might occur to me on that subject till meeting, but, lest you should suffer by losing time, I can tell you in general that you'll find the King ready on all occasions to agree to anything that may be for your interest, which I am sure you will never think of on any other terms than what are honourable.

I know Balgow[a]n's character well enough not to be surprised at his unkind treatment of his son, who, I know, deserves very well, but, as you have sent me no address for that gentleman, and I don't know how to write to him, that must likewise lie over till I see you, and then you need not doubt the King will show him the same indulgence he does to other gentlemen in his circumstances. You know well enough that, if he had wherewithal to support them, none of them would want, but in all appearance the fund, out of which they have been subsisted hitherto, will be very soon at an end, and, when that happens, God only knows what will become of them.

I doubt not you have heard of the design against the King's person, which you would have some difficulty at first to believe, and indeed it's no wonder if you give but little credit to it. 'Twas some time before I could prevail on myself to believe any sort of people in the world so entirely abandoned and so void of all notions of common honour and virtue, that they could think of entering into a measure of so black a nature, but his Majesty has had such positive accounts of it, which have been so often repeated with such particular circumstances, that the thing was no more to be jested with and that to doubt any longer the truth of the fact would have looked like an infatuation, so he was at last prevailed on with much ado to take the necessary precautions against it, and to have Lord Peterborough arrested, who, 'tis said, is at the head of this project, and now he is out of harm's way. We are told though that other accomplices are in the country, and that your old acquaintance and mine, Major Douglas, I mean black Douglas, was one of them. It would be of great service

to have one or more of those people in custody and particularly Douglas, whom both you and Freebairn know personally, so it will be worth your while, while at Florence, to look a little sharp about you, and, if you see Douglas or hear anything particularly of him, to write an account of it hither immediately with what circumstances you can learn. In case you find him out and he should leave Florence, while you are there, you must endeavour to find out what route he takes, and, if you can learn that, 'twill be proper to send somebody after him to observe his marches, and to write an account of it here without loss of time, and even to send an express to us, if the post should not immediately answer. This is all you will be able to do in that country, even though you should meet with him, and so you must counsel Freebairn to keep his temper in all events, for I know he is apt to be a little warm. What a scene of villainy is here, and what a miserable pass have these poor people brought themselves to, that they are now forced to expose to the world that they have nothing but this left, and pray what opinion can mankind have of them ? 3½ *pages. Copy.*

C. Wallaran (Warner, *i.e.* Pye) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 20.—Enclosed is another proposal of Mr. Camocke's. Notwithstanding there is not that allowance he first proposed, he thinks it worth his while on the footing things are at present and proposes great advantages in time that may accrue thereby to the King. You see he will do nothing without the King's leave and therefore desires his commission, and desires it more particularly before he enters on anything to show hereafter that he acts without (? with) the King's leave and that he may be in a readiness, if anything should offer in concert with any Prince for the King's service, that he might not be retarded for want thereof, having no other design in view but what he there mentions, nor indeed can he, for no use can be made thereof till what we first mentioned present itself, and therefore he will think it highly necessary that the commission till then should be concealed, otherwise than he may have the King's and your direction to the contrary. I believe you will think in this case, as you did in the other, that he is a proper person to be trusted in such an affair and that you will forward it, as much as in you lies.

I am concerned lest you should think me negligent in the other affair I mentioned, but the person, whom he only will entrust, has been coming any time these two months, but has been retarded by pressing affairs of his own. I expect him every minute, and, as soon as anything can be done therein, you shall have an account. This person I mention is so capable, and has so good an interest that I would not think of anyone else, till I knew what he would do, which has been the

occasion of so great a delay. I have heard nothing from him since my last, he having referred all to be told me by the person that comes. Camocke desires as speedy an answer as you can give him. *Enclosed.*

G[eorge] C[amocke] to the Duke of Mar.

A second proposal for his Majesty's service. As great numbers are at present subsisted by his Majesty at very great expense, and as the King of Sweden has from time to time offered commissions to any foreigners that would arm ships of war to serve against his common enemy and would give them all such prizes as they should take, Camocke proposes that his Grace should procure him from his Majesty a commission as admiral and commander in chief with such a power to give commissions as shall be judged necessary for sea captains, a colonel of marines, &c., which commission is desired for no other reason than for his Majesty's service and to keep up a strict discipline according to the rules of the English Navy and by no means to act offensively against England, till Camocke shall receive the royal instructions for so doing.

Notwithstanding Count Gyllenborg's offers to Camocke to be Admiral of Sweden, he would not serve any Prince whatsoever without his own master's leave and commission. Great numbers in France that are subsisted by his Majesty are desirous to serve under Camocke in any foreign service. 1717, *Sept.* 15.

John Paterson to John Carnegy.

1717, Sept. 20. Urbino.—Enclosing a copy of his letter of the day before, which he had sent by the post to Rome with his usual address, but which he fears might come too late, as he understands he was leaving that place in a few days. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, Monday, Sept. 20.—I am to set out to-morrow morning. I shall be, they tell me, three days to Sedan, and as much from that to Paris, so it will be Sunday the 26th, before I can be with you, but in case of accidents by the way I would not have you rely on that in sending a coach out to meet me. When I come near I shall send a servant before, and wait myself at B[o]urget, till he or the coach come to me.

I reckon *Capt. Ogilvie* will be at Paris as soon as I, for I wrote to him to go straight there with the cargo, which is certainly arrived before this, if he could not be here with it by to-day.

I am mightly pleased to find by *the King's* which you sent me, that he has good hopes of the affair of *the Princess of Modena*. I long mightily to be with him, and will now make all the haste I can to be so.

Postscript.—Since I wrote, I have a letter from *Capt. Ogilvie*, telling me that the cargo and super-cargo are arrived, and that he was to set out on the 16th with it towards this, for he had not got mine bidding him go straight with it to Paris. This forces me to alter my resolutions of setting out to-morrow. I reckon he will be here to-morrow or next day at furthest. I shall set out as soon as I can after he arrives.

The Duke of Ormonde to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 21.—*Ormonde* received *Mar's* of 30 Aug. to-day. You will have seen by his last that *Ormonde* was apprized of the change of the *place* of *treaty* and *Holland* (? Finland) agreed on. *Jerningham* shall *be sent there*. *Ormonde* expects to *see Dr. Erskine in a few days*. *Ormonde* is not assured that *Görtz comes near Danzig*, though *Sir H. Stirling* and *Sparre gave me hopes of it*. *Jerningham* shall be *dispatch'd as soon as he has seen Dr. Erskine*. *Ormonde* will not *go* to *Finland, unless he hears from* [*him*], *that it is agreeable to the King of Sweden*.

I have heard from *Sir H. Stirling* to-day, but he does not mention anything of *Poniatowski* or of his going to *Paris*. *Dillon* has not written by these two posts. If he has, the letters are not come.

What you mention from *England* I cannot but wonder at, since I suppose that few and only those that ought to be *informed of it knew it*, but my being *absent* from *the King will give room for conjectures*.

I hope you will find benefit by the remedies and that you will have a good *journey* to *Pesaro*. *Ormonde* has not heard lately from *the King*.

You may remember *Ormonde* never intended to *go to Sweden until he had an answer from Jerningham*.

Colin Campbell of Glendarule to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 21. *Bordeaux.*—Recapitulating the part of his last letter about his own, Brigadier Campbell, and Lord Tullibardine's movements and enclosing copies of Brigadier Campbell's and Mr. Barry's letters to Lord Tullibardine (calendared *ante*, *pp.* 58, 59) and of Barry's letter to Dillon of 4 March, calendared in the last volume, *p.* 99.—You will see by them the present ill state of that affair and yet nothing is wanting to make all right but money. *The Highlanders* will never act their part without *swords*.

No doubt *Mar* will write a kind and encouraging letter to *Barry*. *Enclosed*,

Copies of the said three letters.

MARK WOOD to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sept. 22. Brussels.—As he has had several letters from his friends in Scotland pressing him to come over to put his affairs in such order as his circumstances will admit, asking his Grace if he may be permitted to do so, and assuring him that he shall always be ready to espouse the interest of his gracious Sovereign.

ROBERT FREEBAIRN to JOHN PATERSON.

1717, Sept. 22. Rome.—Forwarding the enclosed, which he found that evening in the French post-house, adding that he and Mr. Carnegy were to leave that place Sunday morning.

The COMTE DE CASTELBLANCO to [? DAVID NAIRNE].

1717, Sept. 22. Rome.—During the illness I have just been suffering from I had the consolation of hearing of the King's good health. I doubt not you have informed him of the violent attack I have had, but I am now quite out of danger, Providence having visibly preserved me by Don Alessandro Albani having pressed me not to leave on Monday morning as I intended. The illness having attacked me at 5 that afternoon, I would naturally have been in the Campagna or in some wretched tavern, attended by Drummond, who would not have failed to have given me for a remedy a good dose of brandy and another of tobacco grilled in the Highland fashion. I leave you to imagine what good effects that would have had. I am obliged to keep a strict regimen, but the moment I find myself fit, I shall go in for my punch and my English ragouts. As for news there is nothing extraordinary that I know of. *French. Torn.*

The DUKE OF MAR to JAMES III.

1717, Sept. 22. *Liége.*—Explaining how he had been delayed there on account of Capt. Ogilvie and his cousin as in the postscript to his letter to Dillon, calendared *ante, p.* 65.—I reckon they will be here to-day and, as soon as I have got the cargo and heard all their story, I'll set out immediately and write my answers from *Paris*, which I'll find some sure way of sending to them at *Dunkirk*, where I'll order them to wait, by which I'll have received *Queen Mary's* commands before writing my letters.

Since my last I had yours of 14 Aug. and *Dillon* sent me one he had from you at the same time. Your hopes of the affair of *the Princess of Modena* gives me more pleasure than most things could and I hope you are sure of it by this time. You do *Lady Mar* a great deal of honour in what you propose about her, and she has charged me with her dutiful returns. She would gladly have done what you proposed, were it not that, if she make not a visit to Evans (England), she would lose all she has in his hands, so she is now going thither to order her affairs

so, that against next spring she may come to us without loss, if we go not to her, which I am afraid we shall not so soon. When I see you, I shall show you how she was obliged to do so, and she is not a little pleased with the hopes that she will have a mistress to come to, and such a one as that to whom the world gives so good a character.

I enclose a letter I lately had from *Menzies* with my answer, and, when I see you, you shall see what I have done as to *Cadogan*, it not being fit to send it, and against that time I shall know what effect it has had. I despair of its having much, though such an advertisement was not to be neglected. The worst that can happen is my being exposed and thought a fool, which matters not much. It will be odd if it neither succeed with him nor *Lord Ilay*, from whom there is not yet any further answer, but against I am at *Paris* I shall know of the last having the copies of what you sent *M. de Mezières* for him and what effect it has had.

I doubt not but you have heard of D[uke of] G[ordo]n's being come over, which looks a little odd. I have heard several things of him since he came, which it's needless to trouble you with, but I enclose a letter giving what is most authentic, and I thought it the fitter to send it, that I believe he will certainly see you ere long, and in the meantime get some of his friends to write to you. There is a terrible war between him and his cousin, as they call one another, Lord S[eafor]t[h], which I wish may not draw others into it. As soon as Lord S[eafor]t[h] heard of his coming over, he wrote to me that he would be obliged to print something in his own justification, and that he hoped I would forgive seeing some of my letters in it. I wrote back, that as to the letters I had ever written to him or his cousin, whom he calls worthless, I should be very indifferent who saw them, but that I thought his printing any thing of that affair at this time could have no good effect, but might have several bad consequences as to his master's service, who had expressly forbid anything of that kind. Lord S[eafor]t[h] and I are now very well together, but whether he'll take my advice I know not, but I shall soon, when I come to *Paris*, where I expect his answer. I was told some time ago that he heard the K[ing] had written to D[uke of] G[ordo]n, which he took extreme ill, so I thought it fit to send him word how that was, which I thought would have quieted him, but he complains of it again in his last to me. I have wrote to him very freely, which you shall see at meeting, which perhaps, though I did it like a friend, he will take quite otherwise. If he does, it is not the first time I have been so served.

I thought it was fit, when I came to this country, where I heard *the Earl Marischal* was, to acquaint him of it and also to *General Hamilton*, which I did by as civil letters as I could. The first answered me very dryly, but gave me occasion to write to him again, which I did in the same manner as before, on

which he came and stayed with me three days, and all the time appeared in very good temper, and as easy as could be. I told him how he might write to *Ormonde*, which he did not know before, and he asked my advice what he should do, which I told him was to wait somewhere hereabouts, till he should hear from *Ormonde*. So he is gone to-day to *Rheims*, where he desired me to tell *the King* he desired to stay some months for the language, if he pleased and if *Ormonde* did not send for him. I hope you will think I have done in this all that could have been expected, and perhaps more than some others would, but I thought it for *the King's* service. Notwithstanding all this, his grudge to *Mar* is still the same, as you shall judge when I see you, so all that *Mar* or any body for him can do that way is plainly lost. *General Hamilton* seems easy too, and is still here as he has been these two days. He is also to wait hereabouts till he hear from *Ormonde*, and desired I might get some subsistence sent him, all he had got and a 100*l.* of his own besides being out.

Postscript.—Capt. Ogilvie and *Mrs. Ogilvie* are arrived. They have brought a large packet, but those from whom they are, not being sure of my being in these parts, have addressed most of them for *Dillon* and *Queen Mary*, and any I have refer me to them. I would not open them, so it is little I yet know by them, till I get to *Paris*, but I have reason to judge there is not very much in them, as indeed it is not much they can have to say from thence just now. Since I left Paris, *Dillon* has sent them word of a *sum of money* that *the King* had in his power to have upon occasions, which is contrary to what he and I concerted, and I'm afraid it is a blunder, though I'll say nothing more till I see what reason he had. It will have the consequence I before apprehended on their being told of this, that they would not think any more of *money* which I had earnestly recommended in all mine to be provided. I enclose one I take to be from *Lord Oxford* and hope you'll forgive my putting one in your packet for *Hay*, which I had from *James Murray*. I delay sending you those I had, till I be at *Paris*, and see *Queen Mary's*, to which they refer. There are several for *Ormonde*, but, since they are addressed to *Dillon*, to him I'll carry them, though I have a much shorter way of sending them now from hence and as sure. To-morrow I'll see for my horses and set out without fail next day.

Dillon writes me the 18th of *Ormonde's* being *at Danzig*, and supposing he has wrote you the particulars, which he does not to me, I refer you to him. I dispatched *Sir H. Stirling* thither some days ago, and I believe he may be of use. *Holograph.*

Will. Murray to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 23. Brussels.—My affairs in home being in disorder when I came from Scotland, and my friends acquainting me that they are more since the death of my eldest brother,

and of my brother Alexander, who in February last perished in Virginia amongst the snow, makes me, since by the Act of Indemnity I may freely demand any thing that's resting me, incline to make a private trip over, if permitted, to put my affairs in order. I therefore desire you to let me know if I am allowed to go over, and, when there, if I may accept the Indemnity, my friends having given out that I am in the north of Scotland, being fully determined not to act in any of those affairs without his Majesty's leave.

Sir H. Stirling to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 23.—Yours of the 17th with the enclosed came safe last Monday, the day after my arrival here. That for *Cadogan* I dropped into the posthouse on Tuesday night, so he must have had it Wednesday morning, since he arrived at *the Hague* some days before, and has not yet stirred any where from thence. It is yet uncertain whether he goes to *France* or if he will make his *public* [? entry] &c. I forwarded my cargo as you designed, which I hope will come safe, and will be most agreeable no doubt, for I find by one I had this evening from *Jerningham* from *Danzig* that *Ormonde* has been very impatient at not hearing from these parts for a long time, nor had he got what *Sir H. Stirling* wrote him upon his going to see *Mar*, but by this time I hope he will have got it, and will soon get *Mar's*, which will make him easy again.

Jerningham tells me he let slip a fine occasion to *go on*, which I am afraid will not easily be retrieved, for want, he said, of knowing what to do, but *Mar's* will certainly determine *Ormonde* to dispatch *Jerningham* the first opportunity. *Sir H. Stirling* has writ to the latter pressing him on that head. I have not been able to learn anything of *Görtz* nor will we, till it be from *Sweden*. By next I hope to be able to send you the *letter* left by him which I mentioned formerly. *Count Velling* has promised nothing shall be done to give umbrage in what we were afraid of and will certainly acquaint the *King* or act in concert with *friends in England*, but how far he can promise a thing of this kind I question much, since *Görtz* will have the direction of that matter, and *Jerningham* shall be acquainted to mention it to him, which is all that can be done, since it's like they'll be the first that will meet. We have nothing here of *the Elector of Hanover*, though what you heard of him may be true. *Sir H. Stirling* has obeyed every article of your last, and sets out in three or four days, and is in hopes of overtaking *Dr. Erskine* about *Danzig*.

Lieut.-General Dillon to [James III].

1717, Saturday, Sept. 25.—Acknowledging his of 26, 27, 28 Aug. "I am very glad *the King* approves the measures we took concerning *Lord Peterborough*, and indeed less could not be done considering the many and reiterated advices sent from

England on that account. The Roman news is not satisfactory and *Alberoni's* behaviour towards *the King* is very consistent with the character he always had. I hope however, when *the Pope* and *King of Spain* come to a true understanding, that *the King* will reap the benefit of his good offices in favour of the latter.

" As to the letter you mention that concerns *Ormonde*, which *Mar* addressed to *Dillon* to be sent to *the King*, I do not remember any circumstance relating to that matter, but am morally sure I forwarded all the letters directed to *the King*.

" Gordon the banker is always punctually reimbursed what he lays out for *the King's* service, it is certain the sum he advanced to young *Leslie* was in view of promoting *the King's* interest, and believing him acting by *the King's* special commands he lent him what money he desired. It is as certain that young *Leslie* has spent the best part of his little fortune (and as he insinuates to me) in *the King's* service, so that on the whole poor Gordon is like to be a great sufferer if not relieved by some other means than young *Leslie's*, who is not in a condition to pay four *pistoles*. *Leslie*, the father, is settled at St. Germains, he is in good health and I believe a very zealous and honest man. I told him two days ago that *the King* enquired kindly about him, which was a great comfort and satisfaction to the poor old man.

" *Inese* sent you *Mar's* letter of the 12th by which you will see that the latter reckoned to set out for *Paris* the 19th or 20th, and, though we expect him daily, *Dillon* has not yet any further news of his arrival in this neighbourhood. I do not doubt but I shall hear from him this day or to-morrow, and am sure he will go to *the King* without any delay. I expect only *Mar's* arrival to send Johnson *alias* Kelly to *Lord Arran* and *the Bishop of Rochester* to advise them about the distinct party from *the King's* mentioned in *Mar's* of the 12th instant, but upon this, I must have an ample explication with *Mar* before Johnson parts. The returns from *England* are arrived on this side, so that I see no manner of obstacle that can hinder *Mar's* going to you offhand.

" I received no news from *Ormonde* since my last to *the King* but have wrote and sent yours to him according to directions. He is in the neighbourhood of *Danzig*, where I presume *the Czar* is or will be soon arrived. *The Abbé du Bois*, who you know is a great favourite, parted for *England* two days ago, and I am assured he is to be chief factor there from *the Regent*. This choice occasions jealousy and various reports here, as doth the arrival of the famous Count Douglas, who, I am told, has been in private with *the Regent*, as also with *the Abbé du Bois* before his departure. Be that as it will, I am better pleased this nobleman should be here than in your parts.

"*Stair* had several couriers from *King George* this week past, and private conferences with *the Regent*. Many things are whispered about on this account, but of these *Dillon* will say nothing until better informed."

Father Archangel Græme to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 25. Calais.—Explaining that he had not written because he did not know his address.—Therefore being unwilling to correspond with anybody on this side except yourself, I made the Jew send word to Dil[lo]n of everything I had to say, because I judged the latter would not fail to give you timely notice. Count Douglas, Moore the late Bishop of Ely's son, and McDonald, a son of Keppoch's, being all three great villains and tools fit for Pet[erboro]w's purpose, I thought it convenient in your absence to tell the Jew to give notice of their arrival in this country, and of what else occurred here since you left Paris. Col. Hailes, a brother of Sir John's, took his journey thither yesterday, and a Mr. or a Sir Richard Prater (I know not which), out of the west of England came here in a boat the same day from Honfleur. He is one of ours, as I understand, and has been living at Cherbourg these two years past. He stays here for his wife.

We have reiterated complaints from England about the dismissing of the gentlemen that are gone over, people taking that for a mark that there is nothing to be done and no more hopes, but that makes little or no impression on the better sort of the nation, who, I suppose, know better things. The Jew has taken a house in town and desires earnestly that F[lin]t and his wife be allowed something monthly to subsist on, that he may not be longer burdened with them. At the same time, if you could order me a new supply of money I should be very much obliged, for, as I am resolved never to send to D[icconso]n the account he asks of me of the 90 *livres*, which I disbursed extraordinary in maintaining Archebold, Avery, Leonard and Englis, because I could not do it without using your name, so I don't reckon any more on the payment of that sum, and besides, unless you see me recruited whilst you are in Paris, I know not who will supply me in your absence. As to getting me leave to go abroad without a companion or at least with a fixed one that I can take when I please, the only way to obtain that will be, if somebody of distinction asks it of our Provincial in the Queen's name.

(Concerning the quickest way of sending Lady Mar's trunks to London.)

I have a letter from Patt. (Peter) Smyth at Bordeaux telling me: 1. If he were sure the King would take it well, he would endeavour to get a licence to go home, because he thinks he would be of more use there and less burdensome. 2. Tul[libard]in and Glen[darue]l are for letting no other body stay

in Bordeaux but themselves, and will not so much as allow the other gentlemen to visit one another though in the country. He says he'll stay there till either the K[ing] or his general, who ordered him to remain there, sends him orders to remove. I have answered the first article that I believe the K[ing] will be very well pleased to hear he goes home, provided he behave himself as he ought, when there, and as to the second I told him that he ought not to call in question the two gentlemen he names, they being authorized for what they say, and that, if he continues not to obey them, as all the other gentlemen have done, the world will readily believe that mutineering is a thing attached to his family.

Colin Campbell of Glendarule to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 25. *Bordeaux.*—Last post I received a packet from *Brigadier Campbell* with a letter from *Barry* to *Lord Tullibardine* in which he is pretty full. As *Lord Tullibardine* is at some distance, to lose no time, I have herewith transmitted a double of *Barry's* letter and of *Brigadier Campbell's* letter to *Glendarule*. I wish something may be done soon effectually in this matter, for the prosecuting of it will necessarily take up time. A branch of this affair I most humbly recommend to you, that is that there be ordered for *the Highlanders* 8,000 *swords*, though you should entirely cut off Torbett (it may be wanted) and retrench the number of *targes*, but as soon as possible, for *they* will be most necessary. Any number under 10,000 is not too many of *swords*, for *the Highlanders* will be found very near entirely unprovided *with swords* as well as of *fusils*, and, if you expect any good of *the Highlanders*, you will provide *them their* full number of *swords*, whatever retrenchments be made in other things. The price *of swords* seems not high, therefore the greater number, the better. A letter is come from Mr. In[ese] by *Queen Mary's* orders to *Smith of Methven's* brother and the rest here to obey *Lord Tullibardine's* orders, so I have written to him to come here, or at least so near it that no time may be lost hereafter.

John Carnegy to John Paterson.

1717, Sept. 25. Rome.—I received yours yesterday. I will forbear to write home till I receive the King's commands and talk fully with you on that subject, for I do not apprehend I can suffer by so small a delay. I will on all occasions do my best to merit the King's favour, and, if I fail in my duty, it will be through ignorance or mistake and not out of design.

I set out to-morrow for Florence. Mr. Freebairn and I will do all we can both in our way to and when at Florence to get informations of Douglas, and endeavour to observe your directions concerning him. I am not at all surprised he

undertakes so horrid a thing, considering his former behaviour in France, and I am fully convinced that the K[in]g has good ground to imprison Peterborough. I lost Mr. Græme's direction, but he is at Leyden and he goes there by the name of John Angus, student.

The Comte de Castelblanco to [? David Nairne].

1717, Sept. 25. Rome.—Requesting him to express to his Majesty his gratitude for his concern in his illness, adding that he continues convalescent. *French. Torn.*

Sir John O'Brien to [? James III].

1717, Sept. 25. Bologna.—Enclosed is a copy of Lord Peterborough's reflections on his arrest to Auditeur Michilli, who was sent to him on his request. I got another copy for Mr. Sheldon's use, in case he parts before this comes to you. In my humble opinion he gives several weak and incredible reasons, and, though some other appear plausible, I see none obliged to believe them.

The Cardinal, who came to town last night, sent for Mr. Cockburne this morning to tell him Mr. Rangone of Modena wrote to him, desiring leave to see my lord at Fort Urbano. Mr. Cockburne answered that he could do nothing in that without consulting me, so the Cardinal desired to have our sentiment on that head in the afternoon. We both considered that Mr. Rangone, being a particular friend of my lord and a great favourite of the Duke of Modena's, may by my lord's instructions write to *Lord Stair* in his name, and besides get his master to write in his behalf to *King George*. I think the later they are informed of what is past the better, in order to give the King's friends time to send the most convincing proofs they have against him. After making this reflection we went to the Cardinal, and told him we expected Mr. Sheldon every moment, who would do in that as he thought fit, that it was too serious an affair for us to take it on ourselves, that his Eminence was best judge and may do what he thought most convenient, telling him at the same time that it was of consequence my lord should not see Mr. Rangone, before the King was advertised and sent his orders. I hope his Majesty will approve of what we have done, and, to do the Cardinal justice, he is very ready to comply with anything that regards the King. He wrote to the Governor of Fort Urbano to use my lord very civilly, but to let no stranger speak to him without an order in writing from himself. My lord gave out at the Court of Parma, that he had several conferences with the King of Sicily as he passed by Turin. Pray make your remarks on this as also on his refusing the employment of 8,000*l.* a year and 4,000*l.* pension and the Elector's orders in Scotland about his Majesty. With note by James III, "Nairne sends you the reflections here mentioned with remarks on them." *Enclosed,*

Reflections of LORD PETERBOROUGH to be placed under the eye of the CARDINAL LEGATE.

In the first place he cannot believe that the cause of the arrest of himself and all his suite can be that of which he was informed by the two English officers after his arrest, namely, that he was come to Bologna with evil intentions against the person of King James, since he cannot persuade himself that this King has induced himself to believe that the said gentleman is capable of an action so infamous, which would make him abhorred by the whole world, even by the very enemies of the King, and also that the King wishes to make himself known to the princes of the world and to his very enemies as a poor-spirited creature, by showing a fear grounded on a ridiculous and imaginary thing in the person of the said lord, who cannot comprehend with what motives and objects the King wishes to hold him up to the world as an infamous assassin.*

Remark.—*Nothing is less ridiculous or more solid than the repeated informations of considerable persons, confirmed by the conduct of the accused.*

The said lord, in order to live his own life in quiet, has avoided all the employments he might have hoped for at the Court of King George.

Remark.—*His character and humour are then much changed since two years ago, when he descended even to mean actions in order to be employed.*

Yet more as a discourse than as an exculpation he lays before his Eminence :—

Remark.—*A long discourse, which is nothing to the point.*

That the cause of his coming to Italy and Bologna, where he has been many times, as he was last year, has been only his private affairs, which he expressed verbally to Auditor Michilli, regarding his engagement to Signora Catina, conformably to what has been discovered from the numerous letters found in her possession after his arrest.

Remark.—*He is then no minister, but merely a private gentleman.*

To remove this extravagant notion, it is enough to remind the world of my lord's vote in the English Parliament, when the promise of 100,000 *doubloons was made to whoever should take King James, dead or alive, since the said lord vigorously opposed a like resolution.*

Remark.—*This is a fact hitherto unknown. It may be true, but has nothing to do with the affair in question.*

Should any scoundrel wish to undertake such an enterprise, induced by the said reward, he could not obtain it while King James was in Italy, because the resolution promising the said reward is in force only in the British dominions, and when King James invades England, Scotland or Ireland, and not otherwise.

* One copy reads for *nemici=enemies*, *amici=friends*.

Remark.—*It is true that the Parliament made no promise except in the case named, but, according to the advices received, it is the Elector who promised the like sum to my lord for such an attempt.*

Were such a thought possible for a gentleman, it would be only due to a desire to serve and please King George, but this is inconceivable, this being not a time when any necessity for such a design is to be seen, while the present possessor of the throne has no reason for fearing King James, in consequence of the treaty with France, of all King James' partisans being brought low and of King George being supplied by the Parliament with a naval armament and everything he requires.

Remark.—*This contradicts what was found in a memorandum written in my lord's hand setting forth the weakness of the present English Government. It is well enough known that that Government is aware of its own weakness and of the solid foundation of his Majesty's hopes. My lord himself said to one of the officers who arrested him that the King of England had at present a good game to play.*

That King George cannot have these ideas, because it is known, as also it will be known to King James, that at the time of the late Revolution orders were given by the King to all the officers in the war in Scotland to let King James escape without hindrance, King George not wishing to be embarrassed with his person, being obliged by the resolutions of the Parliament to proceed to cruelties towards the person of that prince.

Remark.—*This fact is hitherto unknown to all who are at present with the King of England.*

Such a notion could not come into the head of anyone whose condition was not desperate, or who was not an enthusiast or perhaps maddened by the pure idea of devotion, as in the case of the murderer of that King of France, but this is not the character of Lord Peterborough, which is well known to all the princes of Europe.

Remark.—*Lord Peterborough's character is indeed well enough known, which will be sufficient for a remark on this article.*

That the execution of such a design will be impossible, supposing it had been conceived, because anyone undertaking so desperate an enterprise, besides all the perils to be encountered in executing it, would not be able to live an hour in England itself, since he would be exposed to the fury of the people, knowing very well from everyone that King James has not a few partisans, nor would he be safe in any part of the world, from which it is submitted to consideration whether my lord be of so little judgment.

Remark.—*My lord has never been suspected as the actual perpetrator, but as the head of such an enterprise. There*

are other people in the world of the above-named character whom he could have employed, without appearing in it himself and hoping that his management of it would never be known.

The two English officers told him, when he was arrested, that coming into Italy he had travelled by unusual routes. Answer: This is an argument of little force, because from a letter of an English Secretary of State, delivered by him to one of the said officers before his going to Fort Urbano, the reason may be gathered of his having avoided all the Emperor's dominions, because the Emperor's ambassador had complained to King George on the suspicion he had that my lord was working and making proposals contrary to his interests in the affairs of Italy, and that, the Emperor having these notions against him, he had been warned by the said Secretary on his return from Italy last May to avoid the Emperor's dominions, in order to prevent any trouble or arrest which might embarrass the Court, and for that same reason he had on his return to Italy observed the same rule, and, if obliged to avoid the Emperor's dominions, he could take no other route but what he did, and he was accompanied only by a butler and a servant.

Remark.—*This is an excuse for the fact, but not for the haste and mystery of his journey.*

It was also said by the said officers that my lord had caused suspicion, because in crossing the mountains of Genoa he had engaged an armed escort. Answer: That this is a weak enough ground for suspicion, because, it being true he was accompanied as above, he did it solely for the protection of his life and baggage from the robbers in those mountains, besides the consideration that those parts were distant enough from the residence of King James, the said escort not being continued on his journey.

Remark.—*There is nothing to be said on this.*

Anyone with such design would need to have and carry with him a considerable sum, in order to have dealings with anyone, whereas my lord had nothing considerable, having only letters of credit at Reggio for 300 doubloons and for a like sum at Venice, since he was to stay at Venice only three weeks and then to return to Paris immediately, and was to have gone to Venice on the Tuesday after his arrest, which may be certainly proved by the said Signora Catina, by all the persons of the house and by all his friends.

Remark.—*One does not see that the want of a considerable sum in his possession serves to justify him. On the contrary, it may be supposed that in such an affair, to avoid suspicion, he would have had only a little money with him. Further, this does not prove that he had not credit for considerable sums, and it is known that he*

denied having so much as he really had. Whatever were his designs, his prompt arrest has hindered his having much negotiation with anyone whatever, and in the like cases confidences are not made too lightly or suddenly.

All this can be attested, on the word of a gentleman of honour, by the Marchese Rangone of Modena, to whom my lord had communicated his opinion to the effect that that gentleman should take his own measures, since he was thinking of taking the same journey in my lord's company, whose intimate friend he was, having become acquainted with him in Venice. Further, it should be considered that since my lord's arrival at Bologna he has negotiated with nobody, has gone out only once and has written no letters except to a Venetian gentleman of the first rank and one to the Duke of Parma.

Remark.—*All this proves nothing. He may even have taken all these steps the better to conceal his purpose.*

If my lord had such a design, he would not have been with a household of only six persons, five of whom are Roman Catholics, and one a convert in Bologna, known to the Cardinal Archbishop, and the one most trusted, having in his hands all my lord's more important affairs.

Remark.—*This is also a poor excuse. What does a servant more or less matter ? or does he believe people are so simple as to believe that every Catholic in the world is an honest man ?*

It being most certain, as has been said, that my lord was to leave Bologna for Venice in two days, it may be further considered that, had he stayed at Bologna, he would not have been so near the residence of King James that he could have any fear of him, and, to exclude the possibility of my lord's having such a design, it is submitted for consideration that my lord, after having been a little while in Venice, before returning to Paris was to go to the mountains of Reggio to stay some days with the Abbé Gazzola according to promise, as he had told the said Marchese Rangone, Signor Sante, a Venetian who has been arrested, Signora Catina, many of his friends and all his household. If my lord had had that atrocious design, he would not have sought afterwards to stay even an hour in Italy, having naturally to think of his own safety.

Remark.—*All this is frivolous, for, as has already been said, no one has ever suspected him of executing anything by his own hands. The account of his future travels has nothing to do with the principal affair.*

Divine Providence has been pleased to help in making the truth evident, by a writing in my lord's hand, which he had by him, and which, he understands, is in the hands of his Eminence, which contains a discourse on the affairs of Italy, which shows openly the intentions of that

gentleman and totally disproves the most unjust opinion conceived against him.

Remark.—*This is a sketch of political ideas, from which it is not possible to draw any conclusion in favour of my lord. As all the princes of Europe are named in it, it ought to be kept carefully, and the original be sent back to my lord by Mr. Sheldon. After his insisting so much on this document, it will be strange if he does not show it, but it is believed this is to be left to his discretion. It should be added that it does not appear by this document that he is employed here by any person whatever.*

It is also submitted that my lord on his last return to England had all his grandchildren brought to Paris from London, where he has left them to stay, before his present journey to Italy. If he had come to Italy with evil designs on King James, he would have let them remain in England, nor would have left his own kindred in a Catholic country, where they would have had no safety, after he had committed such an outrage, whereas they could have enjoyed complete security from King George, to whose service the commission of the atrocity against King James' person would have enured.

Remark.—*Everything in this article is excuses dragged in by the hair.*

My lord has been informed that King James has been moved to suspect him on his coming to Italy, and to procure his arrest, by the numerous letters of advice from England on the said particular from many of his partisans. He believes that the cause of these letters being written was the following: On my lord's return to England the last time before his return to Italy he was offered an employment from King George, perhaps to make him remain in England, worth 8,000 *doubloons, and besides a pension of* 4,000 *more. During his stay in London King George made him many public advances, admitting him to converse with his mistresses, going where my lord was, and other things, to oblige him to accept his offers and to make him remain, and, though he declined, wishing to live his own life in quiet, nevertheless the partisans of King James, seeing the above advances followed by his immediate departure from England, conceived reasons for suspecting him, and therefore sent advices to the King by the above-mentioned letters.*

Remark.—*Read the second remark. It should be added that the advices were that he had actually received* 10,000*l.* *sterling and that from the little that is known, either of the present Government of England or of my lord, one could not see the least possibility or reason for the offers or refusals here mentioned.*

My lord omits many other reflections on the inconsistency of the said suspicions, referring himself to what the Auditor

Michilli is to represent verbally to his Eminence, as my lord informed him.

The reflections are in *Italian* and the marginal remarks in *French* by James III. 20 *pages*. There are two other copies—one containing the reflections and remarks, the other only the reflections.

GEORGE HOME OF WHYTFIELD to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sept. 27. Paris.—After nigh a twelvemonth's confinement and lying under sentence of death the greatest part of the time I was freed by the Act of Grace. I arrived here last week, and left my eldest son indisposed at London to the care of some good people. You may firmly believe that necessity, not choice, has made me leave a wife and six children. I am not ignorant of that heavy load the King and Queen have already on them, and I would it were otherwise with them and us. Mr. Hart, who was a surgeon to Lord Linlithgow's squadron, came in company.

England has been very much in a ferment for a long time, but I perceived sensibly that their spirits were beginning to flag and cool. It was to be wished that some method were taken, either to raise them to that former pitch or to prevent their sinking lower. The divisions betwixt the father and son, the dissatisfaction of the clergy at the Court, the animosities in the House of Commons amongst themselves and their wranglings with the Court are proper handles for statesmen to bring their affairs into greater confusions. A great many of the sea half-pay officers are gone into the Muscovite and Swedish service and some of their land officers were beginning to take that course, which has startled the government not a little. Their silver money is very much drained, which occasions a great clamour. One shall scarce get a guinea changed in sending through a dozen places. There is a difference amongst the Nonjuring clergy, with which I acquainted Dr. Leslie before I left St. Germains, and I believe there will be a difficulty to get all parties satisfied.

If you think I can be any ways useful, let not my bones be spared, for I ever hated an idle life. My design was to have waited on his Majesty, but money running short has sadly disappointed me, and I am grieved I should have the misfortune of neither seeing my prince nor your Grace.

LORD TULLIBARDINE to *the DUKE OF MAR.*

1717, Sept. 27.—In mine of the 10th I mentioned I had written to *Barry* and also that *Brigadier Campbell* went to him to get certain information about *the swords* and *fusils* concerning which your last took notice he had got directions. His to *Dillon* is of an old date, as you will see by a double, and likewise of their letters to *Lord Tullibardine* with other names, which are enclosed, lest *Glendarule's* should miscarry,

who has sent you before other doubles of the same. He stays in *Bordeaux* to open any that come for me that no time may be lost, I being still obliged for privacy to be at a distance. The affair these papers concern is so fairly stated that there is nothing left for me to do, but to commit what they say and the whole scheme to your just consideration.

Tom. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 27. Brussels.—Last Wednesday the black colonel arrived here. Either he knows for certain or at least suspects that *Mar* was *at Liége*. He tells me he expects to see his nephew at Paris, and Mr. Camp[ion] tells me that one of his company told him he was certainly *at Liége*. They went from this on Friday by Dunkirk, and say they will be eleven days by that way. Mr. *Campion* saw Mr. Wes[com]b "and has no good opinion of him, and the other day, when Wes[comb] was with me, he dropped some unguarded expressions through vanity and in overacting a part, which gave me some bad thoughts of him. *Falconbridge* tells me that one, who served him formerly, served lately *King George's* factor at *Amsterdam* and told him that Mr. Wes[comb] was every post day with the factor shut up with him. Whatever be in it, I treat him as if it were so. The last time he was with me he fell again complaining of *Jerningham* and *Falconbridge* tells me he was upon the same subject with him. Upon this *Falconbridge* took occasion himself to complain of *Jerningham*, and really not without ground. He tells me that upon *Jerningham's* coming last year to *Brussels* he showed *Jerningham Mar's* letter, in which he signified that he (*Falconbridge*) was to assist *Jerningham*, but that *Jerningham* had never spoke to him directly nor indirectly of any sort of business. I remember *Jerningham* desired me not to speak to *Falconbridge*, for that he would do it himself. I complied, but was very much surprised when *Falconbridge* told me so the other day, and I was put to my shifts for an excuse; though I was in no fault, it being always my way not to meddle in anybody's business further than I am desired; and really I wish I had spoke of it, for I persuade myself *Falconbridge* might have been helpful at least in preventing a step, which *Jerningham* seemed to be too forward in with respect to that affair. *Falconbridge* tells me that he told *Jerningham*, that, if *the King* would give him an authority, which he would not use, unless there were some necessity to show it to some proper person or other, he would perhaps be in a condition to do him some service at *Brussels*, and would do so whether or not, without asking or expecting any allowance, and that, even if *the King* had occasion for him at *Amsterdam*, he would not grudge to lay out some of his own money. This he says he told *Jerningham* at his first arrival here, with no other view [but] to serve *the King* either with *Brussels* or *Holland*, and that he

believed *Jerningham* has been jealous, as if he meant to take business out of his hand, and therefore he kept up that affair from him. He says that, if he had had any such design, he would never have first told it him.

" *T. Bruce* tells me that last night he was in the tavern where *de Wilda* uses to be. He knew not of *de Wilda's* being there, but it seems the master of the house told *de Wilda*, who desired *Bruce* to take a glass of wine with him. *Bruce* has not seen him since he sent him that paper of which he gave you a copy at *Liége*. *De Wilda* first made him some compliments for it, and then in his usual manner, he entered immediately in business without the least ceremony. He begun with the project of a *niece* for *James*. *Bruce* told him that he heard that *young* Mr. Burnet (? Prince of Saxony) or *Bavaria* had already been about that bargain. *De Wilda* said that he was not sure but that such offers were made, but that he knew so much of *the Emperor's* mind in that point, that he would not comply with either of the two, unless he were necessitated to it; he gave for his reason that, if *the Emperor* should only have *daughters*, these two, being men of a great stock and trade, would be able to carry away too much from his effects. That therefore he had reason to believe that *the King* would be more welcome to the bargain, that when he was at *the Emperor's* house, he (*de Wilda*) had spoke of it to *mother Amelia*, who received it well, and who, he is confident, will bring *the Emperor* to it, in case he is otherwise backward. *Bruce* told him that, though he knew nothing in particular of *the King's* affairs, yet he had heard that he was very well disposed to deal with *the Emperor*, and that no doubt of all things he would be desirous of that bargain, but that he had heard, that *the Emperor* was not inclined to deal with him in any business. To that he answered that *the Emperor's* servants were not fit to be spoken to in that or any other affair of that kind, that the only way was to speak directly to himself, without their knowing of it. And upon this he went the length all of himself, to offer either to get a messenger introduced from *the King* to *the Emperor*, or a letter from *the King* to him put into his hands, without any man knowing of it except one man, a favourite of *the Emperor's*, and a confidant of his (*de Wilda*); this he undertakes most frankly to do, either of the two, as shall be desired of him (who this favourite is you were told at *Liége*). I know, said he, *the King's* late losses at sea have diminished his stock, but either before or after the offer is made, I will be glad myself to take a day's journey to *the Emperor*, and negotiate it; and I know I shall have interest with him, for, when I was with him before I came from thence with *the Marquis de Prié* to *Holland*, I was with him alone several times for several hours, and he was so sensible of my plain free dealing with him, that at parting he embraced me twice before his servants, which is not his ordinary; and he offered to make me his bookkeeper, but I refused it, being very well

employed as a broker at home. *De Wilda* told further that, *the Emperor* being now grown old and infirm, he would certainly look out for some partners, that he thought none was more proper for him than *the King*, and that the mentioned bargain being made, which he advises first of all, he doubted not both *the King of Sweden* and *the King of Denmark* would come into it. *Bruce* observed that at this period he made no mention either of Mr. Ballantyn (? the King of Prussia) or *the Czar*, and waited some time to see if he would take any notice of them, but, finding he did not, he asked *de Wilda* whether or not these two might show in the business. He said for Ballantyn, he could not see what encouragement could be given to engage him against his friend *the Elector of Hanover*, who drove the same trade with *the King* ; and as to *the Czar* he said there was no need of him, for that *the King of Denmark* had one Mr. Lindsay (? ships) in his service, who would be sufficient for the business. *Bruce* told him no doubt he was in the right as to this last point, but that it would not be an easy business to bring *the King of Denmark* into the bargain. He said that *the Emperor* was sensible that, as is mentioned in *Bruce's* paper, it was advantageous to him to have dealing with *England*, and that, if the mentioned bargain were made, he did not doubt *the Emperor* would look upon *the King of Denmark* and Lindsay as very necessary, and would find means to engage them. He told further that, whilst he was with *de Prié* at *Holland*, *Görtz* being informed of some warm words he had had with *the States of Holland*, he proposed that he (*de Wilda*) should undertake to manage a bargain betwixt *the King of Sweden* and *the Emperor*, but that he refused it, unless *the Emperor* would appoint him to do so, and that, some incidents happening, he heard no more of it. But, said he to *Bruce*, do you push on your bargain as I have told you, and I shall pawn my head that *the King of Sweden* and *the King of Denmark* shall be engaged. He said little less than that, if *Bruce* had anything to offer in writing, he would get it put into *the Emperor's* hands. I know that *Bruce* has all along told him that he had no particular concern in *the King's* affairs, but he apprehends that the landlord of the tavern may perhaps have said something to make *de Wilda* believe otherwise, and this makes *Bruce* the more shy, judging that a man of that open forward way might run too fast, in making an expression or paper pass for authority, where there is none, and so run things on the wrong side of the post.

" *Bruce* asked him what he thought of *Spain's* business. He answered that he had been present with *the Emperor* and his servants when it was proposed to make a bargain with *Bavaria* to give him *a niece* and *exchange Flanders* for his effects : that *Prince Eugene* was for that bargain, and that at parting he saw *the Emperor* take him aside and say to him, I would not have thought that you would have gone into an advice which seems to prejudge my demands upon *Spain*, and I

hope you, who have always been my chief lawyer, shall likewise gain me that cause. *Bruce* told *de Wilda* that he believed *the Emperor* having lost that cause before so many courts, he would find it very expensive and difficult to pursue it further. *De Wilda* said he was of the same opinion. But, said he, that is a private separate concern of *the Emperor's*, and I would not advise *the King* ever to mention it, let him only push the bargain I have spoke of, as to other matters they will follow after, he may keep only in generals as to them, unless as to *Holland*, touching whom he may speak freely. He has still some suspicion that *the Regent* may impose on *the King*, and he has some jealousy of *the Pope* as none of *the Emperor's* friends, and as one who may mislead *the King* and therefore presses that no time may be lost.

"I have given you a long story but have no other insinuation to make upon it but that you may, if you think fit, tell *Mar* of it, and that upon the whole matter (without regard to what I have here told you) all other matters duly considered perhaps it may be advisable that for some short time *James* should forbear pressing *mar*[*r*]*iag*[*e*], unless he thinks his mercat offers so as that the mentioned proposal to *the Emperor* may be the groundwork of setting up a trade in one place, in case it shall fail him in another."

I had to-day a letter for Mr. Thomson, and I know no other but Mr. Camp[io]n, who in *C. Kinnaird's* key goes by that name, but he knew neither the hand nor the matter. I immediately knew the hand to be *Menzies'* and I judge it to be for *Kinnaird* by the contents :—

London, 10 Sept. o.s.
D[ear] C[harles],

The letter to *Menzies* is come very safe. In it our friend desired me to write again this way, but last night a lady told me he was gone from your neighbourhood, and was already as far as Nieuport and Dunkirk, where he has had the last cargo.

This letter, when explained, was shown to such friends as are within reach. They give thanks for any glimmering of hopes. All the world is out of town, and so this place produces nothing but speculations about the Spanish expedition, and what we are to do ; if we are to part with the Assiento, Southsea, bullion &c., to preserve the tranquillity of Italy or the town of Cagliari. We guess and reason much on the Abbé du Bois, Lord Cadogan and other such phenomena, which in the meantime are quite above reason. Gideon is still expecting you.

I am to send a copy of this to-night, if not the principal to Mr. *Kinnaird*.

I got last night by Mr. Ham[ilton], who came with your friend, the new key, which I shall use henceforward. *Nearly 3 pages.*

ANNE, LADY CARRINGTON, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sept. 28.—I take the whole in yours of the 4th that relates to my nephew in the sense in which you write, and esteem him happy in your friendship, by which I hope he will be rendered useful to the public as well as himself. I am satisfied of his being a person that abounds in principles of loyalty, honour and honesty, but, whether he has skill to manage these good qualifications so as to make them turn to account at Court, is beyond my judgement. I have acquainted him that his friend you mentioned is here.

His case is hard, and none, I am sure, can make him easy but yourself. I should be sorry any judged so meanly of him as that he kept that money by way of reprisal, which were a poor one compared with his loss, but I really believe it is not in his power, for we know not how to correspond with my sister with any freedom, for, though he is much straitened, he cannot get one shilling from thence. All I can add is to recommend him to your prudent management.

FATHER ARCHANGEL GRÆME to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sept. 28. Calais.—I know not by whose authority Mr. Dempster, who styles himself private secretary to the Queen, has writ to Caron, the interpreter for the English here, desiring him to take upon him the management of the king's affairs here in place of Monsr. Pigault, who was discarded for reasons you have doubtless heard of. He scarcely have found an unfitter person than this Caron, who is a little pitiful burgher and besides a man of no brains and of as little conduct. Such interlopers can be of no great use, but it seems Mr. Dempster resolves to have a correspondent here, though he should have no other news but what he may gather from the smugglers.

Mr. Brinsden, Lord Bolingbroke's secretary, is just arrived from Paris and a going over. I have a sort of suspicion, but am not certain that the Jew has orders from Daulmay to advance him money; what I am sure of is, that the Jew complains our managers have sent him orders to pay 500 *livres* to somebody here, though he has never had a farthing of their, or rather the King's, money, and that he would be glad to have them told not to bid him lay out any more without letting him know how to get it in again, because he says he is not able to do it any longer.

The private letters from England seem to insinuate as if the present ministry were to be changed and the Tories to be taken in.

JAMES III. to DON CARLO ALBANI.

1718, Sep. 29.—Congratulating him on the birth of his son and requesting him to express to the Pope his lively gratitude for all the bounties with which his Holiness does not cease to overwhelm him. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 210.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

[1717,] Thursday, [Sept. 30], 8 at night.—I intended to have waited on *Mar* and went to *Dillon* to know where I could find him, but he told me he could not direct me to him, till a lodging was found which would be this afternoon, and now by what *Mar* writes I find he is not yet fixed in a lodging. If I can find my way to him to-morrow I shall certainly be with him. I shall send his packet to *Queen Mary* early to-morrow.

Major John Hepburn to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 30. Xaintes.—Requesting him to speak to the King on his behalf that he may by his Majesty's recommendation serve some prince till the King has occasion for him.

General Hamilton to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 30. Liége.—I delayed writing in expectation of seeing Mr. Hooke, who in a letter to me was sorry his illness had deprived him of the happiness of seeing you. What you told me makes me conclude his credit at Court is not what it was in the late reign, the present acting on quite a different view, and his circumstances must oblige him to follow their measures. Mr. Smith I expect this evening. I don't know that he received more than the month of April, if he has, Mr. Gordon can certainly inform you.

My own particular concern stands thus. I received from Sir William [Ellis] at Av[igno]n the months of February and March, 15 *louis d'ors* for travelling charges, and borrowed 160 *livres* from him, but, when I came to cast up accounts and the journey I was to make, I was under a necessity to draw bills on Mr. Gordon for 800 *livres*, and, except that drugget suit I bought at Venice, I had not above 10 *crowns* left when I came to Pesaro, where I received credit on Leghorn for 100*l.* which Mr. Booth paid me the day before I left that place. I received from him 149 *pistoles* some *livres*, I think 22 April last, since when I have not received a farthing.

I give Mr. Oliphant an account from time to time how matters stood, but I never had any answer.

When we left Pesaro, for the more expedition our baggage was reduced to a very narrow compass, and indeed Mr. Smith, when we came to Cologne, had not a rag to his back, so out of my own money I lent him 20 *pistoles* to buy him common necessaries, and told him he must repay me, for it was not reasonable our master should be at any charge on that account. I have set down a particular account of every sixpence extraordinary I have laid out for myself, which I would have sent this post, but my papers are not here.

For near these $3\frac{1}{2}$ months I have been at Aix. To avoid putting my master to greater charges, I have for the first time in my life eat at a 2 *shilling ordinaire* and though but indifferent lodged paid $4\frac{1}{2}$ *shillings* a night. As I am at the

same charges for Mr. Smith, I beg you'll lay this matter before the Q[uee]n and I'll endeavour to follow what instructions you send me.

I have been obliged to draw a bill on Mr. Gordon for 500 *livres* to clear my quarters at Aix, being resolved to stay here till you honour me with a return. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pages*.

The Duke of Mar to Queen Mary.

1717, Sept. 30. St. Denis.—*Dillon* promised me to see your Majesty to-day, to give you an account of what passed betwixt us, and what I had resolved on what *the Regent* had said to him. I also gave him three letters I had by Mrs. *Ogilvie* to show you and a packet for yourself that came at the same time, with the key that some of them as well as two of mine are wrote by. I send now other two I had which were in *Dillon's* packet by the same messenger, both of which deserve serious thought before being answered. I can say nothing to these more than to the other three, till I speak with you and receive your commands. I also enclose *the Bishop of Rochester's* letter to *the King*, which was left open to me, with which I believe you will be pleased. By *Lord Oxford's* to me, you will see he desires that *Capt. Ogilvie* should go to *the King*, and, since he does so, it cannot well be refused, though I but guess at his reasons for desiring it, and *Capt. Ogilvie* himself must be made believe that *Lord Oxford* has wrote to you of some business that makes it necessary for him to go thither. This made me order *Capt. Ogilvie* to come to Paris. I thought Mrs. *Ogilvie* might have returned to *Dunkirk* to have waited there the returns to her cargo, but she said she had several things to speak of to *Queen Mary*, whom she was desired to see, therefore I ordered her to come along with *Capt. Ogilvie*. She told me of some things said to have been sent over in a message by *Dillon* which vexed me. I scarce knew how to doubt of its being so, what she said being so particular, and I thought it had been occasioned by some new reasons he had found since our parting, for making it necessary such a message being sent, I mean the part of it for which I knew there was foundation, and I did not know but he might have found out a ground for the rest of it too, but by what he tells me it is all entirely false. It is strange such stories and lies should be invented on purpose as it were to make mistakes and misunderstandings amongst friends. We must be more on our guard in future as to any verbal accounts we have. I see *Dillon* is vexed about this and I do not wonder at it, nor should he at what I wrote to him upon it.

I am heartily concerned at what *Dillon* told me of there being now no further prospect of *marriage* with *the Princess of Modena*, and the more on the late accounts we have had of *the Princess of Hesse*, but most of all on *the King's* account, who,

I fancy, has set his mind much on the first. I hoped to have found this on my arrival quite otherwise by what *the King* wrote me lately, but it seems there's no help for it. That though in my humble opinion ought not to divert his thoughts from a thing of that kind somewhere or other, but I'll refer what I have to say on that head till I wait on you, as I do several other things necessary for me to speak of.

The steps taken in the affair of *Lord Peterborough* cannot be enough commended, and your Majesty had righter thoughts of that matter at first than others of us. What has been done in this, will, I hope, prevent any more wicked projects of that kind.

It will be necessary for me to stay a few days about this place, but I am so impatient to be with *the King*, it shall be as few as I can, therefore I'll be the more glad of waiting on you soon, and you'll let me know your commands by *Dillon* or *Inese* and when and in what way I should attend you.

I rejoice I did not hear of your illness, till it was over, which I hope it is now perfectly. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. Holograph.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Friday morning, Oct. 1.—I waited on *Queen Mary* yesterday afternoon, and remitted to *her* the papers you gave me for *her*. At my return home I received your note of yesterday.

Since you can't get St. Mandé and Gordon could not find a convenient place for you in the Faubourg St. Antoine, it becomes a necessity to take Mezières' house. You'll be more convenient and as private there as elsewhere, provided your servants keep close, and you see but few people. I'll do what I can to excuse the matter near *the Regent*. After all I don't see how your staying 4 or 5 days should displease him or *Lord Stair*, though it came to his knowledge. The former can't be spoke to this day, having reserved Fridays to be free from all business.

In my opinion you'll do well to come to Mezières' house this night, and, though it should be discovered, I hope our reasons will prevail to excuse you. I forgot to tell you at Bourget that [W.] Gordon sent me a letter for *Lord Stair* and, as you make no mention of it, I keep it by me till I see you. I enclose *the King's* letter to you and a packet concerning *Lord Peterborough*, which you'll return to *Queen Mary* after perusal. I have another packet for you of no great consequence, which you shall have to-night. I send two bottles of good wine for your dinner.

Sir H. Stirling to the *Duke of Mar.*

1717, Oct. 1.—I wrote to you the 24th in answer to yours from *Liége* and promised to write again before leaving these parts, which you'll be surprised I have not done ere now, but,

when I tell you this delay can be of no bad consequence to my affairs, you will, I hope, be easy.

I have to-day been with *Prince Curakin*, who tells me that *Görtz* is still about *Riga*, not, it seems, having got an occasion of going on, and, till that happens, there's nothing to be done, and, though I find *Prince Curakin* has no great opinion of the latter, yet he thinks, after he has tried all ways possible, which he no doubt will do, in all probability he, *Görtz*, will even be forced to come into *the Czar's* measures, as what he will find his account best in. I do not find the rest of *the King of Sweden's* people here know much of the matter and depend all on *Görtz*. By our accounts *Gyllenborg* is arrived in *Sweden*, but how he stands affected, or what interest he has you are best able to judge. *Sparre* is still about *Hamburg* not having got *a pass* from *the King of Denmark*, which is a loss, and *Gen. Rank*, I see, returns with him. I told you how I disposed of what was intended for *Cadogan* and it must have been with him, as was designed. He will make his *public* [entry] &c. in a fortnight or three weeks, and then go for *England*. It's said by his people that *the Emperor* and *the King of Spain* have agreed to submit their affair to *Holland*, *France* and *England* and that it will be speedily and happily terminated, but, as matters stand, I do not see how that can be so easily brought about, but this you can likewise be better able to judge of. *Cadogan* has agreed to bring *England* debtor to *Holland* for 3 times *eight thousand pounds*, out of which they have agreed to pay the arrears due to the British regiments, who have already arrested it for that effect, but why that is to be given or out of what fund is a question not easy to be answered, but in consideration of this sum they are allowed to break the three remaining regiments, which the poverty of the State renders them incapable of maintaining. What has happened to *Peterborough* occasions abundance of speculation and *Prince Kurakin* tells me it's generally believed he was sent a spy on *the King*, which has occasioned his usage, though I find *Cadogan's* people know better things, for in reasoning on the news, where it was advanced that the forementioned person's papers had been seized, they had the imprudence to contradict it, saying they knew the contrary, but added that, as he had no public character, though they had [been seized], it could have done no injury to *King George's* affairs. This makes me imagine that what was suspected is certainly true, and I am hopeful proofs will be found about him to satisfy the world of the villainy of his owners.

The Czar and *the King of Prussia* met and parted good friends, and are likely to continue so, which makes it the more probable that *Prince Kurakin's* opinion of *Görtz* will prove true, which I hope it shall. If you have any commands for *Sir H. Stirling*, Mr. Gordon's correspondent in Holland will know his address, and, though he should be gone from hence, it will find him at *Danzig* or thereabouts.

The enclosed copy of Baron Görtz's letter to Fagel on his leaving Guelderland will not, I fancy, be disagreeable to you, which to me seems very much of the nature of a declaration of war, if he had power proportioned to the resentment he seems to bear both to the King of England's Germans and the Dutch.

The Said Letter.

Indignantly replying to the memorial of Mr. Whitworth, which said that the States of Guelderland, by setting him at liberty, had placed him in a position to renew his dangerous practices against the sacred person of his Britannic Majesty and his kingdoms. If Whitworth means thereby the care that all ministers in general ought to have for the service of their sovereigns and that he himself has taken in particular to defend his master's interests against the evil designs of the German ministers of the King of England, he cannot be justly reproached with having gone beyond the limits of his duty. As Whitworth has devoted all his energy to make the said evil designs succeed, one can justly retort on him his unusual expressions and accuse him of every day carrying on intrigues and practices against the sacred person of Görtz's master and his kingdoms.—

I hope your High Mightinesses will have explained to his Majesty wherein I have had the misfortune to displease them, and what were the motives and proofs that had led them to treat me in a manner inhuman and unheard of in the Republic by a detention entirely incompatible with the friendship deserved by the sentiments with which his Majesty has always regarded them. French. 2 pages.

Extract from a Dutch Newspaper.

Describing the arrest of Lord Peterborough at Bologna and his detention at Fort Urbano there.

James Paterson to John Paterson.

1717, Oct. 1. Palermo.—My indisposition is the reason of my not writing before, having been very ill of a fever and a bloody flux of which I am almost recovered. I had a letter some time ago from Mr. Oglethorpe, who told me my brother was at Paris, but I have had no further account of him since. I beg you'll let me know what is become of him and how all friends do. We have an account here some days ago of the Earl of Peterborough's being taken up at Bologna with some of his associates for intending to murder the King, which if true, I hope he will have the punishment due to all such villains. It has made a great noise here, so I desire you'll let me have the particulars. I must desire your interest to procure the Duke of Ormonde's or the Earl of Mar's letter to

the Viceroy here, he being very well acquainted with both by reason of his being Envoy in England. Our fleet has been out this month against the Turks, I not being in a condition to embark by reason of my illness. We had an account here that the Spaniards are landed on Sardinia with a great number of troops, but have had no account yet whether it be taken or not, but, if true, it cannot hold out long, as the Emperor has but few troops there.

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, Saturday,* Oct. 1.—I wrote to you 22 Sept., and enclosed one from *Lord Oxford*. I set out from *Liége* the 24th and should have been in *Paris* the 29th, but that morning I wrote to *Dillon* and sent it before, telling him "I thought it was best for him to acquaint *the Regent* of my being to be *in Paris en passant* to receive *Queen Mary's* commands for *the King* and that, if he had any message to him and would be pleased to charge me with it, I would take it for a great honour, that I would not be *in Paris* without letting him know it, and that I was to stay but a few days. I desired *Dillon*, if he approved of this, to do it immediately and to send one out with a coach to meet and carry me to any place he thought fittest, and that, if my being *in Paris* should be thought inconvenient, I believed I could have the place near it where I had been in April last, and, if he did not approve of what I proposed, that he would be at the trouble to come and meet me himself. The last he did a post from *Paris* and told me that a day or two before he had seen *the Regent* and been some time with him, that, after he had acquainted him of *Peterborough's* affair and he approved of it, he asked him for me and said there had been complaint made him that I was *in Paris*, that he (*Dillon*) told him it was not so, and that, if I had, he would have been the first to inform him, but that he believed I was coming that way and might be there *en passant* in a few days, if he had nothing to object to it. *The Regent* told him he was glad I was not *in Paris* and that he would tell them of it, but, since they plagued him so about it, he begged for his ease that I might not lodge *in Paris* when I arrived, but that for any short time I was to stay I might be at any place near it. *Dillon* notwithstanding of this thought I might go privately to *Paris* and stay till I got another place, but I by no means thought that fit, so resolved to come here to *St. Denis* to wait till a place should be found for me, and I sent my cousin along with *Dillon* to see if the place I formerly had could be got. I gave *Dillon* the packets that were for him and *Queen Mary* brought me by *Capt. Ogilvie* and *Mrs. Ogilvie* and also some letters I had by them to show *Queen Mary*, and he gave me those in his packets for me, which I brought along here with me to decipher, which after I had done, I sent them yesterday to *Queen Mary* and wrote her what then occurred to me upon them and other of *the King's* concerns, and desired

* A mistake for Friday.

to know when and how I should have the honour to wait on her and to receive her commands, which was necessary for me to do before I could write answers to *England.*

" In the evening my cousin returned to me with account that the place I had sent him to see about was disposed of, so that I could not have it, and that *Dillon* thought I should go to *Paris* till a place could be found. This I still thought would not be right as to *the Regent,* who very probably would get notice of it, so I wrote so to *Dillon* and desired he and *Inese* might think what I should do and that I would continue here till I heard from them, which I expect this day and *Dillon* was to see *the Regent* this morning.

" When I met with *Dillon* two days ago I found him out of humour upon my having thought that he had sent such a message to *England* as Mrs. *Ogilvie* told me he had. He showed me in writing what he had sent, which indeed is not as I had been told, so I do not wonder to see *Dillon* vexed at it, but neither should he wonder at my believing what was told me, since it was by one who has been so often trusted in going and coming and things referred to her, and the more that the sum that she mentioned was just what I knew there was ground for. I told him that the construction I had put on it, was that something had occurred to him and *Queen Mary* since I had seen him, to make them alter the resolution we had taken of letting nothing of that money be known to *England* and that he had discovered something by *Poniatowski* to give foundation to the rest of the message, but that, after what he had told me, I saw it was not as I had been told, and that I fancied his messenger had exceeded his commission, which had occasioned the mistake. This he would not allow of, having a very good opinion of the messenger, but would have it that it was a lie only, made by *Capt. Ogilvie* and *Mrs. Ogilvie.* Had *Dillon* sent me an account of the message when he sent it, it had prevented all this mistake, but that he did not, and how should I have doubted what *Mrs. Ogilvie* told me so particularly from *England?* It may be that she has told wrong, but it is hard to think how she could have fallen upon the exact sum of *the Pope* and *Francia,* so I am still apt to believe that the messenger has learned something of this about *Dillon* and told it there, though he had no commission to do so from him. I told *Dillon* that he might be easy upon this, for we should be more wary of trusting *Mrs. Ogilvie* again, and that *Lord Oxford* had desired I might carry *Capt. Ogilvie* along with me to *the King,* which since he so earnestly desired, as you will see by his letter to me, it must be done, though I could but guess at his reasons for it, and that there must be another appointed in *Capt. Ogilvie's* place to take care of the boat. I thought it was fit to give you a full account of this, and, if it be a lie that was told me, it is odd, as you once wrote me, that people there should invent things on purpose as it were to make misunderstandings amongst people on this

side. *Dillon* told me that he has a letter for me from you and several papers to show me, but he has not as yet sent me any of them. He gave me an account of *Peterborough's* affair, which I am mightily pleased with after the odd ways he took, and I hope it will in time coming prevent all thoughts by everybody of such wicked designs. I confess I could not give credit to this affair, when the first information came of it from *England*, but *Queen Mary* was more in the right I find now about it than any of us, and the measures, that were taken in it since I went to *Liége*, were extremely right as the event shows. I hear everybody approved of what has been since done in it, but I leave it to *Dillon* to inform you of all that. I was in great hopes upon my coming here to have had the agreeable news of the affair of *the marriage* with *the Princess of Modena* being fully agreed, but to my great concern I find it is quite otherways, which gives me no small trouble and chiefly upon *the King's* personal account, who I believed to have a great mind to it, and what adds to it, is an account I have had from *Sir H. Stirling* of *the Princess of Hesse* which does not at all please me, though he says there is a cousin of hers there who is far from being despicable, but that cannot be well proposed as long as the other is in the field. We will have time to talk of this at leisure and also of another, whom I had a long letter about last night, which I will keep for you, from one who had been in company with one of *the Emperor's* people, and who directly proposed to him *the Emperor's niece* with pretty good assurance of success, and that he would undertake to manage it, but I confess I can scarce think that would be practicable at this time, though you can better judge of it by the accounts *Walkingshaw* would give you, and, would it do, it seems to have more advantages than any. *The Bishop of Rochester* and *Lord Oxford* both write fully and pressingly upon the affair of *the marriage*, as you will see, so I need say no more of it just now, only I beg that, though this of *the Princess of Modena* fail, *the King* may not lessen his thoughts about a thing of that kind which is daily more and more for his interest. The answer I am told that *the King* gave to *the Duke of Modena* was like himself and what I cannot but approve of. Who knows but even that may bring it on again ?

" There is a very handsome letter from *the Bishop of Rochester* to *the King* which *Queen Mary* now has, and a long and sensible one to *Mar*, and also from *James Murray*.

" *The Bishop of Rochester* seems still uneasy at *Menzies'* not giving him an account of the *money* he entrusted him with and, after what has been wrote to *Menzies* from hence to do so, his neglecting it so long is intolerable. I am afraid that he cannot well do it, there came but about four fifths of it (and not so much) from him to this side, and I fear there will be but an ill account of the rest. One of *Menzies'* most intimate and best friends told me, when I spoke to him of this

affair, that *Menzies* should never be trusted with a thing of that nature. If he give not *the Bishop of Rochester* satisfaction in this, there will be an end of any service he could do there, but more of this at another time after we see further what *Menzies* does in it."

Sunday (Saturday) morning, the 2nd.—Since the above, I am come to *Paris*, *Dillon* having wrote to me, and *Inese* also advised it, who was with me just after I got *Dillon's* letter. I am in *M. de Mezières'* rooms, where I am to be very quietly the time I stay, which will be very short. *Dillon* is to be with *the Regent* to-day, because he was not to be seen yesterday, to give him an account of my coming to Paris for a few days, and the reason, which is absolute necessity by no other place being to be found, but that, if he do not approve of it, I will be gone immediately. *Dillon* thinks he will not be displeased. *Dillon* is now in very good humour again. We had a long conversation last night, as I had with *Inese* yesterday.

I cannot name the day of my setting out till I see *Queen Mary*, but it will certainly be next week. (Begging him to write to him on the journey.)

I have a great mind to see Venice, which, I am told, will detain me but a few days longer on my journey, and will save my going there another time, if you have nothing to say against it. I think it is not fit for *Mar* to own himself by his own name in any place he is going to till he be with you. *Holograph.* 8 *pages.*

James III. to Cardinal Origo.

1718, October 1.—Your zeal and affection for me have appeared in such a manner in all your conduct relating to Lord Peterborough's affair that I cannot express how sensible I am of them. The bearer, my Vice-Chamberlain, Lieut.-General Sheldon, will assure you of my gratitude. I recommend him to you, and I beg to give him a letter to the Governor of Fort Urbano, that he may be able to speak with Lord Peterborough, and to assist him at the same time with your advice, information and credit in whatever he may be in need of relating to this affair. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 209.

James III. to Cardinal Davia.

1718, October 1.—I have charged my Vice-Chamberlain, Mr. Sheldon, whom I am sending to Fort Urbano to speak with Lord Peterborough, when passing through Rimini to see you on my behalf and to thank you for all the marks you have shown of your zeal for me on this occasion. I refer you to Mr. Sheldon to explain everything relating to the present state of Lord Peterborough's affair. *French. Ibid.*

Pope Clement XI. to James III.

1717, Oct. 2. Santa Maria Maggiore.—After reciting that by letters of even date he had appointed James O'Shiel to be

Bishop of Down and Connor, whom James had nominated to the Pope for that office, and that no mention of such nomination for reasons of expediency had been made in the said letters, declaring expressly that such omission should be no prejudice to James or to his rights. *Latin. On parchment.*

Pope Clement XI. to James III.

1717, Oct. 2. Santa Maria Maggiore.—Identical with the last except that it relates to the appointment of Thomas Flynn to the bishopric of Ardagh. *Latin. On parchment.*

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 2. Chaillot.—"If I had not expected to see you last night I should have writt to you, to tell you how impatient I am for it. I hope nothing can putt it off longer then to-morow night about 6 o'clock to whicch time I shall putt off the many things I have to say to you. I sent you by *Dillon* all my letters from *England* and others from *the King*. I have read all those you sent me, whicch I keep to give you to-morow, and till then I need say no mor." *Holograph.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Saturday, 2 Oct., 3 o'clock.—I could not get to wait on *Mar* to-day, but have just now the enclosed for him from *Queen Mary*, with whom *Mar* is to be to-morrow evening at 6. He must take none of his own people with him. I believe *Dillon's* footman, Bourguignon, who may be trusted and knows how to call at the place, may be fit to wait on him, but this, I suppose, he will concert with *Dillon*. I endeavoured but could not myself see *Queen Mary* to-day, but I hope I shall to-morrow at 4, so I can scarce hope to see *Mar* till Monday.

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1717, Oct. 2.—The morning after Frank Strickland's return hither *Dillon* told *the Regent* that he received *the King's* orders to inform him of *Peterborough's* arrest and the circumstances, which he heard with attention and patiently. He approved *the King's* manner of proceeding, and said he could not do less after the reiterated advices he had of the ill design. The *Regent* showed much concern for *the King* and seemed well pleased that this was communicated to him by his commands, and indeed *Dillon* thought and thinks still that so doing was very necessary in order *the Regent* should be fully informed and prepared beforehand to answer *Lord Stair*, when the matter comes to question.

The Regent asked if *Peterborough* was seized by *the Pope's* orders. *Dillon* answered the Cardinal commanding at Bologna sent a detachment of his troops to arrest and convey him to Fort Urbano. I was much surprised to find that *the Regent* knew the message *the King* received from an

unknown person and from an unknown hand, and asked how he came by it. He answered, "Puisque je vous en parle, vous voyez bien que je suis informé." It may be that *the King of Sicily's* factor here sent the advice to his master and the same time informed *the Regent* of it. If it were sent by the latter, I have some reasons to believe he would have spoke to *Dillon* of it, who has been frequently with him since this report was publicly known. On the whole *the Regent* and chief people approve *the King's* behaviour and so does everybody in these parts. I don't see how *the Pope* can avoid supporting him. He will however be impatient to know the issue of this matter and *Sheldon's* conference with *Peterborough*. Several copies of the letter relating to this affair have been sent to *England* according to directions.

Mar came to town last night, and, since he writes to you, I will say little of him. I enclose a copy of the last message I sent to *England* and hope *the King* will excuse the many blots, it being a *brouillon*.

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 2. Antwerp.—I suppose you have heard from *Lady Mar* before this of her being got well to Brussels. She stayed three days and had several visits from L[ord] Els (? Ailesbury's) family and others. We came here last night and go to-morrow for Holland by Utrecht. The weather has been very good and I hope will continue so a while.

T. Bruce tells me he wrote a long letter lately to *Mar* and that he is since informed that *de Wilda*, whom he named in his letter, is going to *Vienna* about some affairs of these parts. *T. Bruce* is persuaded that person could be of service to *the King* there, so you may let *Mar* have his thoughts of it, again he meet with that gentleman.

I understand since I came here that *Du[ke of] Gordon* has been very friendly to *the Jacobites in Flanders*, and offered them money and said he would supply any of those that wanted. I wish *Mar* saw his friend and namesake that's with him, and I am persuaded he will think it reasonable some accommodation should be made there, even though some compliances should be gone into. We have it here in the newspaper that *Lord Peterborough* is stopped *in Italy*, which gives a great deal of speculation, and I wish that matter was made clear.

The Duke of Ormonde to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 2.—Last night *Ormonde* had yours of 15 Sept. You will see by my last of 21 Sept. what *Jerningham* was directed to do, but now he is to go without *delay* to *Sweden*.

"The *Czar stayed two nights* here *and went this morning* to *Riga*. *Ormonde* is to *follow* and to *stay* until *he has an answer*

from *Jerningham*. You may believe that *Ormonde* does not intend to *return this winter* in hopes of seeing a *good conclusion* of *the treaty*.

" I was in hopes of seeing *Görtz as he passed near this place*, but I fear *it will be difficult*. *Ormonde saw Dr. Erskine*. Lavalin (? Dr. Erskine) told *Ormonde* a pretty odd passage of *Poniatowski*. After they had walked together for some little time before the *stathouse* in *Amsterdam* talking of *the King*, *Dr. Erskine* desired him to go with him into a tavern, where they had formerly met, that they might there talk fully of *the King* and his *interest*. *Poniatowski* excused himself. *Dr. Erskine*, when they parted, sent to have *him dog'd*, and found that, when he left him, he went into the tavern where he met *Nipousy*, the *King of Prussia's minister*, and stayed with him till 5 in the morning. They are or have been at *Paris*. *Dr. Erskine* has not seen *Görtz*. Lavalin was in *Berlin* and the other not half a league from thence. It is strange they should not have *met*. It proves unlucky that there is so *much time given enq* the treaty*.

" I am sorry there should be any disappointment in the affair of the *Jew*, but obliged to you for acquainting of me with what you mention for reasons that you give. *Dr. Erskine* told me that he was sorry that *Sir H. Stirling* was to come to this way, because the *Prince Kurakin* told *him* that he and *the Prince* were to *negotiate* with *Gen. Rank*, and that he desired that *Sir H. Stirling* should be in a place where he might inform him of what passed. This *negotiation* is only on some particular things relating to the great one that is to be in *the Isle of Aland*, but, since you have sent him, I hope he will be of service where you design he should reside, and I shall do him what service I can. *The King's* being settled will be a great satisfaction to his friends. It would have been more for his interest, if he could have had *the Landgrave of Hesse's* friend. I wish him all happiness in what he is about.

" I am glad to find in yours that our friends agree so well, but know not any thing of what you mention relating to a proposal from *the Elector of Hanover* to *Ormonde*. *Mar* and *Ormonde*, I am sure, would make the same answer to it. What you inform me of it shall be a secret.

" Should *the Elector of Hanover* go off, I fear it would be worse for *the King's* affairs. I wish you a good journey and am sorry our corresponding is at so great a distance. . . . . I have not heard from *Dillon* since his of 19 August." 6 *pages*.

The Comte de Castelblanco to [? David Nairne].

1717, Oct. 2. Rome.—I beg you to assure the King of my profound respect, and to inform him that at the last audience his Holiness after conversing on various subjects spoke to me

* This is a mistake in the cipher for " for." Ormonde, using cipher No. 3, writes x,a,l, which equals " for " in cipher No. 4, but " enq " in cipher No. 3.

of his own accord of the letters of recommendation, on which opportunity I found it proper to communicate to him the applications that had been made to me to obtain them, he having determined with all the kindness imaginable to order them to be written, and they are to be delivered to me this week, and I hope to be able to set out next week to pay my court to the King. *French. Torn.*

Father Archangel Græme to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 3.—I have this minute a letter from London of 20 Sept. (o.s.) from a very good hand containing the following paragraph :—I cannot but tell you how odious your old acquaintance *King George* is become to his customers by his foolish management in brewing his wines. In short his son and he are fallen by the ears and cannot be reconciled. Inevitably they must go to ruin, if they do not fall on other methods of pleasing their customers. I am convinced, if *the King of Sweden* knew their present management, he would not lose the opportunity of making his fortune on their ruin. As to your question about the number of troops in Great Britain, we have near 22,000 men, but so many disaffected are amongst them that we can scarcely reckon on 15,000 including the garrisons. Moody (? Sir J. Norris) is arrived from the Baltic with ten men-of-war, but I am told Admiral Byng continues there with ten ships of the line and two more of 40 guns each in conjunction with the Danes. The Parliament is said to meet in November, and it is whispered they design to reduce ten men per company and two companies of each regiment before they meet, in order to make the country easy and that people may have no reason of complaint, but this wants confirmation.

Orders are come from the Court of France to turn all strangers out of this town, and I am afraid the Jew may be included in the number, unless he be powerfully recommended. *I am* also in some fear of being comprehended in this order, but hope *my* way of living may make *me* excepted out of it. The news of the Earl of Peterborough's being arrested in Italy goes current here, as does also the league between the Regent, the King of Sweden, the Czar, and the King of Prussia. You know better than I do what truth is in all that, but the noise of it will undoubtedly put people on their guard, and make the stocks fall considerably. I am desired to let you know that, if you think *the Emperor* can be of any service to you, Abbot Fleming or Bishop Leslie are the only men to be employed with success for gaining him, because they are both very well known to him and in great esteem with him. Mr. Myns (? England) is said to be wearied of *King George.*

J. Menzies to L. Inese.

1717, Monday morning, Sept. 23[–Oct. 4]. London.—Being obliged to go a little out of town to dine with *Lady Oxford*

where there is to be other company, "I leave this with the enclosed prints to show you our remote speculations in the dark on the present appearances of affairs abroad, for at home we have nothing new from friend or foe, the Court and the whole world being in the country in a strange state of inaction. Nobody, no party knows what to do and so they do nothing.

"We have heard nothing of *Mar's* motions since his of the 17th (n.s.) to *Menzies*, nor any account of the cargo's being received which was sent to *Capt. J. Ogilvie*, his cousin (Mrs. Ogilvie) being super-cargo. *Menzies'* part of it was addressed through *Inese's* hands to *Dillon*. It was *Mar's* own positive orders that in his absence anything of that nature should be addressed to *Dillon's* hands, and *Menzies* plainly obeyed. But *Capt. Ogilvie* writes that he was going first directly to *Mar*, who in that case will no doubt satisfy *Dillon* as to the second orders, which will prevent any occasion of mistake. There is no manner of ground from this side when there was a plain obedience to a plain order.

"I wrote formerly and *Mrs. Ogilvie* herself could partly tell that nobody here would meddle with the packet for *James Murray* of 13 Aug., and he was at so great a distance and shifting of places daily that it was long before he received what I wrote to him by order of friends, or I received any answer. They would not part with him where he was and so he sent me his desire and authority to open and read and translate whatever was for him. He sent directions too about the necessaries for translating, which were in the hands of other friends, who were also out of town. All this took some time, but at last I went through all that knotty labour as fast as the everlasting hurry I am kept in among friends could possibly allow.

"Very few here understand the long paper fully, it being an answer to a memorial which very very few ever saw or heard of till now, nor the first neither."

Queen Mary to W. Dicconson.

1717, Monday morning, Oct. 4. Chaillot.—"*Mar* came two days ago to Paris, and he was with me last night. I hope he wont stay many days. He desires to see you, and 'tis necessary he should. I agreed with him that you should be with him on Wensday morning at ten a clock. He lyes at M. de Mezièrs' house. I send you here what the King has writt to me relating to money affairs. I shall be glad to see you on Wensday in the afternoon, as you go back to St. Germains, to know what has passt between you and *Mar*, and I hope you will also be able to give me som account of the businesse the Duke of Berwick writt about, for I have not yett answered his letter. I name no day for Lord Middleton coming this week, for I shall be taken up with writting these two days to dispatch Mr. Booth, and *Mar* says he will see me once mor. I intend to go to Paris on Munday next, but

Lord Mid[dleton] shall be advertised two days befor. Shew him this letter, and what els I have to say to him I shall send by you on Wensday." *Holograph.*

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 4. Mezières.—I received yours, which has vexed me thoroughly and surprised me. "I beg you'll write to me more particularly on the account of the Doctor (Lord Ilay). I am persuaded my mother is not in fault, she's too great an enemy to the young Fury (Anne Oglethorpe) to have trusted her, they never see one another, besides she knows no particulars; as for the eldest (Anne Oglethorpe) knowing my being there I am sorry for it, but there is no remedy, she will never forgive it me, that is what I may reckon upon as well as on her vengeance as much as lies in her power; but I am in despair for my friend's sake, I am persuaded she will have hurt him essentially and I am afraid this business will prove of terrible consequence to him. It's what I always dreaded some such back stroke, he had the same apprehensions and I find with reason, I cannot comprehend from whence it is known, I wish it does not come from MacMahon, but I own I dread it. My mother has been in the country these three months, she does not love talking, she knew nothing but in general. We have not heard from the Doctor since you have gone, though I have writ to him upon some private affairs, which had no relation with yours. It surprised us, but I fear there is some snake under the grass that time will discover. It is impossible else that a man, that have lived these ten years with me like my father or brother, should grow so cold at a time that he had real business with us, that he gave himself into and gave proofs of it. I can never believe people change so without reason, I fear that the young Fury has sent him some message or that she has talked of my journey which has vexed him, for you know the secret was what he wished as well as us. Fury nor her friend (Lord Oxford) ought not to be vexed at your sending me, since certainly he found the effects of it, and everybody, if you be remembered, was surprised at the Doctor being for him, so, contrary to their expectation, he found the good effects of it then and owes you the obligation. If they are vexed, 'tis only because they did not do it themselves. But you may be sure we shall not write that we know anything to them. As to the Doctor, if I had a pair of wings, I would fly to him to unravel the secret and know from whence proceeds this alteration. I dare swear that you will find that some people to discover the truth has made him be told that they were let into the secret or some such story, for a certain lady is capable of saying anything to find out anything that is kept from her and, upon knowing that I was in town in private, she may have conjectured my business was with him, having often attempted it herself,

and upon those conjectures she has pumped him and Mrs. *Ogilvie*. It is but that way or Mr. MacMahon, to whom our master may have dropped some words, that I think can have discovered it. Be it as it will, it is very unhappy and, I am afraid, prevents his writing to us, for you know he did not act reservedly at all at first and you was contented with him. There is some damned mischief that in hurting us hurts the master's affairs also. The reason why I believe more firmly that it comes from MacMahon is her taking no notice to us of it. There is but the consideration of not hurting him could make her keep her temper. You can find that out when you are in Italy, but, as you say, the best way is to be silent, for it cannot be repaired by talking. I do expect to find a heavy enemy in her now, for she thinks I have injured her, but I was not the mistress to discover another body's secret. It was for the service of my master, so, if it was to do again, I would do it, but it will be a cruel thing if it hurts the Doctor. Let me know more plainly, if you please, what you know about it, for we are entirely in the dark. Has the young F[ury] writ to you about it? Have you owned it and is it by your orders that person has spoke to him? You know he seemed resolved never to open himself to anybody but us. I don't know, if he has altered his mind, but, if I am not deceived, knowing his character as well as I do, I believe he will think just as he did that there has been something said to him that has vexed him against us, but, whenever we come to an explanation, he'll come back, and I am persuaded, if there is not more than I know, he'll be a friend to our master. But that ought not to hinder you to apply to others as you say, so our master is served no matter by whom, and [it] would be unjust to lose any occasion to do good to the cause to wait his motions, so I can assure you I'll say nothing to him that can hurt you. The packet for him that was sent from Italy is not yet arrived to his hands, it is in the Ambassador of Sicily's, who writes word that my mother is in the country, and that he keeps it to give to her, believing it family papers. If unluckily he should give it young Fury, all would be lost again, though all measures has been taken to prevent it. I shall only write to him to tell him his silence makes us uneasy. As to young F[ury] if she writes to me, I'll deny everything if you think proper, for she will pretend to know more than she does to find it out. I can assure you the complaint of our writing is unjust, and my sister has broken off her correspondence both with Lord Arran and Sir Edmund (Redmond) Everard by not answering their letters, which they complain of mightily, for fear it should be thought she writ things was not proper. M. de Mez[ières] writ a civil letter to a certain person in answer to one of his and to rejoice upon his being at liberty. He referred the account of all the affairs to you in it and said only in general that, since you had been at Paris, you had put many things on foot that was quite dead

and hoped you would all succeed with time ; general terms that signified nothing, and that I believe we then told you. If you saw the letter, you would find there was no harm in it. It was in white ink, because Mrs. *Ogilvie* carried it or was to carry it, and that she thought it dangerous to carry a letter for him otherwise. This was the only one upon honour we have ever written but to the Doctor, wherein we name you or yours to the eldest. We never said but that you wrote by your friends all you knew ; we have the copy of the letter to that Lord which, if ever we meet, you shall see. Y[oung] F[ury] has written to my sis[ter] last post and complains of nothing. That reprimand is indeed wrong, for we are very innocent, and it is impossible to have been more cautious than we have been, knowing too much the ill consequences of those things. I beg you'll believe I tell you the truth. As for my mother we never say anything to her at all of you, but you that saw most of the letters we received when at Paris is partly a judge of the falseness of this accusation, and upon my word it is without grounds. I shall always receive your schooling with submission, but, when we're not guilty, you will allow me to tell it you. As for Sir Hugh I believe it was by your orders I writ to him. I know it was by the neighbour's (Baron Sparre), who was afraid to miss him, and I said nothing but to go and find the other with caution. Perhaps that was too plain, I am sorry for it. The Envoy of Swede[n] knows where Potowisky (Poniatowski) is. M. de Mez[ières] happened to be out of town, and so missed him, for the other desired mightily to see him, as Dumont (? Dillon) told us the night we was going away. As I do not doubt but D[illon] is the Envoy of Sweden's friend, it will be very easy for you that way to have a conversation with him. I am very much afraid you have not all you want and that is fit for you at home. The uncertainty of your coming there is the cause of it, but Nany, I hope, will take care to do the best she can and a pretty handmaid repairs many other faults. Pray have the fear of God before your eyes and do not be putting fancies in her head that may create jealousies in her hubby's. I have just received an epistle from Campion, who has travelled, I think, over all the world and is now at Brussels. My sister has received one from the neighbour from Hamburg of 23 Sept. He was to part from thence in the minute. The reason we brought the strong box was not knowing if there were not diamonds ; my sister did not care to leave it out of her hands for fear of an accident which would have been a very disagreeable thing, but wish you had it in yours now ; could not Mrs. *Ogilvie* charge herself with it ? If you stay any time, as unexpected things happen, you would do very well to take the Chevalier Vernoullet's house that you might make use of in an occasion. I do not pretend to excuse Lord S[tair], I should have too much to do, but I believe he is obliged to be more rigid since Lord Cadogan's being here.

"You are now going to Italy. I will take care to write to you as soon as I hear any news from the Doctor, who, I do believe, as soon as we have discovered what has been said to him, will go on as he began. I see plainly they have vexed him against me, but, when one is innocent, those quarrels do not last long. I shall make it my business to undeceive him but dare not put pen to paper till I hear further and further detail from you. I am sorry my brother is not at Turin. I hope by this time he has seen our master. I am sure we are all ready to sacrifice a thousand lives for his service, but hope he will not try us in so sensible a part as suspecting Theo[philus] to be capable of a villainous action, and we had vanity enough to flatter ourselves that he would never think any of us guilty of the least infidelity to him, as it is the greatest misfortune can ever happen in our lives and an irreparable one. I wait with the greatest impatience to hear from my b[rother] how he was received."

M. de Mez[ières] and my sister beg you'll cease your thanks, they having done nothing to deserve them, and desire you'll never believe any stories that may be told you without knowing the truth from them. The friend (M. de Mezières) has an idea that makes him uneasy. Was not Lord S[tai]r your friend, he should apprehend that he'll get an order from this C[our]t to have you seized by way of reprisal for Lord Peterb[orough] and to treat you as he'll be. After what has happened to Görtz, every thing is to be feared and you had better be very cautious how you travel. Your safety depends on the other's friendship for you and on your travelling very secretly. Pray leave the papers for us that Mrs. *Ogilvie* brought with her at home. 'Tis the genealogy of my mother's side to finish the Chevalier's affair. Shall I send the strong box by the coach to Mr. Gordon? If my brother was at Turin, he'd have hoped that you'd have sooner chose his house than the *cabaret*.

If D[illon] is not friend to the Envoy of Sweden, he'll not so easily speak to him, for he avoids all the English for fear of being suspected. The friend would have deferred his coming to the country, had we been certain of your arrival. Lord Peterborough is a bold stroke. If he's innocent, it's the cruellest misfortune ever happened to a man, for his life, after being so dishonoured, will be but a burden to him. Methinks it's difficult to believe that the first base action of a man of quality is to turn ruffian to one's own King. Methinks people come to these sort of crimes but step by step. I believe his answers must be very curious. Such unaccountable things happen in this world I grow weary on't. Should Lord Peterborough be innocent, it's a great misfortune in our opinion that Sayers was sent to my sister. It's a cruel thing to have any hand in a man's ruin, but she could not send him away without letting him see you all. What say you to Brinsden being gone with his credentials to London? The Nuncio sent to my sister to ask her the picture of Douglas, which she gave in writing.

In case you stay any time in Paris, there's a woman cook at the Duc de Lorges' next door, whom Nany knows, who can make your kitchen and buy everything that's necessary. If travelling improves folks, how many fine gentlemen we shall have, when our master is returned to our country.

Col. Harry Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct 5. Sens.—I had troubled you sooner, but I was in doubt where to reside after I came from Paris, and you told in your last you would favour me with a line before you went to Italy. I hope this finds you before you part that I may hear from you. I found Col. Elphinstone and another of our gentlemen here. We designed further up the country, but chanced to fall into a private part near this, where we pension for some time and part at pleasure. This is within two days of Paris, and I judged it most proper, so as to be in readiness when occasion offers with respect to our Master's interest.

My long stay at Paris and one thing and another was a considerable charge to me, more than what my little interest at home or subsistence could bear, so that I'm run too much out, more than I ought. Do in this as you think fit, but I beg I may not press your inclination, and I hope you will pardon me in this.

A strange account came here yesterday written by a gentleman from Versailles to one in this part. I am ashamed to rehearse it so far beyond nature to entertain such a hellish, wicked design as they say Lord Peterborough and his accomplices had upon the King's person in Italy.

Robertson of Strowan to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 6.—We have been in these parts much longer than we could wish, our hopes and fears ebbing and flowing alternately as the North Pole shined or disappeared. It seems again to have a favourable aspect. The Act of Grace, before it appeared, amused us much, and now, when it is seen, it falls short of our expectations. At first it was writ from England that the two Dukes and Borlom only were excepted. I wish it had been so, on condition all, who have left their country, could have had the just notice of the advantages that might accrue to the King and the common cause by despising the usurper's favours, as much as I know it to be the resolution of some of my acquaintances. It is a hard matter to put on a resolve so glorious, especially for a man not enured to the calamities of banishment and loss of fortune. It has been my luck to be so tried before now, which is an advantage for patience not many of my country men have experimented. I hope I am not thought a grumbler either at home or abroad. What passed between Glenga[rry] and me publicly at Aberdeen preserves me from the suspicion of the former, and the few favours I have asked on this side leave no room for discontents

since my arrival. In a word I dont believe any man of common honesty or prudence will offer at a change of climate, till he consult your Grace.

The other day Lochiel told me your last to him signified your speedy removal, yet I am hopeful this will overtake you before you reach Ur[bino].

Postscript.—Recommending Mr. Wilson, who had lived with him 8 years more as a companion than a domestic.

JOHN FULLARTON OF DUDWICK to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Oct. 6. Rotterdam.—I have been much importuned by my friends to come home not only before the late Act, but since, they assuring me that I can be as safe as others, who have come home without licence or having any oaths or engagements put on them, which I never did nor never will take, seeing they will not readily get one to accuse me, and it will be very difficult to prove my having been abroad, if I get once quietly home. However I would not determine, till I should know the King's mind or have your allowance, and so wrote to you more than six weeks ago, but I have no return. I have spoken to some who, I presume, know your mind, who confirm me in the opinion I always had, that, if we can be safe at home, we can be of more use to our master and less charge to him than abroad. I had also a return of one I wrote to General Gordon, who is of the same mind, save that he desires me to wait a little longer for your return. All this has determined me to take the opportunity of a ship going for Aberdeen in a week or two, provided I get no orders from you to the contrary, and I go as firm in those principles I always professed as ever, and resolute, wherever I am, to do my duty to my lawful prince.

QUEEN MARY to W. DICCONSON.

1717, Oct. 7. Chaillot.—"I send you Mr. Jerningham's accounts of whicch I desire you will take a copy and lett me have the original again to send to the King. I know not how to writt to the Duke of Berwick till I see clearer into the affair he writts about. Pray lett him know that is the reason I defer writting to him. I hope you gott safe to St. Germains last night." *Holograph.*

W. DICCONSON to L. INESE.

1717, Oct. 7.—Concerning the allowances to Sir Hugh Paterson and Mr. Hepburn of Keith.—I met Mr. Southcott at last, and asked him about the 3,000*l.* which Martel (Mar) ordered me to enquire after. He told me it was on a mortgage and that he had acquainted the Queen with it, who thought it not a proper time to recall it. I intended to have asked her what the meaning of this mortgage was, but being so straitened in time could not do it.

Father Archangel Græme to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 7. Calais.—I received a packet from you before you took your journey with three letters in it for England, but nothing for me but the bare cover, so I think you marked up your minute book as if you had wrote to me the same time, though you only addressed the packet to me to be forwarded, for it is impossible any letters for me should be lost, the master or rather the *commis* of the posthouse here being very careful of them.

I have a great reluctance to correspond with Dic[conso]n or with any other body about the C[our]t of St. G[ermain]s, because I know secrets are very ill kept by them, and besides I am afraid they are not so much in your interest as they ought to be, but, since you seem to have a better opinion of them, I shall endeavour to stifle my doubts and fears in order to comply with your commands, yet I should like better to correspond with Dil[lo]n, if you thought it equally proper.

Daulmay, for ought I know, may be Dil[lo]n, though the Jew says he's a near relation to Mr. Symson (? Ormonde). What's certain is the Jew had orders to pay 200 *livres* to F[lin]t and 300 to another, whom he does not name, for I was forced to employ my credit to help him to raise that sum.

'Tis no wonder I stand but very indifferently with some people of my coat about Mrs. Harrison (? the Queen) for, as they know very well I could never be brought into their false underhand dealings, they very justly conclude I will certainly still oppose them to the utmost of my power, and make it my business to convince the world by my actions and words that a true Roman Catholic King of England is obliged in conscience to observe his coronation oath and maintain the Protestant Religion as it's established by law in the three kingdoms. What I say is not out of any liking for the Protestant Religion, for I would willingly sign my religion with my blood, but merely out of a principle of honour and honesty, which obliges every man to stand to his legal oath, or at least not to take it with a design to break it. I have so often declared my sentiments on this subject that I am not at all surprised I am become obnoxious to some hot-brained churchmen of ours, or rather to some of our ecclesiastical politicians, who think that a King is no ways tied by the most solemn promises and sacred oaths which he is obliged to make to his dissenting subjects for maintaining their religion, but, let them think or say what they please of me, I shall ever glory in contradicting such unchristian principles.

I have writ again to Peter S[mi]th to tell him how much you disapprove of his impertinent letter to the Marquess [of Tullibardine], and wish he may make sufficient atonements, but have said nothing of your just reasons to complain of some of his relations, lest that should make him fancy you

capable of resenting the iniquities of the family to the third or fourth generation, and consequently make him fall short of his duty by way of despair.

I need say nothing of the six Swedish frigates, which have been here these eight days and are still in Dunkirk Road, for doubtless *Capt. Ogilvie* has informed you of them. Letters from England of 23 Sept. (o.s.) assure us that at the meeting of Parliament, if not before, half the troops will be broke, and that several officers are endeavouring to sell their commissions at any rate. All strangers whatever, except such as myself, are ordered to leave this town, so I hope we shall have no more spies or idle tattlers in it. I should be very glad to know from you P[eterboro]w's story, and that he has been punished according to his deserts, because everybody thinks that, if he finds mercy, it will be of bad consequence to the common cause. 4 *pages.*

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 7. *Brussels.*—I saw your friends part in good health, from Antwerp Sunday the 3rd. I sold the berlin and two horses next day for 45 *pistoles.* As I passed Brussels, I was much afflicted for a quarrel, which happened two days ago betwixt Mr. Campion and Mr. Ratcliff. The former has received three bad wounds in the body, but none of them mortal. I saw him, and he's in a fair way of recovery. They were in company with Col. Windham and some other gentlemen. All were in their cups, and, talking of Lord Bolingbroke, Windham said he was a great villain. Campion said he would not take on him to vindicate Lord B., but that he had been long in friendship with him, and should be sorry to think he should deserve such bad names. Windham said he deserved the name of a villain and that any body who thought otherwise was a villain. Campion made no answer, but Mr. Ratcliff asked if he was not of opinion that Lord B. was a villain, and Campion answered him much in the same words he had spoke to Windham. Then, said Mr. Ratcliff, you are a villain. This passed about 4 in the morning and about 8 C. called on R. and a few minutes after Windham called on C. but missed him. The affair between C. and R. I believe is entirely made up, but I have some apprehension of a dispute between C. and Windham, which I wish may be prevented.

Mr. Wes[com]b is in much debt. Our landlady at Antwerp told me he owes her 170 *florins. Falconbridge* told me he owed lately to a banker at Paris 150*l.*, that he paid 50 and that the banker is to arrest him for the 100. Besides what I wrote lately touching *Falconbridge's* complaint of *Jerningham,* he told me this morning that about a month ago *the Marquis de Prié, the Emperor's* chief man at *Brussels,* challenged him

for having sent 352's* factor last 664 (? twelvemonth) to him about *the King's* business. *Falconbridge* told *the Marquis de Prié* he had never done any such thing, and that he had never meddled in any of *the King's* business further than the letter he had given him from one of *the King's* friends. *The Marquis de Prié* said that 352's* factor had been with him and had told him it was at the desire of one from *the King* and that he always [thought] *Falconbridge* had been the person, because he had given him that letter a little before. *Falconbridge* assured him he was not the person, he knew of no such person, nor of no such affair. He told *Falconbridge* he could not think the factor would have done it unless some such person had desired it of him, and that he should even think it strange for the factor to do it unless he had *a commission* from *the Pope*, and *Falconbridge* might remember he had talked freely with him on occasion of the letter he had given him, and that, if anything were to be moved to him touching *the King*, he would rather talk of it with him than *the Pope's* factor.

I would not have written this story, but that I imagine *the Marquis de Prié* taking no notice to *Falconbridge* of this till lately, though he saw him frequently, may have some meaning, as if he would have *Falconbridge* say something to him touching *the King*.

When *T. Bruce* was at *Liége*, he told *Mar* that a gentleman had been some time at *Brussels* with *Falconbridge* and that he was to be again with him in a few days. That gentleman is now with *Falconbridge*, who tells *Bruce* that talking the other day of the affairs of D. (? the King) that gentleman wished he had an opportunity to serve D. with *the Emperor*. *Falconbridge* told him he wished so too, but that D's funds were small by reason of some late losses, and that the lawsuit with *the Emperor* would be chargeable. The gentleman said he was sensible of that, but he would be willing to be at some share of the charges out of his own pocket. *Bruce* said to *Falconbridge* that he believed *the King* was very uncertain whether or not it was proper at present to move with respect to *the Emperor* and that he believed it might be some time before anything of that kind would be resolved on, and he has not taken notice to *Falconbridge* that he either spoke of that gentleman to *Mar* or that he has written about it, so as to that and every thing of that kind here *Mar* is entirely at freedom.

I have sent the enclosed from Will. Weir, advocate, the case, as he writes, being of general concern. As to the particular towards the end I do not understand his insinuation of my being known to M[arquis de] P[rié] nor do I think that course fit to be followed, and I continue my resolutions to be quiet for some time, and from the beginning of this affair. I have always been of opinion, the more haste, the less speed. *Over 2 pages. Enclosed,*

* Probably a mistake for 552 = the Pope.

William Weir to his cousin Tom Bruce.

"*I have been on the other side of the water this fortnight and left your lady and children on Saturday in good health as are all there. Your lady desired me to tell you, she had got your letter, and would have written you more frequently, but was in expectation of your home-coming, and what letters she had written to you she thought had miscarried. While I was there Major Campbell had a letter from our cousin, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, acquainting of his endeavours to have got you included in the licence lately procured for my Lord Forbes' brother, of which no doubt he has acquainted you, and what interest was used for that gentleman's licence. This made us think it necessary to put all oars in the water, and accordingly your sister wrote by an express to the Duke of Montrose at Glasgow, who returned for answer that several had applied to him for such as were in your circumstances, but all that he could say was, that he knew a resolution had been taken to grant no licences. What the King might do in time he would not determine, but he was of opinion no licences would be granted in haste. Your neighbour, Sir Peter Hacket (Halkett), has written to the Earl of Rothes about you, and your sister has also written to Drummellier to write to the Duke of Roxburgh. I was this day with Mr. James Grahame, advocate, and he told me he had advised some of his friends to lay aside thoughts of applying for licences and rather wait the expiration of the three years which expire* 13 *Nov.,* 1718. *And the reason he gave for advising his friends so, was, that the Laird of Pourie had just now given* 500 guineas *for a licence, and that, seeing the way was paved for giving money, the same would continue. However for my own part I can never think the government would give gentlemen their lives and fortunes, as is your case, and oblige them to spend their fortunes abroad for want of a licence to come home. As for the interest that was made for Mr. Forbes by the Abbot du Bois, and even the Regent of France, I take it, it has been used for a remission before the indemnity, which would no doubt facilitate the licence which was less. As for Pourie giving such a sum of money, I suppose it is for a remission not a licence, for he broke prison and consequently is excepted out of the indemnity. However, as your presence at home would be much for your advantage, I am clear for using all endeavours for procuring a licence to you, and, in case our own people be faint or have not weight to effectuate it, I wish you could fall on some way to get the Marquis de Prié, to whom I understand you are known, and whose intercession at this juncture may have weight, to recommend you to the favour of those at the helm.*"
3[–14] *Sept. Edinburgh.*

John Paterson to Brigadier Campbell.

1717, Oct. 7. Urbino.—Last Tuesday, the day I had yours of 6 Sept., William M[urra]y arrived here. I communicated to our best friend here what your fellow traveller and you proposed as to him, and as you both desire, he is to be dispatched to Lord T[ullibardi]n, and he is to be ordered as much money as will be necessary for his journey. I have directed him to go to Bordeaux by the route you mention, and there to address himself to Robert Gordon. (Requesting him to make his compliments to all friends with him and his excuses for not having written to them.)

I am at a loss to understand who are the persons who, you say, are a great charge, though they have of their own, and therefore expect you will explain yourself particularly. I am unwilling to think any one can think of being a charge, if he knows any way of being provided for elsewhere, but, if there are any such, it is fit they should be known. I wish, as you do, both on the King's account and that of many of our friends the Indemnity had been more comprehensive, for it will be absolutely impossible for him any longer to support the extraordinary expense he has been put to of late, though he is still willing to do all in his power, and money is now short every where, which 'tis fit people should know, that they may judge accordingly what is fit for them to do. 'Tis true this Indemnity is very narrow, but, as it is, some gentlemen are already gone home, and others think of following, in which they are certainly in the right on many accounts, which will easily occur to you. Such of them as are not attainted are applying for particular privy seals, which, I have reason to think, will not be hard to obtain, and others, who are of less note, think they will be safe enough, and that if they go quietly and live cautiously and discreetly, without giving offence, the Government will take no further notice of them. I have given you this trouble, that, if there are any gentlemen with you in these circumstances, which you will know better than I, you may let them know at least that their going over at this time will be noways disagreeable to the King, but rather otherways, if they can find their own account in it, but I believe the less you mention the King, the better, and I must likewise desire you not to name me. I presume 'twill be enough that you tell them in general that you have this from good hands and that they may depend on it. You may communicate this to Lord T[ullibardi]n and your cousin Colin. Pray tell Lord T[ullibardi]n I had his letter, and will write to him by his friend W. M[urra]y. The King never had his health so well as he does at present. 3 *pages. Copy. Torn.*

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 8.—I wish you dont think I trouble you too often, but 'tis to chide you. Why are you still in my apartment? It was well for the first night, but after that

you should have gone to t'other side of the house. My sister has writ to-day to her servant about it, and has a thousand pardons to ask Mr. Erskine for his being so ill lodged. Nany was bewitched not to put him in my room and you in my sister's.

One Courtney is going to England, a very faithful dexterous man, in case you have any letters to send. (Giving his address.)

My sister bids me send you the enclosed to her from the D[uchess] of Orm[onde], for it shows their thoughts of you now. She had writ to her several times before on the same subject. The eldest (Anne Oglethorpe) writes the kindest letter in the world, makes no complaints. I'm persuaded she has but a confused idea of things, but she does not name me, and one must not give her a light into what she cant know but from ourselves. It's either, I'm afraid, Mrs. *Ogilvie* or MacMa[hon] that has tripped in this occasion. The only letter ever writ that named any of you but in general terms was in answer to one from Ox[ford]. That only gave an account that you and Or[monde] were in perfect union as well as the neighbour (Sparre), who you had made a perfect friendship with. If we were where you are, you should see the copy, and, I'm sure would not then blame us, but according to the proverb, some people may stumble over a block when others dare not over a straw. If ever we err, it is not with an ill design on your account, for no people ever had a more sincere friendship for you than *M. de Mezières* and his mate. I wait with impatience to hear from you if the eldest does know what has passed about the Doctor (Ilay). She is more mistress of her temper than she appeared to be till now.

My sister sends you an Amiens pie. Are not the grapes good? I am glad, since I could not eat them, you do. You'll vex my sister to death, if you give money to the servants. You know 'tis not the custom in this country, and it's looked upon as a greater affront than seeing a woman's foot in Spain. The Ambassador of Sicily sends us word that Lord Peterborough was disguised in woman's clothes. I believe he made a very ugly lady.

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 8. Brussels.—I was called early this morning and found Mr. Campion had been in a fever all night. I got a physician, who is also an able chirurgeon. He has some doubts about one of his wounds, whether it has touched his guts or not. This may prove very dangerous, and a fever to one of a bad habit of body may likewise prove uneasy. After the next dressing the doctor thinks he can make a true discovery of his condition.

Sir D. Th[reipland] and Major Er[skine] were at Antwerp as their friends passed. The major's funds are somewhat low at present, and he is quite out of clothes. I believe as much as would furnish him a suit would be very seasonable. His

being looked on as a relation to people of quality really sometimes puts him to some small charges.

It's believed Prince Eugene will be at Brussels this winter. Mr. *Falconbridge* told me so, and that he had it from the gentleman that stays at his house.

Since I wrote, I have seen Mr. C. dressed. None of the wounds are mortal, so the only remaining danger is the fever, which is somewhat abated.

James III. to the Marquess of Tullibardine.

1717, Oct. 9. Urbino.—Your absence has not in the least diminished my kindness for you. I am sensible your situation is far from agreeable, but affairs go not always so quick as we could wish, and, while they are depending, you cannot be in a more convenient place than where you are, and where you will continue to be as privately as you can. I think the same as to the gentlemen in those parts who cannot behave with too much prudence and caution. *Copy.*

The Comte de Castleblanco to [? David Nairne].

1717, Oct. 9. Rome.—I am charmed to learn by your letter that the King continues in perfect health. Pray assure him of my gratitude for all his kindnesses. During my illness nothing vexed me more than to hear the conversation of people about Lord Peterborough's imprisonment. You may believe my duty obliged me to let them know that the King in the mountains of Urbino was more King of England than the Duke of Hanover at London, without being obliged to give account to the public, though he has not failed to inform the persons it concerns. The panic fear is calmed which had seized them at the beginning, they being at present occupied with that which has been caused them by the seven thunderbolts which fell yesterday. You see that in this climate the summer is too hot and the winter has more fire than is necessary. My convalescence continues and I hope to be soon at Urbino. The agent of the Duke of Lorraine here has begged me to send you this letter. *French. Torn.*

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, Saturday, Oct. 9.—The repairs my chair wanted as well as the dispatches for *England* in answer to Mrs. *Ogilvie's* cargo occasion me to stay here longer than I thought, when I wrote to you last on the 2nd, but the beginning of the week or Wednesday at furthest I shall set out, and I am exceeding weary of this place, never stirring over the door. *Dillon* wrote to *d'Uxelles* of my being here, in order to his acquainting *the Regent* of it, and that the reason of my coming was because I could get no place to go to for the few days I was to stay.

Dillon has been to *the Regent* since, who spoke to him of other things but not of that, which he would certainly have done, had he been angry at it, so we have been pretty easy on that head since, and I do not doubt *the Regent* has acquainted *Stair* of it, who says nothing, and I am in great doubt whether to send him word of my being here, for I should be sorry he should think he has reason to believe any part of the old friendship to have failed on my side, and you may remember he wrote to me last winter he would be glad to see me on the returning as well as going, but I am a little piqued still at the complaint made of my being here before I actually was, though his not disturbing me now has a little taken it off, so that I will advise with *Dillon* about it.

I saw *Queen Mary*, whom I never saw looking better since I came on this side the sea, which I was glad of, especially after the bad accounts I had heard of *her* health. We had a good deal of talk for near two hours, and I am to be with *her* again to-morrow to receive *her* last commands. Since *Booth* was going much about the time I designed, we both thought it best to go together, which *Queen Mary* approved of, so he and *W. Erskine* go in the new chair together. I am expecting to hear of accounts from you by the last post every minute, but I have heard of none yet and I hope they may be good when I do. They have a story in town these three days, that *the Pope* has repented of *Peterborough's* affair, and that the last is now left his own master, which I can scarce believe the first would be quite so hasty in. I long to know what he said to *Sheldon* and all the rest of his story since the former accounts.

I had a letter from Mistress Fanny *Oglethorpe* full of great concern on account of her brother's being suspected to have knowledge of *Peterborough*. The lady calls me to witness that I knew of his being to go to *Rome* and *Malta* about his nephew's affair, before there was any account of *Peterborough*, and of money that was to be remitted to him, all which is indeed very true, and I do not believe it possible he can have any hand in it, and I remember last year, when *Peterborough* passed *Turin*, this gentleman wrote to me of it, and that he had not seen him, so I believe it is long since their communication was given up. I am to write to her, that all of them may be easy about it, and that I am sure you would not suspect him, which I fancy you will think right.

I do not yet find my health at all good, that of my stomach being still very uneasy to me, and I imagine the physicians of the country where I am going are not very good, at least for people who have been used to live as we do, therefore, before I leave, I think of consulting Monsr. Scheracque upon it, but nothing he shall order me shall keep me here longer than I have told you.

I delay saying anything of all I have wrote to *England*, till I kiss your hands. *Nearly 3 pages. Holograph.*

The DUKE OF MAR *to the* EARL OF OXFORD.

1717, Oct. 9.—I had yours of 18 Aug. (o.s.) from *Capt. Ogilvie* and *Mrs. Ogilvie* on 22 Sept., and I am since come *to Paris*, though only *en passant*, where I have seen yours to *Queen Mary*. I wish you had been a little fuller in both or at least in one, and by what you said in mine I expected to have seen the other so, on two very material heads, which you but just touch, I mean that of my cousin's (the King's) marriage and his returning from his travels. We on this side want full and good advice in what concerns the family so nearly, and I expected to have been helped by your counsel how those affairs are to be followed out in the most likely way for their succeeding, as well as to be told of the things themselves being necessary. You may easily believe we want help and therefore in your next I hope you will advise us fully in the right methods to pursue those things which you so wisely lay down as necessary, and, that you may be the better able to do so I will tell you of our cousin's situation with regard to those two points and some obstacles in the way of his following them out.

(Concerning the projects for the King's marriage and particularly that suggested with the Princess of Hesse, to the same effect and in almost the same words as the corresponding passage in the next letter.)

As to the next point of our cousin's returning from his travels, it is certainly high time for him to do it, and to set up in some convenient place for following his trade to advantage, without which his stock can never increase, but the question is in what way that is to be done, and where a convenient place is to be found for him to set up, at least for some time, till he see further about him. The difficulties in all this are obvious to you and the rest of his friends with you, so I need not mention them, but I hope you will think seriously of it and advise as soon as possible what you think is to be done, and, if it be found impracticable at this time to bring these things about so well as we wish, what is the next best, and how the inconveniencies are to be best obviated and supplied.

I have had a very full and satisfactory letter from *the Bishop of Rochester* and have now again wrote to him. I am extremely glad to find so much harmony and good agreement amongst you. Long may it be so, which, I am sure, will contribute most of any thing to the advantage of the trade of the Company.

I can only guess at your reasons for desiring me to carry *Capt. Ogilvie* to *the King*, but it shall be done, and he shall have all the good offices in my power, and upon your recommendation I am sure *the King* will be kind to him. I cannot carry him with me, and it was necessary he should first go back to his former abode for his things, and I take the opportunity of sending this so far with him. You know your own reasons for what you desire best, but I firmly believe you can never find one who will be more faithful to you nor for the business

about which he was employed. Since he is now to leave it, there's a necessity of another's being employed about those affairs to reside where he did, which you would think of as soon as possible. If you know of a fit one, good ; if not, we must see for one here. In the meantime *Capt. Ogilvie* is to concert with one he can trust there and who was formerly helpful to him to take care of what may be sent, either from your side or from us, so there need be no stop in our affairs of that kind. *Queen Mary*, as well as I, expected that Mrs. *Ogilvie* after making so long a journey first to me and then to the other, which she says she had positive orders to do, should have some thing material to say to us, but, if she was charged with any such thing, she has forgot it. *Queen Mary* thinks her being sent again should be reserved, till there be some thing very material to send by her, which her coming often may prevent her being fit for. She was now thought the fittest for carrying a message to *Lord Oxford* and *Mr. Cæsar* concerning an affair of which they formerly gave an account, and in which *the King* now expects from them as soon as possible any further light they can give, and their advice what is further fit for him to do in that matter, which comes now to concern the reputation of his conduct very nearly with all on this side as well as with you. She will be with you, I hope, long before this, and it is fit that one be sent back upon it, who can make more dispatch than she can.

I sent a stated account of the Company's concerns to *James Murray* about the beginning of August in answer to a paper from him by the direction of some of the other traders, of which I ordered a copy for you. *James Murray* being out of town, when that packet came, was unlucky, but I doubt not of his being returned long ago and of your seeing that account. I wrote some time after to *Menzies* to inform you that by an accident of one of *the King of Sweden's* people being detained, who was empowered to state the account on his part with *the Czar*, that affair was forced to be put off for some time. However, that is, I hope, only a delay and will come on again as well in a little time, if not better than it could have done then. Where they are to meet and fit that account now, I am not yet very certain, but I have reason to believe it will be near *the Czar's* abode, and *Ormonde's* being now in that neighbourhood will do well for that end. He is, I believe, if he has not by this time, to send one to *the King of Sweden* about his own going thither, whose return he will expect before he advances that way, and in the mean time he will be ready to go to any place appointed for fitting the account.

Now as to the supply pressed in my two former on account of the Company, I would not have it understood it was meant to be by a general collection from all who are partners in any manner in it, for the inconveniencies of that are manifest, but could not ten or twenty of the most substantial be got

to advance it, who might get it in again in their own way. Nothing can be done effectually without ready money, and, though perhaps some may be got from the partners on this side on an occasion, yet that is neither certain nor will be sufficient to furnish the necessary quota to those we propose to trade with, and it would be pity to have all lost in so fine a prospect of trade for want of a little stock to put in hand at first. *The King of Sweden* and *the Czar* have been both told they may expect this from us, and without putting them in hopes of that there was nothing to be expected from them. This you will consider with the rest of our friends, and you will, I know do in it what is possible.

It was a great pleasure to us to hear of your recovery (*i.e.* acquittal), and he wrote to one to make you a compliment on it, which you would not have been without, had there been an opportunity then of sending it. 6¼ *pages. Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to *the* BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

1717, Oct. 9.—Yours of August last, received 29 Sept. (n.s.), gave me all the pleasure one is capable of, on hearing anew from a worthy old friend after a long silence. Your accounts "are full and satisfactory and wrote in so clear and candid a manner that it adds much to the pleasure of hearing from you, and that to *the King*, which you sent me open, will, I am sure, give him no less satisfaction, which is wrote in a way worthy of him from whom it comes, and of him for whom it is designed; but the more we are pleased with them, the more will we be desirous of having more of them, which I hope you will not grudge favouring us with when you have anything material to say. I took the liberty of showing them to *the Queen*, who, I can assure you, has a just sense of them and desires to have her compliments kindly made you.

"I am very glad, as I am sure *the King* will be, to know of the harmony and good agreement that is amongst our friends with you, and long may it continue, which I am sure will conduce more than anything to the advancement of the trade of the Company, and I persuade myself that it will not fail at your door. *The King* has now wrote to our friend *James Murray* to continue in town or about it, which I hope he will do, and, when you have not time to write yourself, I hope we may hear from you by him.

"I am now only *en passant* making a visit to *the Queen* and am in a few days to set out to meet with *the King*, where, at so great a distance especially, we will want and long much, you may be sure, to hear from you, and what is a passing in your parts. I heartily wish you could find out and propose some way for us to be nearer to you, in case the designed partnership in trade should miscarry, which I still have reason to hope it will not, or be put off for some time longer; for the inconveniencies of being at so great a distance are unspeakable, and, if that cannot be brought about to our mind

and wish at present, to advise with our friends how those inconveniencies can be obviated and lessened in some manner. We will long to have *the declaration* with your amendments; it is hard to know when there may be occasion for it; but 'tis good to have it in readiness, and soon may there be use for it.

"Since the account I sent of the affairs of the Company about the beginning of August last, I made the trip I told then I intended; but, as I desired J. M[enzies] to inform you since, my journey chanced to be in vain, for by an accident which happened to one of those who was to have assisted principally in fitting and stating the account betwixt our two principal merchants, there was a necessity of putting that affair off to a further time and another place. That is a delay indeed, which is seldom agreeable; but I hope it will come soon on again in full as advantageous a way as it would have been then. I am not yet positively sure where the place of meeting is now to be; but I believe it will be near to both of those merchants' abodes, and in a very little time. Our friend, who was a going to one of them, is now in their neighbourhood, which is lucky enough. I believe he has sent one whither he intended to go, to prepare his way, and will in the meantime be ready to be near at least to any place where the meeting is to be for fitting of the accounts. I have a friend in Holland, of whom I have wrote to *James Murray*, who knows our other friend's address, by which you may correspond with him quicker than we now can, and he will be glad, I know, to hear often from you. This is most of what I can say of the Company's affairs in general at present, further than the last accounts in August, which I gave you of them, only as to another point, of which I have now wrote to *James Murray*, and to save repeating he will acquaint you with it.

*"There is one thing I mentioned in the former accounts you had from me, which you touch again in yours to me, that I am now in no small concern about, and in which I want extremely to have your advice. It is in relation to *the King's* marriage, which for many reasons seems so necessary for his interest, and without that I see not how it can be kept from sinking.* Some of his friends here thought it was reasonable and fit to send one or two we could trust, to see that lady, whom I formerly mentioned we had thoughts of for him, before that the thing was proposed; this accordingly has been done, and they have given us a report of her no ways suitable to what we hoped she was and wished her to be. It is hard to say anything amiss of a young lady, but I know to whom I do it, and on this subject it is fit to speak plain to you. They tell us that she is not at all that agreeable person we were told by some; that she is fat, and appears likely to grow very much so, and consequently not very likely to have children; that she has bad teeth, which gives us too good cause to apprehend a thing we formerly heard

of her having a bad breath, which I am sure *the King* could never bear ; but to us his friends, that of her not being likely to have children is enough, in my opinion, to make us think no more of it. But notwithstanding of all this, should *the King* still pursue it, there is a thing which I have but of late got notice of, which I believe would disappoint him in it, besides its having other ill consequences. I was told from one of our principal merchant's people, with whom *the King* is endeavouring to be in co-partnership, that that merchant (the King of Sweden) has a design there for himself, and I believe it was upon the suspicion that *the King* was looking that way that made him send to inform me of this. Now to be sure that merchant could not take *the King's* interfering with him, in a thing of this kind, well, and he would likewise most certainly get the better of *the King*, who is not in a settled way of trade, nor has as yet so great a stock as he has, by which *the King* might both disoblige his friend and lose his mistress to boot. This thing is very unlucky, and the more that it is hard to tell where *the King* can set on next, and there is no where one to be found who would be so agreeable to *the Church of England ;* but the question is, what is the next best to be done. In my humble opinion it is better for him to be married to anybody, provided she be young, tolerably handsome and well born, than to delay it much longer. I know very well that there are inconveniencies in most other matches that can be proposed for him, with any view of success ; but the inconveniencies of both sides ought to be balanced, and then I fancy most of his friends will be of my opinion as above. This deserves all of your most serious consideration, and I beg you may lose no time in speaking to such of them as you think fit upon it, and let us have your opinion and advice upon it as soon as possible, which *the King* will be as impatient for and more than I am. It was long before he could bring himself to the thoughts of it in his present condition, and sure I am, were it not upon other considerations than personally his own, he would not be for it yet ; but he is over that now, thinking himself indispensably obliged to it. I know him to be of that temper that marriage will either make him happy in some respect or very miserable, so that he has the more reason to be careful of making a good choice of one who will be agreeable to him.

" There is one thing in yours which I beg you may explain in order to there being some course taken to prevent any inconveniency that way. It is *what you say in relation to the Roman Catholics' expectations being raised so unaccountably. When we know it further you may be sure *the King* will give orders about it, and will be very much displeased with any folly of theirs, especially of that unseasonable kind ; but just now we are entirely ignorant of it, and, when you explain it more fully, I wish at the same time that you would let us know your opinion how to have a stop put to it.

"I am astonished that John M[enzies] has not yet given you full satisfaction in relation to the *money* notwithstanding of my repeated letters to him for that end. I have now wrote to him once more of it, wherein I have told him my mind very plainly and what I must think, if he do it not forthwith, which if he do not, there must be another course taken as to him.* I have enquired about it since I came last here, and I find there was sent over by him almost four pieces (4,000*l*) of your parcel, which was given to the merchant who got the rest from us. I hope he can give a good account of the rest, which he says in general was necessarily laid out there; but this he must show. However, were there anything of that kind to be done again, I think there is no occasion for putting any of it into his hands. You shall know what he says to me about it as soon as I hear from him; but in the meantime may you not call for him and ask him plainly about it upon what I have now wrote to you? I am really much vexed about this thing, and set to rights one way or other it must be.

"It is very agreeable what you tell me of the inclinations of people with you not being altered unless it be for the better, but as to their hopes being sunk for want of proper encouragements, I am at a loss to know what those encouragements are which have been neglected to be given them, and by whom, and to know how that is to be helped in time coming, in which it behoves all concerned to do to their utmost.

"I am very glad of what you tell me as to D[uke of] Rutland, but it is odd how he can have any apprehensions as to these two gentlemen you mention, when that affair was done and fixed in the manner it was so long ago; but, to make him easy in that point, you may by yourself, or who else you think fit, assure him that he needs not have any fears that way. One of those gentlemen, as I hear, is dead, and I am not sure but the other is so too. I am persuaded *the King* does scarce know them, and I am sure none of them ever lived with him, at least since he lived by himself from *Queen Mary*. I had not so much as heard of their names since my being in this country, till I got yours. *If you think it fit, I will speak to *the King* to write to him, which I am sure he will be ready to do, if that will give him any ease, and he will be willing to receive it.*

"I did not think you would have asked for that letter of *the King's* for you, which was in my hands, after the affair, about which it was, is so long over, so I destroyed it; but if you have a mind, I shall send you a copy of it, when I go to *the King*, which I believe he still has. The three from *the King* which you mention to have been written for some time ago, are now sent enclosed, I having wrote for them just upon my hearing from *James Murray* about them, and he had sent them enclosed for *James Murray* in my absence from this place, where I found them upon my return, and I hope they will give the gentlemen satisfaction and much the more I know that they come by your hands.

" You have heard, I know, of a thing *the King* has done of late upon an account principally he had from your parts, and some other concurring circumstances since. He wants now to be advised by you and other friends there what is fit for him to do further in it, and I heartily wish your advice may come in time. I believe I shall speak to a friend of yours about this who is going your way, and who will be with you long before you can have this letter the way it goes ; but he could carry no letter with him, which makes me mention it here.

" I am very much pleased that *James Murray* seems agreeable to you, and there is nobody who you can chose who I will like better to correspond with, and I doubt not of his following the directions you give him and of his diligence and faithfulness." *The passages between asterisks are printed in the* Stuart Papers, pp. 14, 6, 7, 10, notes. *Over* 7 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to *James* Murray.

1717, Oct. 9.—I told you in my last, which I am sorry you were not in the way of receiving when it arrived, that I was about making a trip then on a certain affair, as I accordingly did, where I received the packet in which yours was enclosed, but, the cover being addressed to another to whom I was soon going, and other letters, as they told me, being in it, I would not open it till I met with him, which I could not do till 29 Sept.

Yours with the two enclosed gave me a great deal of satisfaction, and what I have wrote in answer to one of them, which perhaps will be shown you, will make this shorter. You will deliver the enclosed to *the Bishop of Rochester*, and, to save repetition, I have referred him as to one point to you, which is in relation to the supply. (Suggesting an advance by ten or twenty people with other observations to the same effect as those in the letter to Lord Oxford.) If this can be done with you as proposed, good and well, but if not, there's no help for it, and, as we used to say, if those as much concerned as we will lose the hog for a pen'orth of tar, they have themselves to blame. There is certainly no doing of it in a general way without evident destruction, so not to be attempted.

The reason of the delay in fitting the accounts betwixt our two principal merchants I have wrote to others, so will not repeat it. Sir H. P[aterson] in Holland knows how to send letters safer to our principal factor *Ormonde*, who is now attending the fitting of those accounts, by which friends with you may correspond more readily with him than we can or than you can with us, so I enclose his address, in case it may be useful.

Your account of your conversation with the youngest of the gentlemen I mentioned gives me a clearer view of his way of thinking than an agreeable. However it is good it is

not worse, and it may be better for us than it is for himself. I am glad though that they cannot say they are neglected, and, notwithstanding all he said to you, I think by no means they yet should be, though on his backwardness they were unreasonable to take it amiss, if we should make applications elsewhere ; but this perhaps is as good thought or very gently insinuate to him as said plainly. I have really a kindness for those gentlemen, and would be wanting in nothing to show it. I never had a quarrel or difference with them, but on one account, and I still will hope to see that cause taken away, which would make our interests the same every way. I am persuaded they think our trade at a very low ebb, else he would not be quite of those sentiments he told you, and in that they may be mistaken, but, granting it to be so, then is the time for them to get all set right as to themselves without hurting them any other way in the mean time. They have more in their power than they are aware of, and this, I am sure, they will agree with me in, that there's no other way but ours to retrieve the trade of our country.

When I came here, I found the enclosed for you from *the King* on what I had formerly wrote to him, which was sent in my absence to G[eneral] D[illon] to forward to you. There were three enclosed in it for those you mentioned to me at your first writing, but, because of *the Bishop of Rochester's* saying in his last he would deliver them himself, I have sent them to him. *The King* is very sensible you are not able to stay in town about soliciting his affairs without some help, so he has ordered a bill for 100*l.* to be sent you, till he can do more, which is enclosed, and there's a letter for you from your friend John Hay, which came at the same time.

I am now going to be at so great a distance from you that it will be an age before I can expect to hear. I wish to God any way could be found to bring us nearer, the disadvantages of the great distance being unspeakable, but, having mentioned this to others of our friends with you, I will say no more here.

I hope to hear as frequently from you as you can, and you shall hear from me when I have anything in inform you of worth your while. I shall be glad of some addresses to write to you by, when this way does not offer, or when I have nothing of importance enough to send by it. It is of consequence that I have answers to what I have now wrote to our friends with you as soon as possible, which I beg you may forward all you can. 4 *pages. Copy. Enclosed,*

The said address.

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Cæsar.

1717, Oct. 9.—Thanking him for his letter of 18 Aug. (o.s.), which gives so full and clear a view of affairs there, with which he knows *the King*, to whom he is going, will be very much pleased.

(Concerning the account of the affairs of the Company formerly sent by *Mar* and the reasons which had prevented the accounts therein mentioned being fitted as was then expected as in the letters to Lord Oxford and the Bishop of Rochester.) I cannot but say that some manœuvres of some of *the King of Sweden's* people were enough to have made *the Czar* think they were designing not very fair play, but I hope anything that was in that is cured, and *the King of Sweden* and his people cannot but see, after trying all, that it is his interest to clear and settle matters with the other and consequently fall into the trade we wish. For that end your seeing the gentleman you mention (Gyllenborg) was exceeding lucky and what I was afraid was scarce practicable. I know him to be a worthy honest man and a hearty well-wisher, as another of his companions is, with whom I am very well, and who is gone the same road with the other. They too, I hope, will keep the rest of their people right and steady and prevent any trick others of their folks may be inclined to.

I have told some of our friends how they may correspond with the Duke of Ormonde, which you will do more easily and quickly than you can with us.

What you say of *the King's* marriage is very just, and I hope he'll be of those sentiments himself, but there are some difficulties, of which I have wrote to some of our friends, particularly to *Lord Oxford*, to which I want mightily to have a speedy answer, and also concerning his returning from his travels and setting up his trade in some fit place, till he can be established at his own port, or, if that cannot be done, how the inconveniencies of his great distance can in some measure be helped. I do not doubt he will speak to you of those things, so I will not insist more on them. I find you were in hopes of our trade beginning sooner than it possibly could, even suppose the meeting had held at the first appointment for settling the affairs of the Company. Though things cannot be so soon, yet ere long I have reason to believe you will see the things you hoped for come to pass. What is well begun, we used to say, is half done, and it is so, I hope, with our Company and trade. I have mentioned to *James Murray* something concerning a part of the Company's stock, which I need not repeat, since he'll give you an account of it, and nobody is a better judge than you, both of the importance of that particular, and the right ways of going about it. It is a great pleasure to me that jealousies are now removed from amongst our friends, and long may the harmony we hear is amongst them continue, for nothing can contribute so much to the good of our trade.

Lord Oxford's recovery (*i.e.* acquittal) gave us both pleasure and comfort, and shows his good natural constitution. It will, I am persuaded, very much contribute to the advance of our trade, his activity as well as dexterity can do much, and he has

a particular talent at the right establish[ment of] a trade of that kind, but he will not be the worse of your keeping him in mind of it.

I must trouble you with my compliments to Mrs. *Cæsar*. I will be sure to let *the King* know the value you both put on what was sent her.

(Desiring to hear from him frequently.)

There is to be one with you before you can receive this, to know what further light can be given in the affair (Peterborough's), of which you gave *the King* advertisement, and what advice you will give him as to his further conduct in it. 3¼ *pages*. *Copy*.

The DUKE OF MAR to LORD ORRERY.

1717, Oct. 9.—Your good sense I know of, joined to the experience you have now had of a certain set, makes me conclude you are heartily weary of them, and that you would be glad of an opportunity of delivering yourself, your friends and country from such things and establishing in their room those, who, were you acquainted with them, you would find possessed of as many good qualifications as they are of the reverse.

People in a ditch, who do not endeavour to get out, must perish. You have more understanding as well as spirit, than to be one of those, and it is by the assistance of such as you that all are to be kept from sinking. You will forgive me therefore, I hope, for venturing to put you in mind of it. It will not be long, I am persuaded, before means will be found to give you a helping hand, but in the meantime endeavours with you must not be wanting to keep things afloat, and who knows what good success may attend that, when rightly managed, in doing the work of itself? Could I give any assistance either to the thing in general or to you in particular, I should think myself very happy. I have given those I am concerned in a just and right impression of you and the service you may be of, and, if you lay any commands on me, I will execute them with pleasure, and beg you to let me have your advice in whatever you think can be for the advancement of what we all ought to wish for. *Copy*.

The DUKE OF MAR to *ANNE OGLETHORPE*.

1717, Oct. 9.—Yours are always acceptable, and particularly your last of 19 August, which has not been long come to me, by your account of the good agreement amongst our friends. Long may it continue, and nothing can conduce more to the good of the Company. You will endeavour to make it so, I know, and I doubt not of *Lord Oxford's* taking such measures as will make it lasting. I have wrote fully to him and I wish he would take the trouble of doing so always to me, when he mentions things of such concern to the trade of

the Company. His advice is wanted as much in the methods for bringing about the things proposed as the proposing the things themselves.

Mr. Cæsar's letter was very full, for which I have now thanked him.

By what Mrs. *Ogilvie* tells me of the accounts that came from *Dillon*, it seems they have been exaggerated, and how that came about I can scarce imagine. She is to be with you before this can be and will have explained that matter. The person *Dillon* had the opportunity of sending by was one not known to *Lord Oxford* and had been sent by *Lord Arran* &c., which was the reason of his being sent directly to them, and that was the reason also of my sending about the same time a cargo directly to *James Murray*, it being in answer to things he had sent me. I should have thought some folks, especially after the advice they had so lately given me, of doing all I could to put others in good humour, would not have judged hardly of things being sent that way so precipitately, and, had they had patience till they had seen what that cargo contained, they would have been satisfied with the reason of its being sent that way. They have seen it now, I know, so that apprehension of theirs will be over, but in future I hope they will not be so hasty in suspecting those that never gave them cause, which I could not help telling you, since I know your friendship there. There are no jealousies amongst us here now, nor, I believe, will there ever be, if there be no occasion given for them from your parts, but that will not be, I hope, no more than anything further of that kind amongst themselves.

Lord Orrery's verses are very pretty, which I will show *the King*. I have wrote to him in the manner you advised me, which I enclose for you to get delivered. As to the gentleman with you you mention for writing, we are now to be at too great a distance for any lights to be expected from us for him, but *Lord Oxford* and other friends with you can best supply that. I have enquired after Mr. S[herida]n you sent me word of and find he answers the character you give, and I believe he will be very fit for the business proposed, in which very likely I may employ him, if he be willing, after he returns from an affair he is now about with *Ormonde*.

I have little expectation of anything from *the Duke of Argyle* or his friend, so long as the first is so attached to his present patron, but *Lord Oxford* knows best how to order that affair, if at all practicable, and *Lord Orrery* may be a good help to him in it.

Though your friends be not at present here, I have new obligations to them for my quarters. *Lady Mar* will be with you, I believe, before this, so I need say nothing of her. We will long to have further light and advice in the affair with which *Mrs. Ogilvie* is charged to *Lord Oxford* and *Mr. Cæsar*. The person first sent with an account of that business is a very

honest good man, but his want of the language makes him not so fit as another for sending hither with messages.

Lord Erskine's friends are obliged to you for your civilities to him. His accident has been a terrible one, but I hope he is now got over it, and will not suffer further by it.

When you see *Lady Westmorland* my compliments to *her*. As *Lord Oxford* desires, *Capt. Ogilvie* is to follow me, but I wish he may find one of as much fidelity and attachment to him to succeed him.

I will not forget to speak to *the King* of the picture for *Lord Oxford's* young she friend, which he will certainly send, if there be any body where he is who can do a thing of that kind fit to go so long a journey, but his doing so is no small favour, for it is his aversion, and what he's unwilling always to be brought to. *Nearly 3 pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to *J. Menzies.*

1717, Oct. 9.—"Mrs. *Ogilvie* will be with you before this, which may save me a good deal I would otherwise have to say to you of the way of the cargo she brought being delivered. None of those directed for others than myself were opened till they were put in their own hands, though I saw and was told there were letters in them for me, and that I received all when I was with friend Charles [Kinnaird], where *Mrs. Ogilvie* said she had orders to come, as well as hither after it, and yet I can find out nothing almost she had either to say to me nor others, so that I wonder what made *Lord Oxford* give her that needless trouble. By what she tells me, as well as what you wrote in several of yours, it seems the message sent by *Dillon* has been exaggerated, which is odd, and I cannot imagine their design in doing so, it might have bad consequences and could have no good. *Dillon* has showed me a copy in writing of the message he sent, and there was scarce so much in it as in the paper I sent about that time, which lay so long with you unopened, and no more of any kind; he is persuaded the messenger would say no more than he charged him with, so he was vexed that such things should have been said of it, and the more that, upon what you wrote in several and upon what *Mrs. Ogilvie* said, I wrote to him on it, seeming to believe it as indeed I could not well do otherwise, after its coming so to me, and I concluded he had got notice of things after I was gone, and that *Queen Mary* and he had resolved together on the message to be sent upon it. It is over now; but in time coming I wish people may be more cautious in what is said of anything that is sent, for such things may have very bad effects with people here, and create jealousies and misunderstandings, when there is in reality no occasion for it. What adds to *Dillon's* belief of the messenger having said nothing but what he had charged him with, is that all the letters which mention it at this time say nothing but

what was really in it; but the other accounts tell us of, God knows, how many fine things, which I wish to Heavens were true: but enough of this.

"I am glad to find by yours to friend Charles [Kinnaird] that those for *Menzies* came safe, and that you informed our friends of what was in one of them concerning the meetings being put off for some time for fitting of those accounts. I have repeated the same account to some of them now, which is all I could yet say as to that matter. For some time to come our factor *the Duke of Ormonde* will be able to inform them of it quicker than I can, of which I have told them, and that my friend in Holland, *Sir H. Paterson*, knows how to send letters to *Ormonde* safe.

"I had a very full and satisfactory letter from *the Bishop of Rochester* and I am overjoyed of the harmony amongst them. Others tell me that he is quite reconciled to *Menzies*; but *by a paragraph in his I find *Menzies* not having as yet made an account to him of what he had put in his hands, still sticks with him, as indeed it is no wonder, which you will tell *Menzies* from me, and it is unaccountable that he has been so long of doing it, after what has been told him about it again and again. I am persuaded he has better sense than to have delayed so long a thing which so nearly concerns his reputation, could he have done it as he ought, and, if he cannot, the best thing he can do, is to own it and tell the matter plainly.*

"You can scarce imagine what concern this ugly affair has given to his friends *Lord Mar* and *Inese*, who for being such will suffer in this as well as he. *In fine, there is a necessity of his immediately giving *the Bishop of Rochester* satisfaction in this matter, else no friend he has can vindicate or stand up for him, and cannot fail of having a very odd opinion of it.* By an account lately sent by a goldsmith there is a hundred pounds more given him, which it is necessary he should also give an account of to people here as well as of *the Bishop of Rochester's* money. I will expect to have no more occasion of writing on this subject; let him own and tell me the truth of the whole affair, and he may depend on my doing him the best service in it I can.

"I have wrote both to *the Bishop of Rochester* and *Lord Oxford* of *the King's* marriage, and particularly of the person formerly named, of whom we have an account that makes that affair not at all advisable, and I will long with impatience for their answer about it. He had himself thoughts also of another, of which it is likely your friend *Charles Kinnaird* may speak to you when you see him; but there is now no more to be thought of it, which is the greater loss that the first is so as I have told you, and I scarce see where he can set on next with any prospect of success; but in my weak opinion it is better that he should fix it with anybody, provided she be well born, tolerably handsome, young and likely to have children, than wait much longer; but it is too much for any

one to take the advising this on themselves, and I shall not be the person to do it, though I cannot help owning my opinion about it, which I think an honest man is obliged to do, when it is asked. There is none, in his circumstances, to be found for him without objections to them, and it cannot be expected otherwise; but the inconveniencies and advantages on both sides ought to be considered, and then I conceive my opinion, as I have told you above, will be found reasonable.

"As to the affair of the *money* you mention, it must be either gone about in the method you proposed or not at all; but having wrote of this to *James Murray* I need say no more of it here.

"The few days you said in yours of 20 Aug. in which you would answer all the other points of mine, to which that was an answer, are not yet come it seems, so I fancy you meant months in place of days, though let me tell you, by your way of doing, I must believe it will be the same thing, even then, if you meant it so.

"I am very glad of what you tell me of John Steuart, &c., which is what I expected of them.

"It is long now since we heard anything of *the Duke of Shrewsbury;* do you ever see him now, and has he and others of our friends any communication together? I hope he is well and, if you see him, my kind compliments will not, I hope, be unacceptable. *Mrs. Ogilvie* will tell you of *Capt. Ogilvie's* being to follow me, for so will *Lord Oxford* have it. There must be one to supply his place, of which I have wrote, and I wish they may find one as faithful and fit for it.

"We will long extremely to have returns from your parts, what they will advise further as to *Lord Peterborough's* affair, and what more light can be given in it.

"I told you in one not long ago, in answer to what you wrote me of *Cadogan* that all was done in it that the nature of the thing would allow of, which was by *the Duke of Mar's* writing to him, which he did in the best manner he could, and is sure of it having gone to his hands in an unsuspected way, and what he could not disapprove of. There is no answer to it, which is no more than what I expected, so it is not improbable but you may hear of it in another way, and then I hope *the Duke of Mar's* friends will not be unmindful nor neglecting of the thing I wrote to you in relation to that; but, unless this comes abroad by *Cadogan*, it must by no means be spoke of, and if it does come that way, it will not be very handsome of him; but *Lord Mar* says that he will be pretty indifferent, that perhaps people will think him a fool for mistaking his man and knowing so little of him; but he will never mind that, when his venturing of it can possibly be thought in any way to serve his friend *the King*. *The Duke of Mar* leaves this place in a day or two, and he bids me tell you that the great distance he is to be at will increase his anxiety of hearing from friends, and he hopes it will not

make them forget him. May he soon be nearer you again, and indeed his being so far as well as *the King* has so many inconveniencies in it that it is cruel and scarce to be expressed. It were to be wished that their friends with you could advise how it is to be helped, and, if it cannot for some time in so good a way as they wish, at least, how the inconveniencies of it may in some measure.

"*James Hamilton* will, I believe, be with you as soon as this, to whom I spoke fully, as also to *Kinnaird*, to whom I refer a great many things that are too long to be wrote. I will long to know of *the Duchess of Mar's* ending her voyage well." *The passages between asterisks are printed in the* Stuart Papers p. 8, note. 5 *pages. Copy.*

Capt. H. Straiton to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sept. 28[–Oct. 9]. L———— .—As soon as I had yours of 9 July on the 10th instant, I sent for *Sir John Erskine* and his brother, and we have agreed on all the proper methods we can think of to carry on the *collection of money* with quietness and advantage. The first may be difficult, if the trade be made extensive; what the last may produce, time must tell, but we design to begin with the most substantial and sure friends, and have already done something that way, and shall go on with as much caution and diligence as we can, and always give you account as occasions offer or require.

Though *James Murray* has not come here as you expected, he and *Menzies* by the same hand that brought me yours have given me a pretty full and most acceptable account of matters, which I have fully communicated only to *the Bishop of Edinburgh* and the brothers above mentioned, and we are resolved to keep the main substantial parts as much a secret as we can.

Though I longed much to hear from *Mar*, I never was, I am not, and I hope never shall be a grumbler, for I am fully persuaded he ever did and always will do his best to promote *the King's* and Company's interest, and, though he may be sometimes silent, I concluded he is never idle.

I always had a particular respect for *Sir J. Maclean's* family, purely for their constant firm adherence to *the King* and his family, for I never had personal acquaintance with any of them, and having *the King's* and your orders to take particular care of *Sir Hector Maclean*, I should be very ill satisfied with myself, if I had been any way negligent, and I hope you will pardon me for repeating much of what's past on this subject.

Very soon after I had your first directions I sent to *J. Macleod, junior*, to inform him of what you had written concerning *Sir H. Maclean* and requested it might be communicated to some of *Sir H. Maclean's* nearest relations, and that

J. Macleod, junior, or some of them would come to me, for I was not able to come to them. I had for answer that *J. Macleod, junior*, was going to that country or near it, and would do as desired and give me account on his return, before which I had your second directions, and was glad I jumped with your thoughts in the choice of *J. Macleod, junior*. On his return I gave you account of what he said, and again sent to request him to come and speak with me, but to this minute I have not seen him, and at length I find he is over much on the caution, and that extreme may sometimes make one useless, and I hope a younger advocate will not be so over cautious.

About 10 weeks ago *J. Macleod, junior's*, nephew, the tutor's son, came and told me he had a letter from G[len]d[aru]le, importing you had ordered me to give money for *Sir H. Maclean's* use. I told him I had money and also your repeated orders in general, but yet wanted direction what particular sum I should give. However I would immediately or when he pleased give him 30 or 40*l.*, which he then declined and seemed inclined to wait your orders for the particular sum, but some days after he told me he had considered the matter with some friends, and they were resolved to bring the youth soon to town and board him in the same house as *Sir Donald MacDonald's* eldest son, and put him under the same governor, which I much approved of, having *the Bishop of Edinburgh's* good character of him, so I immediately gave him 30*l.* as he desired without a receipt, because he had some little scruples about it. You can best judge if I have done anything amiss, and I hope you will correct my mistakes and give me more particular directions. *J. Macleod, junior*, is supposed to be gone to bring in *Sir H. Maclean.*

I need not trouble you much with *England's* affairs; he himself can give you accounts sooner and better than I, but I cannot forbear to tell you that *the English* disaffection to *King George* is great and general and is now obvious to the meanest capacity or weakest observer and so is *the ministry's* weakness and imprudent conduct. If *King George* and *the Germans*, the spring of all, are wise men, it's more than I can comprehend.

No doubt you have heard of the disagreement betwixt *King George* and *the Prince of Wales* and how they have different parties in the company, which heartily hate each other, and, that as much, some say more, than either hate *the Scotch Jacobites* or *the English Jacobites*, but I suppose you have not heard that the same humour is creeping fast into *the Whigs* family here, which is so obvious in *Glasgow* that the old staunch ones there will not drink *King George's* health, and the younger sort are generally turning both to *the Scotch Jacobites* and *the Tories*. In short *King George* seems to have very little anywhere to trust to but in *the army's* favour, and *that* it's thought will prove a broken reed.

The indemnity has been ill spoken of and much lampooned, yet *it* has done much good to your distressed partners, and all of them in this country, and I have seen some of the most significant of them, will frankly go in to the old trade, unless some of the late murmurers, that much overvalue themselves, and of these some few, I am told, are ashamed and pretend they will be glad of an opportunity to retrieve their mistakes. About a month ago *Stuart of Appin* arrived here, and went home without seeing any here. Whether he comes by direction, allowance, or at a venture I know not.

Though it's generally thought *the Parliament* will continue, *Lord Balmerino* assures me that *Argyle's* friends have earnestly solicited him to persuade *the Scotch Tories* to join with them in the event of a change, which seems to found a presumption that *the Ministry* is not yet fully determined as to that matter

There is everywhere here a very plentiful crop, and farmers and others of skill say it is greater than that of 1715, so, if your company want any grain this place can afford, it may be reasonably expected it will be cheap.

Rait's letter was carefully delivered, and some days ago I desired him, if he had letters for you, to send them to me as soon as he could, for I had a convenient occasion. If anything from him comes, before the person going to *Menzies'* quarter goes off, you shall have it, but, if nothing comes, it may not be his fault for I am told he is very ill.

Your servant, *Capt. H. Straiton*, you know has been long ill, and was beginning to recover in spring, but this summer he took jaundice, which some thought would infallibly dispatch him, but he himself thinks it has in some manner proved his cure, being now better than he has been for two years, and, if his rupture will allow him to ride, he thinks he may yet be of some little use on a proper occasion. 3¼ *pages.*

JOHN PATERSON to LORD TULLIBARDINE.

1717, Oct. 10. Urbino.—I enclose a letter from the King. The bearer arrived here but a few days ago, and, in obedience to your commands in yours of 24 August, I spoke to the King about him, and his Majesty readily agreed he should be sent to you, and ordered him some little money for this journey. I wish it could have been made more, but you know the King's circumstances well enough to believe that money is at present a very scarce commodity with us.

The Duke of Mar is now on the road towards us. As soon as I see him, I shall not fail to make him your compliments.

I have directed Mr. Murray to go straight to Bordeaux and then address himself to R. Gordon, and, as I suspected he would be shy of letting any stranger know where you were, I have given him a letter to Mr. Gordon. *Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to ROBERT GORDON.

1717, Oct. 10. Urbino.—Recommending the bearer, Mr. Murray, who is going to Lord Tullibardine about some of his

private concerns, and asking him to put him in the best way of going where his Lordship is. *Copy.*

WILLIAM DALMAHOY to the DUKE of MAR.

1717, Oct. 10. Brussels.—As his friends since the late Act have without any previous notice to him assured themselves of a licence for him to return, so that the only stop is his consent, which he has absolutely refused till he knows his Grace's mind, desiring his answer therein. He was at Preston, and escaped from prison with Borlom and others and has ever since lived in these countries.

The DUKE OF MAR to COLIN CAMPBELL OF GLENDARULE.

1717, Oct. 10. Paris.—Since you tell me *Tullibardine* has appointed you to open his letters, I write to you directly in answer to what I've had from him as well as from yourself and *Brigadier Campbell.* I have a great many from you and some from them now before me (giving the dates of the letters in question and the dates of their receipt.) I hear there were two for Bairly (*i.e.* Mar) come to *Dillon* above two months ago, which address he did not know till lately, and now he cannot find them. He thinks they were in *Brigadier Campbell's* hand, and, if from him, he'll see 'tis none of my fault he had no answer.

I have considered *Brigadier Campbell's* to you and *Barry's* to him, which are very full and distinct. *Dillon* says he wrote twice to *Barry* since he had his of March last, in one of which he directed him to dispose of the ship, which it seems he did without having that letter, in which he judged right. The list of the cargo you sent me is very well, and I am sorry there is no immediate occasion for it. Most of the commodities can be had at any time and most places when there is, but that of *the swords* and *targes* cannot be found when wanted, unless bespoke beforehand, and they are the most necessary. At present money is not very plentiful, so is to be the more cautiously managed, but in a little time I hope it will not be so scarce. All that is to be provided just now in *Barry's* parts are those commodities of *swords* and *targes* and the quantity 10,000 of each. Let therefore *Barry* and *Brigadier Campbell* set about agreeing for them immediately and have them put in hand without delay, to be made by the best workmen and of such ware as *the Highlanders* will like. The sooner they can be ready, the better, but the payments must not be very soon nor all at a time. They will make the best bargain they can, and let *Dillon* be acquainted with the terms, that there may be no failure nor complaint about it. These commodities must be bought up as quietly as possible, that it may not alarm other merchants and so raise their price, or spoil our market where they are to be carried. When ready, they may be kept in a private warehouse, till we find a proper time for sending them abroad to the market, and then we cannot miss a good ship to hire, and the other commodities

can be had at other places as thereabouts perhaps too, which will be taken care of, for making up the cargo. This is all I need now say on this head, and I shall be glad to know what is done in it, which *Dillon's* being acquainted of must not hinder you from letting me know it too.

An accident in the affair *Mar* went about delayed it for some time. It was in relation to *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar*, but I have little doubt of its coming right again, and our friend *Ormonde* will be in the way to take care of *the King's* concern in that matter. Let not therefore Mr. Piller's relations despair, for there was scarce ever more cause to hope well of Mr. Randle's (? a restoration) business. The less though said of *Ormonde* the better. I had a letter from him 'tother day and he was very well. *King George's* family is in worse agreement and more confusion every day, and they talk of discharging some of their servants to keep *the Parliament* in humour, who is like to grow very troublesome.

I am much surprised at *H. Straiton's* answer to *J. Macleod junior* about *Sir Hector Maclean*. You know I wrote to the first about him more than a twelvemonth ago, and I am sure you saw the returns I had of nobody's having been to ask him about it, but that it should be taken care of, when they came to him, which I hope you'll let *Sir Hector Maclean's* friends know. I shall write to *H. Straiton* about it and I think by all means you should order *Sir Hector Maclean* to be brought to *Edinburgh* where he must live as little chargeably as he can, for *H. Straiton* will not be able to give him much. Tell *Major Fraser* I am to write to his friend *Lockhart* but have no way of sending it but by *H. Straiton*, though that matters not much, for it shall be sealed. I had an account of your friend Kin[n]a[chi]n (*i.e.* John Stewart) and services from him as he went from Mr. Osselby's (? London). He bids him assure me that he and indeed all who were in his circumstances are still the same men they were.

Tell *Lord G. Murray* I'll do as he desires, when I meet with *the King*, and shall then write to him.

I have been very hurried since I came here, and shall be so the few days I am to stay. *The King* has wrote for my being with him as soon as possible. I hope *Tullibardine* will forgive my not writing now directly to him. As soon as I get to *the King* he shall hear from me.

I was very glad to find on coming here that *Queen Mary* had caused those people who had behaved in so wrong a way towards *Tullibardine* at *Bordeaux* to know themselves better. One of them I wondered at more than the rest, the Laird, old James [Malcolm of Grange], and I am persuaded it has been on some mistake. I hear he is not well and had got in with Mrs. *Robert Gordon* to take care of him, which made him so unwilling to remove. I believe he would give no trouble there, but would do what service he could. If *Tullibardine* would write and tell him he must come back again by himself to

his old quarters it would be a great comfort to the honest old man, but in this as he thinks fit.

I suppose you have heard of *Stuart of Appin* going to *Scotland*, which I can scarce think he would have done without it were on a sure foot and he told nobody of it that I know of. Nothing he can do will surprise me. We hear all strangers are ordered to retire from Calais, and perhaps the like orders are given at the rest of the French ports. 4½ *pages. On a separate piece of paper:—*

The story your friend writes you of *Argyle* is odd, and, unless he'll explain it further, I know not how to judge of it or what credit to give to it. I found means of trying him and his friend in all the ways I judged most likely to take with them, but by what I can find we have not much to expect of them. They will not be so violent, I believe, as they have been, and seem resolved to be passive in the affair between *the King* and *King George*, which is better for us than themselves. They will do all they can with *the Parliament* against Omers which may turn to some account, and I believe the fear of *the King* will not keep them from doing so, but *Argyle*, I believe, thinks himself obliged in honour to stick by *the Prince of Wales*. In fine they cannot complain, I am sure, of any neglect of *Mar's* towards them or of not being sure of *the King's* friendship if they'll deserve it. I should be glad to know whom your friend means by "to whom they applied or said anything tending that way" and what authority he has for it. All this to yourself only, and no mortals must know of anything having been done about them, but you may let your friend know that, if they would listen and do as they ought, you are sure they would meet with all encouragement. *Copy.*

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 11 and 12. Chaillot.—"I send you all my packetts for the King; in the great one are all his own papers, in the other I send him the letters I had by Mrs. *Ogilvie*, tho' there is little in them. I do not writt to him, becaus a living letter, especially succh a one as you are, is worth a hundred written ones; you may assure him, that, as I can do little besides praying for him, so I do that most heartily, and hope God will bless and preserve him for all our comforts. I forgott to tell you iesterday, that Mr. Dillon desired me to writt a note to *the Bishop of Rochester* by the man that's going to him, for fear he should take it ill, that I writt to others, and not to him, so I shall do it, and take notice of the compliments I sent to him in your letter. I send you here all your own papers, and heartily wish you a good journey. I shall expect with impatience to hear that you are safe and well with my dear Peter (the King), who, I am sure, is very impatient to have you with him. I will not seal this till I have seen *the Regent*,

"Oct. the 12th.—I just com from writting to *the King* an account of what passed betwixt *the Regent* and *Queen Mary*. The last tells me that *she* was pretthy well satisfyd with *the Regent*, who gave *her* great hopes, or rather assurances of paying soon all he owes to *her*, and also som hopes of helping *the King* the begginning of the next year, which *Dillon* must now sollicit. *The Regent* spoke mor freely than *Queen Mary* expected of severall other things, whicch I am to weary to repeat here again, having just writt it to *the King*, but one thing I must tell you about *Peterborough* whos confinement he thinks ther was good reasons for, though he dos not absolutly condemn him, no more do I, unless mor is found against him. He sayd he heard the report of his beeing at liberty, but he did not beleeve it. He also told *Queen Mary* that he heard from *England* that when the news of *Peterborough* came to that family, the generality and chiefs of them laughed at it, and sayd *who cares for it or who will reclaim him*, whicch, I think, should putt *the Pope* at ease, and take away all fears of keeping of him safe, at least som time longer, and I hope he will do it. I am so weary that I cannot say one word mor, but to bid you adieu." *Holograph.*

The Duke of Mar to T. Bruce.

1717, Oct. 11.—A few days after I came here I had your long letter concerning your conversation with *de Wilda*. I am glad to see his friendship for our friend *the King* but cannot but think a little odd of his so overfrank way, and I'm afraid it is not all gold that he would make glitter. However I think you should keep on your communication with him, and do all you can to encourage him to serve our friend, who, it's true, cannot do much, if anything, at present to make it worth his while, but, if a man of his coat can trust to futurities or uncertainties, perhaps it may one day or another turn to account to him and the country he is most concerned in. As to *the lady* he proposes, it would certainly be the very best thing could happen, and no promises should be wanting that could bring that about, nay even if that could not be made to suceed, if he could bring *the Emperor* to give a helping hand or even allowance to any he has influence on to dispose of any of their *ladies* in that way, it would be of good service. Another thing in which he might be of good use, if he has the interest he pretends, is to get *the Emperor* to give *the King a* place *of asile*; it would be good service, though it were not properly *in* his own *teritorys*. These are the two main points just now, so, if you can bring him to undertake a management for anything of that kind, you may promise him what you think reasonable, as soon as our friend is in a capacity of performing. For our friend to write to *the Emperor*, before he knew it would be acceptable or in what he could succeed with him after what has passed there, were not advisable, but, if he can make that appear, a letter as he should advise would

not be wanting. The affair of *the Princess of Modena* I told you of, is quite over, and I believe will not come on again unless by means of *the Emperor*, so there is nothing in the way on our side to that of *the Emperor's* friend (*i.e.* niece); but, even should that be impracticable, his getting *the Emperor* to forward that of *the Princess of Modena* would do well, for, after what we have heard of *the Princess of Hesse*, I see none so fit save that of *the Emperor's* friend, and this must very soon be on or off one way or other, for *the King* has no time to lose in an affair of this kind, which it behoves him soon to get done one way or other. Could you prevail on *de Wilda* to undertake a journey to *the Emperor* about all this himself, I should have good hopes of it, and I'll long to hear from you on that subject. As to my old acquaintance, *Falconbridge's* friend, of whom you wrote in yours of the 7th which I had to-day, who is now with him, and his going to *the Emperor*, I believe he has not much credit personally there, so he could do little good, unless a prior interest were made for him, after which, I think, he might be of very good use in keeping it and promoting anything that concerned *the King's* affairs in that place, and in that case he would certainly willingly allow him what could be expected in his present circumstances. If you can bring *de Wilda* to make a journey himself to *the Emperor*, on his report the other might be sent after, if agreeable to the first, but, if he undertake it, that must be as he advises. If you be in company with this friend of *Falconbridge*, you may tell him you named him to me, when you saw me last, and that I had desired you, should you see him again, to tell him I had reason to hope we should yet meet and drink a bottle where we drank the last together, to which I believed he would be glad to contribute. This is all I can say on these heads till I hear from you again.

I find you are not yet accustomed to the new cipher, for you mistake the numbers of several in your last, which you'll be more careful of in future.

I am very sorry for my friend C[ampio]n's accident, which you'll tell him from me. As to what you write of *de Prié's* late conversation with *Falconbridge*, there's no need of saying much to it, and it only shows that *the Emperor* has now less confidence in *the Pope* than ever, and to be sure any application in future to *de Prié* shall not be by that canal.

I am to leave this in two days, and, as I shall be at so great a distance, it is fit you have a correspondent here. For this I have recommended it to my friend *Inese*, with whom I leave a copy of our ciphers and your address, and I have also given him your papers to get turned into French, of which you may remind him. I have spoken to him on your two last, and of what I was to answer, so you may write to him freely on those subjects and on anything else, but what concerns 583 (? religion), which may not be so proper. This though, I hope, shall not keep me from hearing from you sometimes.

You would no doubt hear of Lord Peterborough's affair, which I have not time to give you an account of, but I have ordered G[ordo]n to send you a paper about it. I return the letter you sent me, and think your sentiments in that matter are right. Powrie is come here, but his affair there is not yet done, and he tells me he will not trust to a privy seal, but he believes it will fail altogether. There is now little more than a twelvemonth to free a great many without anything from them, which is not long to wait, and it is not sure what may happen in the time, but as to yourself you are the best judge.

I have not heard from friend Charles [Kinnaird] since I left him. If you see him or write to him pray let him know so, and that I long for the account he promised. Tell him also the affair of *the Princess of Modena* is entirely off so must not be spoke of to any body. 3½ *pages. Copy.*

Capt. H. Straiton to J. Menzies.

1717, Sept. 30[-Oct. 11]. L.———.—Your most acceptable letter of 15 Aug. came to me the 10th instant and the next post I acknowledged it by a line to Ja[mes] M[urray] which I put under cover to D. F[loyd] and desired him to deliver it to either he could first meet with. The full import of yours and James' [Murray's] letter I have yet communicated to no mortal but B[rewer] (the Bishop of Edinburgh) and the two brothers (Sir J. Erskine and his brother) and will do nothing of consequence without the advice and concurrence of these three. In the meantime we have agreed on the most proper methods we can think of to carry on *the collection of money* with quietness and advantage and design to begin with the most substantial and sure friends, and have already done something that way.

When I last wrote to Ja[mes Murray] both his and your address had fallen by my hand, but now I have found them, yet I know not how far it may be convenient to use them, therefore I wish you may with the first conveniency advise me about it, or send me new addresses, as you think most fit and please communicate this to James.

Mar in his last ordered me to send all his letters from this to you, so please forward the enclosed to him.

This will come under cover to D. F[loyd] by Mr. Berrie, merchant in Edinburgh, who knows nothing of me nor of the subject of what he carries, only he takes it as some papers of importance to David. However I am assured he is a very honest man and will be careful of everything committed to his trust, so, if you or James have any commands for me or others, it may be given to David and come safely with Berrie.

I have sent David a pretty long paper, which I very much esteem, and so do wiser heads than mine. I wish you and other judicious friends may revise and consider it, and at a convenient occasion make the proper use of it. I am told it was printed

at Paris, and that some copies were sent to London, which I suppose may have miscarried, because I am desired to send a copy. The copy I send I have not read one word of except the title and the addition to what is called *Lord Balmerino's* paper, but I am told it is pretty correct. However, if it be thought fit to be much made use of, you can find hands to help little mistakes or faults. (About sending a cipher.)

GEORGE MACKENZIE to JOHN PATERSON.

1717, Oct. 12. Paris.—Asking him to let him know, when convenient, how the King and all other friends are. He has seen the Duke of Mar, who has done what the writer recommended to Paterson with regard to the allowance.

ROBERT WRIGHT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Oct. 12. Brussels.—I thank your Grace for procuring subsistence for me and my sons these last nine months, which being now withdrawn, I presume to represent my condition. I am entering on the 66th year of my age, and cannot work that I may eat. It is true I may go home by this Act of Indemnity, but I must pay for a licence and a gratuity besides. This money I cannot have, for, albeit I have yet some in Scotland owing me, they are for the most part attainted or bankrupt.

I lifted two sums the Whitsunday before the King's standard was set up. This bought four horses with their furniture, and maintained us all the time the King's army kept together without receiving a sixpence of the King's money, and till I wrote to you last January.

I supplicate you to advise me what to do, and to intercede with the King to supply me, if possible, with so much money, as will procure me a licence to go home presently, or with subsistence for the time I must take to use all means to get money to carry me home. Your servant, John Paterson, bought some wines from my son James to the value of 21*l.* sterling and promised to pay ready money several weeks before we left Perth, and, when payment was sought, he was still busy and would do it next day. A great part of this is mine. When I was forced from Clackmannan, I had some banknotes for which Duncan Oldcorn promised to send me money, who found afterwards it could not be done safely, and so sent me the value of it in liquors to Perth. Mr. Paterson has been written to several times, yet never gave a return. I entreat you to order the payment of this in your own way.

I had the honour to wait on your Duchess while she was here, and to dine with her. She went safe to Holland. I shall pray and hope she shall go so to England.

JAMES III. to CARDINAL ORIGO.

1717, Oct. 12.—Mr. Sheldon on delivering me your letter informed me of what had passed between him and Lord

Peterborough, to which I attach little importance, never having expected any great enlightenment from that interview. All that has seemed to me to deserve attention is his proposal about his release on parole. The circumstances are such that I believe I can concur with it without inconvenience, making however a small change, which, I believe, will not displease him, for instead of the States of the Pope I consent that he should reside in the neighbourhood of Reggio on his simple parole and without guards, till his innocence be established. I have caused Mr. Sheldon to write to him to that effect, and, as soon as he shall have given his word of honour either before witnesses in your presence or in writing, I beg you to set him at liberty. I do not object to his going to Bologna, provided he does not stay more than two days there and that then he proceeds with all speed to his house near Reggio. I do not doubt that decision will be agreeable to his Holiness, to whom I have written on the subject. For the rest I refer myself to what Mr. O'Brien will tell you from me. I must repeat my most sincere thanks for all the zeal you have shown and all the trouble you have taken in this business. *French. Copy. There is another copy in Entry Book* 1, *p.* 210.

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Oct. 13.—"The first part of the enclosed is entirely for you in answer to that I gave you at Mouchy. I wrote him word that you complained of the coldness and dryness of his letter, that he did not explain enough his designs, that his letter was not detailly. It is true that 'tis hardly possible for him to enter into particulars, since there was nothing in question then but things in general. *M. de Mezières* thinks that, since he has accepted *the pardon* and seems touched with the handsome manner of doing it, it is a good sign; in short his answer to the master's letter, though short, is quite different from the time he would not receive a message from him, and looked upon you as his enemy declared. Was he not quite altered on that subject, he would have desired *M. de Mezières* not to keep *the pardon* for him. He seems to write with the respect and deference he ought and is sensible of the master's goodness. His answer is laconic, but you know the danger of writing plainly from that country and, besides his temper, you know him better than anybody how difficult it is even in conversation to work him up to unbutton himself and to say the least word that can discover his intentions, and therefore it is more from him to write, though but a few lines, than one quire of paper of assurances from other people, and the subject is of such dangerous consequence that it is not wonderful that a man naturally cautious acts with a great deal of precaution. It is without dispute that, since he accepts *the pardon* he intends to merit it, or, if he did not design it to be of use to him, he would not run the risk of receiving it; and I have good reason to believe he will pique

himself with generosity, and that he feels the difference of *the King's* acting by him and the other's. *M. de Mezières* says that what you aimed at was to be in a way to correspond with him, and to soften him on *the King's* account. You have compassed more, since he thinks himself obliged to him, and, if you will look back how he acted in *Lord Oxford's* affair, you will find he cannot now be reckoned as an enemy, that he goes on as one could wish and that one cannot condemn him till there is an occasion to try him. I would fain have your opinion of this for perhaps we judge partially. The paragraph of the glass work is in answer to a project that was proposed to my sister, that I desired his opinion about. Rimer is a book he promised me for the Duke of Chau[l]ne[s], but perhaps it means also that he will write more at large when the old lady (*i.e.* Mrs. Oglethorpe) comes to town. As for his last line, that he did not think proper to send his letters the way proposed, I don't know if 'tis my mother left him a direction or if 'tis some other has made him that offer; he will explain it, I suppose, next time. If you think anybody else is in a way to talk to him freely and that they can persuade him to do more, you will do very well to make use of them. It is but for *the King's* interest we act and therefore shall be glad of anything that can advance [it], but take care that you are sure he will like it, for else it will only make him draw back without giving his reason. You know he has not many bosom friends and above all things charged that no living creature should be trusted but those that was. I take the liberty to write to you upon this subject founded on the conversation you say a person had with him. You see his hinting in the two parts of his letter his desire of having me to trip it over does not look as if he cared to trust anybody else; but upon all that you must satisfy your own inclinations, for upon my word our only view and desire is *the King's* advantage. It is plain the letter we sent him did not run no risk; was my voyage known, do you think he would not speak to me of it?, he thinks himself in great security. I tremble to think at the same time perhaps, if Mrs. *Ogilvie* has found out anything, it will be whispered over to all the party, which will be a cruel thing for us all. My mother, who has been in the country these six months, has seen nobody to talk to. Nothing was known till Mrs. *Ogilvie* came over, so all this is owing to themselves, and what is known is but guess. I should be glad you would send us word what you have said to her. I must beg, when you have done with the enclosed, you will send it us back, because, if ever your papers should be taken, his writing being found among them would be conviction enough to ruin him, which is not what you desire. You may send them back from Italy, if you have a mind to carry them, and we will take care to keep them, if you think fit. He says he received your letters dated May, which is a mistake, for *the pardon* is dated June, so he is mistaken in the month. Let me

know if you have any further orders for him. You will be in the right not to neglect any other measures you can take with other people, though it does not agree with my friend's interest, since it is *the King* that is to be served and not the others. My sister, since Mrs. *Ogilvie's* voyage he[re], writes word to Madame Mez[ières] that she desires I will never write to her any more, that she will never hear from me. I shall take care not to importune her, though I own I am sorry for it. I shall not seem to know why she is angry. When you are so good to give us a caution, we shall always follow it to the letter. I was the eldest's (*i.e.* Anne Oglethorpe's) darling, so she is more shocked to think I have failed her, which indeed I should never have done on any account but the master's. Our duty to him is preferable to friends and relations. Pray don't be lazy but write me your opinion of the Doc[tor] (*i.e.* Ilay) freely, and if you like his epistle. My real thoughts is, he will do as you please, provided the affair is kept secret, but, if it is once blown, there is an end of it. I am sure it is never come out of any of our mouths. I must once more beg you'll reckon on *M. de Mezières'* zeal in whatever lies in his power. Have you heard from your lady lately? Cannot Mrs. *Ogilvie* charge herself with the strong box? Harry, Nany's husband, we're just now informed, is gone to Paris to see his wife. Charge her to tell him to be discreet, for he knows you. $3\frac{1}{4}$ *pages.*

Father Archangel Græme to *the Duke of Mar.*

1717, Oct. 13. Calais.—Since mine of the 3rd and 7th nothing has occurred except the proposal made by a very honest and brave fellow who has a good boat at London, and is a sort of an overseer on the river. He offers to bring hither or to any other place not too far off 100,000*l.* for the King's use, provided I will only assure him that he shall not only be pardoned with his assistants, but recompensed in due time for taking the said sum from the East India Co. As I take what he proposes to be an act of piracy, I shall be glad to know, suppose you approve of it, and he succeeds, as I truly believe he may according to the scheme he has laid down to me: (1) where that money may be landed without fear of being confiscated; (2) to what place the bringers of it may retire with safety, for doubtless the hue and cry will be sent after them.

The six Swedish frigates said to be in Dunkirk road are turned to so many merchant ships bound for the Straits. If you dont get D[icconso]n to send me soon what he owes me, I shall be put to my last shifts.

Gen. George Hamilton to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 13. Liége.—Mr. H[oo]ke stayed here some days. I had leisure enough to discourse him fully upon what we talked together before you left this. I have got him over all

difficulties, and he is heartily willing to enter into any measures for the King's service, but it will be absolutely necessary for a reason I can't commit to paper that I should come to Paris, if you desire he should be employed in this affair. He does not in the least suspect that there's anything doing with Mr. Steel, but told me, that, if the R[egen]t were rightly managed, he could do our business with a wet finger without being anyways seen in the matter, which makes me believe he has the same person in view. Whatever be in this matter, really I think you could not do better than to make use of him, because that very reason you objected to me was the only thing that gave him so much credit in the late reign, and in this they had an entire confidence in his conduct. He has had long experience in affairs, consequently must know the way to manage different people's humours, but in this I entirely submit to your better judgment.

COMMISSION.

1717, Oct. 13. Urbino.—To Sir John O'Brien to be a colonel of foot. Minute. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 57.

CAPT. H. STRAITON to *THE DUKE OF MAR.*

1717, Oct. 3[–14]. L. —— .—Though I wrote you a very long letter 28 Sept. and according to your orders sent it to *Menzies* by a good hand, at *Lockhart of Carnwath's* desire I trouble you with this. He was yesterday with me, and at the very first proposal of the *collection of money* he not only frankly agreed to go into it himself, but promised to use his best endeavours to bring in *the Earl of Eglinton*, his two sons, and brother, and you know *bene possunt*, and that it will not be easy to find many here so well qualified for that trade as these four.

Lockhart told me he was some time ago visiting *the Earl of Eglinton* and found him not well in health nor easy in temper, but his wife assured him the chief reason of his indisposition and uneasiness was the great concern he had for *the King's* and his friends' circumstances and that he seemed to suspect himself neglected because not much applied to, so it's *Lockhart's* opinion you may write to *the Earl of Eglinton*, with which I most heartily agree, for I am persuaded the least compliment from *the King* or kind insinuation from you will make him not only more frank, but may likewise oblige him to encourage others. I know he loves his interest and is much on the cautious side, I will not say timorous, but I am confident his bias lay always to the right side, for he has been sometimes pretty free with me, and I have been long acquainted and in familiarity with him, and, though he is at a good distance, I can easily convey anything to him, and, if he comes to town, I think he will allow me to discourse with freedom to him.

Lockhart lately had a conference with *Argyle's* favourite C[ol.] M[iddleto]n, who pressed [him] much to join, on the event of *a dissolution of Parliament* with *Argyle's* friends, and at the same time told him that differences between *King George* and *his son* were risen to such a height that he suspected it would at length turn to daggers drawing, and that he sure the young man had a majority in *the House of Commons*, upon which *the Ministry* was once resolved to *dissolve Parliament*, but on second thoughts *they* are once in November to have a trial of *the Parliament's* skill, and, if *it* does not please, *it* is to be set off. This does not disagree with what I wrote last, and, though *Lord Balmerino* said nothing to me of C[ol.] M[iddleto]n, I begin to think he has been sent here on purpose.

It's said that the new magistrates are a set of moderate, if such can be, Presbyterians, Baillie Neilson, Provost. The Earl of Erroll is dead, and his sister will very soon be married to Mr. Alexander Falconer, advocate and son to President Falconer.

W. Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 15.—I sent you a letter yesterday which I am afraid will not come to you sooner than this.

I paid according to your order *Capt. Ogilvie* 750 *livres* and to René Macdonald 230 *livres*, and beg you will own by some letter the 200 paid John Græme for his journey to Italy, and to signify your opinion about allowing Lady Dundee and her 8 or 9 children the subsistence ordered for the deceased lord.

James Maighee to *Capt. Ogilvie*.

1717, Oct. 15. Dunkirk.—Yours of the 5th came to me but to-day, by reason of my being absent, to meet the friend that always gave me such good intelligence. It was a necessary expense, otherwise I could not render the King the service I am resolved to do, while I live. You will be surprised how I discovered all the steps the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar and you make, or at least you'll see if I be right.

In the first place the Duke of Ormonde was several days concealed with Prince Kurakin at Aix-la-Chapelle; in the second the Duke of Mar did not open all the letters you delivered him at Liége but carried sealed to Court such as regarded them. This made his enemies conclude that he and the Duke of Ormonde were ill together, and that he is in some coldness with the King. By this you must easily see there must be a spy in the Duke of Mar's family, seeing all this came to my knowledge. Moreover the Duke made some advances to a person of distinction, which were not corresponded with according to his desire.

Now by this and what I am going to tell you, you see, if I had not lived well with the French ministry, entered into their secrets and corresponded with such people in foreign

countries as they ordered, I could be of no service to the King, though it was in appearance the greatest crime Lord Bolingbroke could lay to my charge as also others I wont name, though he knew I was but too sincere, for, had he followed my advice, with 50 men he might have hindered any troops being sent from Ireland to Scotland, which would have hindered the loss of the battle of Dunblane and all the misfortune that followed, instead of which he publishes me a spy and of intelligence with Lord Stair, and gives memoirs to the French Court to have me turned out of this town. Another fault I committed against him was to have discovered sooner than others certain correspondence he had and his slothful way of serving the King. All that surprised me was that any reasonable body would give in to his sense, for, if I did not really love the King, what is that engages me to put myself to the expense of intrigue, besides my danger with the French Court, if I were ever discovered, for, though they are but slow in recompensing strangers, they are very ready to inflict corporal punishments ?

This I think sufficient to prove my innocence, especially considered that since '76, when I bought my employment in his Majesty's yard, I never had the least gratification, promotion or brevet, nor did they know I was in their service, till you reminded them I might be serviceable here, nor is it to blame that I should have a greater passion for the Duke of Mar than for Lord Bolingbroke, for I never saw either of them, were it not that I see the Duke serves the King with all the integrity and capacity possible and that Lord Bolingbroke did just the contrary.

I desire you to advertise the Duke that the French, Hollanders, and King of Prussia are making a league with the Czar to hinder the growing power of the Empire. The English nation has a difficulty to fall into it. It must be observed the league betwixt the Swedes and the French finishes this winter, and the French, if they can compass this league, are resolved to force him to such a peace as they think convenient.

You must also let the Duke know, that only he and the King know that I correspond with him, otherwise it will never be in my power to render them the least service, and you must desire him to send me a list of names by which I may correspond with him.

You must let the Duke know that Lord Bolingbroke's faction is corrupting several of the King's subjects both in France, Flanders, and England, and that in all appearance the Master of Sinclair is of intelligence with him ; I am sure he is with his friends in England. 3¼ *pages. Enclosed in Ogilvie's letter calendared post, p.* 155.

ROBERT GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Oct. 16. Bordeaux.—My last letter was of 3 August about an affair that is now in the *Gazette*. Now a difference

has happened betwixt David George and his men about six months' pay he kept of them at clearing, and a good many of them being returned from the West Indies threatened to prosecute him before the Admiralty here, which I have hitherto hindered, and I hope I shall be able to keep them from making any great noise, till I have your orders about this, which I take to be of more consequence than it seems at first sight, being most of his seamen are very good gentlemen's sons, who came rather with a desire to serve the King than to get money, and would be pleased with what they have got, were they not assured that he has charged their whole wages and much more, and, if what they say be true, he must be a very ill man and very unworthy of the trust put in him. They have been advised to write to Mr. Inese, but are afraid they get no answer, because Capt. George stands mostly by him, but I told them that for that reason Mr. Inese would never hinder them from getting common justice. However, if there are any reasons why Capt. George's malversations should not be looked into, supposing him to be guilty, I shall if you order, endeavour to settle the matter, and in the meantime do all I can to keep them from making any great noise.

Postscript on a separate piece of paper. The worst part of this story is that Mr. George in his liquor gives himself airs of having as much interest at Court as the first minister, and this makes those fellows say they can get no justice of him, because he is a R[oman] Cat[holic], but I assure such as come to me that there is no distinction that way, or, if there is any, it is just on the contrary side in favour of the Pro[testants]. 2¼ *pages.*

JOHN MOIR, FREDERICK OGILVIE, GILBERT BRODIE, GEORGE FARQUHAR and GEORGE CRUICKSHANK to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Oct. 16. Bordeaux.—Enclosing a copy of their letter of the 2nd instant to Mr. Inese concerning the ill conduct of David George, their late captain, and, as Inese has not answered it, imploring his Grace's protection and begging him to lay the affair before the King, for they are assured that Mr. Inese is too much Mr. George's friend, because he has changed his religion. They are sure, if his accounts were examined by men that understand commerce, the King will get 8 or 10,000 *livres* or at least see that so much of his money has been embezzled. If his accounts are not examined by honest men, they will pursue him, but doubt not his Grace will give orders to prevent anything that may make a noise.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ALEXANDER LESLIE to the EARL OF PANMURE.

1717, Oct. 16. Bordeaux.—Requesting him to get something ordered by the King for his relief, he being afflicted

with a violent ague accompanied with frequent fits of gravel for two months, which has obliged him to leave the country for that expensive place to get remedies, which with the extravagant charges of physicians &c. have brought him into debt. His Lordship procured him a commission to be his lieut.-colonel, but he is subsisted only as major, and all others of that rank have 5 *livres* a month more. If that were made up to him from the settlement of the establishment, it would clear all the debt he has yet contracted.

J. Menzies to *L. Inese.*

1717, Oct. 7[–18].—The other public prints will give all our present hotch-potch of speculations, conjectures and refinings on foreign affairs without any certainty or connexion, but I send you here the enclosed *Gazette*, which speaks so plainly and so remarkably the sense of the Government in the Earl of Peterborough's affair, as the *Flying Post* had spoke without hesitation for several days before. It is still a great subject of discourse here, and every body judges according to their light or prepossessions, but, if he is already set at liberty, it is the general opinion even of the Jacobites, that he was too hastily taken up.

As to business here, we have as yet none at all, all the world still in the country, all things just as they were or worse. We know nothing of when the Parliament will meet, nor what party or composition we are to work by, and whence or how we shall have light, God knows.

Now and then we hear a little talk of the Tories coming in, but these reports were always raised by some of themselves, for you may rely on it, they had never as yet the least authentic invitation, and indeed who should have given it them? Lord Harcourt was always thought to be one of the first that would come in, and it was often talked who would come along with him, in which there were gross mistakes as to the men. He indeed was willing, but the Government showed plainly their measures in all that matter, when they even excepted him by name out of the indemnity and put such a stigma on him.

We have not heard one word since 17 Sept. (n.s.) of *Mar*, where he has been or where he is, only by a letter from *Dillon* it appears he was not come there the 9th instant (n.s.)

I have had no news from *James Hamilton* nor anything from *Ormonde* but the translated letter. 2 *pages.*

Sir Hugh Paterson to *the Duke of Mar.*

1717, Oct. 18 and 19. *Rotterdam.*—"I received yours two days ago and delivered that to *Lady Mar*, who is now here, and very well. She waits for the first opportunity of setting out from this, the wind being cross at present, but the weather is not bad and I hope she will have a very good passage. I forwarded the other letter you sent enclosed to *Ormonde*,

though I was afraid there had been some mistake about it by your altering the address upon the back, yet I concluded it could be to no other.

"I have had several letters of late from *Jerningham* complaining that they have not had fuller information from these parts of the situation of trade, which *Mar* knows was impossible to give them. He complains of his having lost a good opportunity of going to *Sweden* by his waiting for these accounts. I am sure that all that could be sent him from this he had wrote to him, and, if these accounts he wanted could not be given him, it was not to be helped. I have not heard from him since his having seen *Dr. Erskine*, but by last post I have a letter from O'Bern from that place dated the sixth, in which he mentions his having been with *Dr. Erskine*, who with *the Czar* had made a very short stay there, they being now gone to *Petersburg*. He had likewise been with *Ormonde* and *Jerningham*, both whom he says were to leave the place they were in next day, and to go for *Reval*, where he reckoned they would be most part of the winter. *The Czar's* effects (*i.e.* troops) being to be soon removed from that place would, I suppose, make *Ormonde* leave it the sooner. O'Bern says that *the Czar's* people are not pleased with *Görtz'* management, but *Mar* will know all this better from *Ormonde* himself, from whom I doubt not he has heard upon what has passed there. *Görtz* has been in that place, and it is probable *Ormonde* has seen him. *Prince Kurakin* told *Sir H. Stirling* the other day that there was nothing in that story of *a treaty* with *the Regent, the Czar* and *the King of Prussia*, and *the King of Sweden's* people here know nothing of it, so, if it is true, they keep it still a great secret, and I should think that some of *the King of Sweden's* people could not miss to know it, was there anything in it. *Prince Kurakin* is of opinion that *the King of Sweden* must still at last come in to *the Czar's* measures, after *Görtz* has tried all sides, who goes to *Sweden* by *the Czar's* assistance. There are accounts here of *Sparre's* being got there, and I am very hopeful that *Mar* may hear something from him soon, which he promised to do by the first opportunity.

"*Sir H. Stirling* is still here but goes away very soon, he says *Prince Kurakin* has kept him, he has wrote to *Mar* since that of the first which he mentions to have received.

"*Cadogan* goes very soon for *England*, *ships* being arrived to attend him; it is strongly reported that that person is to go to *France* in place of *Lord Stair*, but it is more probable that he goes to wait of the *Parliament*, lest *the House of Commons* should have anything to say to him.

"*Lady Mar* would, I doubt not, let you know that she had seen him in a very comical way, he having been heartily refreshed and full of compliments. He certainly has received what *Mar* sent enclosed to *Sir H. Stirling*, for it was sent in a way [that it] could not miss coming into his hands. There is very little passing here at present, which *Sir H. Paterson*

can learn, that is worth troubling you with, and he says that he is afraid it will not be in his power to be so useful that way to *the King* as he could wish."

At *Mar's* desire telling him his present situation. It is two years since he received any of his effects at home. He resolved to live on any small stock he had left rather than trouble *the King*. That stock is now exhausted by the expense his wife has been obliged to be at lately in getting her affair done and by some other disappointments. He thought of retiring to some cheap place, but has continued there at *Mar's* desire, to whom he leaves it to consider the necessary expenses of living there besides other unavoidable charges. One chief reason for his mentioning this is that he may not be blamed, if he is unable to give *Mar* such accounts as he ought of affairs in *Holland*. *Mar* knows that *H. Maule* also lives in as retired a way. He does not doubt that a proper person rightly qualified, who could appear less noticed there than himself or *H. Maule*, might be very useful to *the King* there. *T. Bruce* spoke to *Mar* lately of a person now at *Brussels* as very fit for this. Now that *Mar* will be soon with *the King*, if he judges proper, he may speak to him of it and write to *T. Bruce*.—Concerning *T. Bruce's* acquaintance, who may be able to render *the King* some good offices with *the Emperor*. If what he undertakes could succeed, the writer hopes the King's late disappointment in an affair he designed would be no loss to him. It is the earnest desire of all his friends that he do something effectually of that kind soon, as what will very much contribute to his interest.—We have settled a communication betwixt this and *England* with *James Hamilton*. He is to write to you before he leaves this. (Concerning Lord Peterborough's affair, and the duel at Brussels in which Mr. Campion was wounded.) 5½ *pages*.

Dominick Sheldon to Sir John O'Brien at Bologna.

1717, Oct. 19. Urbino.—I received yours of the 17th this morning, and am extremely surprised to find by the Cardinal Legate's letter to the King that Lord Peterborough should not only make difficulty to accept the offers his Majesty has made, but that he should now recede so much from those he himself made me. I have now but too much reason to believe he will find himself mistaken in several of those he pretended to me would be answerable for him, and can assure you that, had the King received the letters he has done since, before you left this, I do not see how in prudence he could have consented to the orders you carried with you. Wherefore pray discourse the Cardinal seriously on this subject, and, if Reggio or his own house does not please him, let not the Cardinal consent to any indefinite place in Italy, but oblige him either to remain at Bologna, or in the Duke of Parma's territories, who in that case, I think, ought to be also responsible for him, till he has given the King the satisfaction he himself proposed. I am heartily sorry the difficulties he

now makes should any ways lessen the inclination the King had to believe him innocent, but I hope he will think better of it, and accept, as he ought, what his Majesty has proposed. *Original and copy.*

James III to Cardinal Origo.

1717, Oct. 19. Urbino.—I have just received your two letters of the 16th and 17th. However much inclined I have been to take a favourable view of Lord Peterborough, his underhand behaviour towards you does not correspond to the moderation I desired should be employed towards him, and does not support what I would gladly have taken at the beginning for a proof of his innocence. I can form no opinions about his reasons, which I am ignorant of, but he cannot have good ones for concealing from me where he is staying, and letters I have just received from Paris bring manifest proofs that he is not employed in this country in any negotiation and it appears to me that in that country they are no ways disposed to espouse his interests. I can therefore by no means consent to his proposal, but, as the Duke of Parma has written to me in his favour and has offered to be guaranty of his parole, I can see no reason the latter can have for refusing the offer I wish to be made him of exchanging the neighbourhood of Reggio for the States of Parma. If he refuses this last offer it will be *une chicane si manifeste* that I shall be obliged to beg you to hold him to his first proposal, which was to be on his parole at his house in Bologna. *French. Two copies. There is another copy in Entry Book* 1, *p.* 211.

Gen. Alexander Gordon to John Paterson.

1717, Oct. 20. Toulouse.—We have lived here ever since our melancholy parting very privately, still in hopes ere long to be effectually employed in our master's service. We heard some time ago of the abominable and black design of a certain Earl, and with no small pleasure are now assured that he is secured and carried to the Castle of Urbino. I wish our master's too great clemency may not be the cause that such villainy remain unpunished. I doubt not that you, who are near his Majesty's person, will take all imaginable care of him. I entreat you'll let me know how you and other good friends are. We drink frequently your good healths, notwithstanding this country air does not agree very well with us, for almost all of us have had fevers, but are now mostly recovered save Strowan, who is still ill. I regret from my heart poor Mr. Maitland's death. I doubt not you have heard that Boyn the younger is dead at Rouen.

Father Archangel Græme to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 20. Calais.—What answer shall I make to an English gentleman of a considerable fortune and a very honest man as I am told, who offers to come over and bring some thousands of pounds for the King's use, provided he can have

assurance that on delivering his money he shall be made sensible that the restoration is at hand, and that it will be employed for advancing it?

I mentioned in my last a certain proposal about making you master of 100,000*l.*, if you approve of the way it's to be got &c., but, lest you should have some scruples about that proposition, here's another, which seems not subject to the same inconveniencies. Will you only allow a well-wisher to the good cause to put a trick on the stockjobbers by sending over a counterfeit Paris *Gazette* with news in it to make their stocks either rise or fall, as shall be found most convenient, and you may have a million sterling in a week or two without running any risk? Pray let me have your answer to all these questions, and you shall see by experiment I am neither obstinate nor visionary.

I have just now a letter from Will. Gordon, that he has orders to advance me 100 *livres* and 44 *livres* besides for two trunks and a box of *Lady Mar's*. He might have saved himself the trouble of remitting the 44 *livres*, by paying the carriage of them beforehand at the Paris Custom house. However I shall be sure to pay for them here and to see them forwarded, not doubting I shall be informed how to address them.

The Jew is really a very honest fellow and a man of mettle, but, betwixt you and me, Dillon neglects him a little too much by not answering certain letters of his, which I am sure, you would have thought worth your while, had they been addressed to you. Therefore I beg you'll allow him to address himself immediately to you in future, when he has anything material to represent to you, or at least that he may communicate to me anything he has to say to you, for I am persuaded he is both willing and able to serve you. Ch[arle]s Ki[nnair]d, whom you were to see, is on his journey hither, it seems to go for England, for I have letters for him addressed to me from his town. I should be very glad, if you would let me know the true story of Pet[erbor]ow, because both the French and Dutch *Gazettes* give a handle to our enemies to accuse us either of imprudence or want of courage.

Please advise me once more to whom I am to write in your absence.

Tom Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 20. Brussels.—Yours of the 12th came to me the 15th, *De Wilda* being out of town I found him not till last night. I told him I had communicated his kind proposals to a proper person, and had an answer about it. He asked me if *the King* had resolved on a *letter* to *the Emperor*, as he, *de Wilda*, had proposed. This obliged me to tell him what *Mar* writes to me on that head. He asked me, if the proposals had been made from *the King* by *letter* or by *an ambassador*. I told him, I knew not. He asked, if I knew *which of the Emperor's ministers* had been applied to. I told him, I knew not, but

that as to the present affair it seemed needless to inquire any further than what I had told him of a former application, seeing he himself was to take another way of his own. He said the reason he asked that last question was not only with a view to the first step, but that, in case *the Emperor* should *agree to* the first step, his *ministers* must be spoke to afterwards. I told him he should be sure to have account of that so soon as there was occasion for it, and asked, if he was to see *the Emperor*, as he had lately expected. He said, he believed not, for the same affair which had given him the views of seeing *the Emperor* now engaged him to be *at Brussels*. I shall not be positive whether or not what he said lately or now upon this point was with a view to *have money*, but *T. Bruce knows* that touching *Brussels to be true*. However I told him that I hoped, *as he had* promised, *he would* send *a letter to friends* with *the Emperor* to clear what was designed. This he has promised to do this very night, and to let me know the result, which cannot be sooner than *a month*. I told him that, if it answered expectation, he should have *a letter* according to his mind from *the King* to *the Emperor*. I spoke nothing of *the Princess of Modena*, because he seemed to be pleased with *the Emperor's lady*, and I thought it not proper to amuse him with any new thing, till he has performed what he has promised, and in a few days I shall mention the others as a testimony of *the King's* confidence in *the Emperor*. These being thus mentioned only in the second place and as a reserve, will perhaps make *the Emperor* the more forward on the first, and, if that does not take effect, the other insinuation being made will be in *the Emperor's* view. For these considerations I chose rather to run over a great many of the other motives, of which he and I had formerly talked, touching the benefits which *the Emperor* and *Flanders* would have by the bargain, of all which he pretends to be most sensible. This is all I have to say of that affair, having as yet said nothing of the other, by reason that, as you say, I am not accustomed with the new *cipher*. I fear there are some mistakes in that, for I am at the same loss with *Mar's letter*, and have written to-day to *Inese* to explain it to me, and send him this open to read.

I shall do what you direct as to *Falconbridge's* friend, who has left this but returns in a few days. I find by *Falconbridge* his friend is still in the same temper.

Mr. C[ampion] is perfectly recovered. *C. Kinnaird* left this two days ago.

MEMORIAL to a FRIEND in ENGLAND from GENERAL DILLON.

1717, Oct. 20.—The late desperate situation of the Imperial arms before Belgrade and their unexpected deliverance may induce them to run into another extreme as great as that they escaped from. The orders lately from the Imperial Court to the Dukes of Florence and Parma and to Genoa exact as ready a compliance as if they were the most dependent of

their subjects. If the Kings of Spain and Sicily have entered into so great preparations without foreseeing what has happened they must have counted without their host, a reckoning never yet imputed to the latter. They who pretend to know him well are positive he must have had a security. He knows he has done too much to be forgotten or forgiven, when the Emperor has it in his power to show his resentment. The fate of Italy will be implied in the dispute, and there may be soon an end to the neutrality agreed to be preserved there. How far you will relish so great an addition of power to the House of Austria I cannot say, but think it deserves most serious consideration, especially since your present governor can't be secure at home or of use to his great ally, the Emperor, without being absolute master of your lives, liberties and properties.

The private articles between *the Elector* and *the Regent*, that are thought chiefly to have influenced *the treaty*, are kept still a great secret here, though this whole nation dislikes the said treaty, yet it's plain *the Regent* and the managers of those private articles must look on them as the very basis of *the Regent's* views, seeing a subsequent treaty incompatible with them does not open their eyes. Time, no doubt, will undeceive them, but then it may be too late for third persons, who suffer at present by this mutual confidence, whether real or dissembled.

In my humble opinion nothing can be more material than to break this juggling union as soon as possible. You upon the place can concert other guess measures towards it than I am capable of suggesting, yet I shall presume to offer an expedient, which I entirely submit to better judgement.

Dubois, now with you, having while he negotiated *the treaty* gone so far, as I am credibly informed, as to promise in *the Regent's* name that the *French* Protestants should be recalled, if it could be managed with due secrecy and timed so in the next session as to be moved and seconded, a vote may be carried to address *the Elector* to insist upon it to *the Regent*. It appears to me that one of two things must follow: that *the Elector* will either refuse it, and a refusal to propagate the *Protestant religion* may be usefully employed against him; or, if he complies, which perhaps he may be induced to, in case he finds his account more in adhering to his subsequent treaty with *the Emperor*, *the Regent*, though ever so willing, will not be master to grant his request, and the motion coming originally from *the Parliament* cannot be kept a secret, which will so incense the *French nation* that perhaps they will not be appeased till *the Regent* breaks off all manner of dealings with *the Elector*, which, if compassed, would be of great and good consequences to an injured person.

Should this be found practicable, you want neither skill nor means to put it into a proper light, which seems the more feasible that there can be no ill consequence to any in

particular or to friends in general for making the overture. 6½ *pages. Enclosed in Dillon's letter of* 13 *Nov., calendared post, p.* 195.

James III to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 21. Urbino.—"Since I received your letter from Paris, there went no post from hence till now, and so I think it is useless to write to you anywhere but to Bologna, where I reckon this may meet you without your jaunt to Venice has retarded you some days. You did well not to go by your own name. This is addressed as you desired. Mr. Cockburn will give it you, and tell you more of *Peterborough's* affair than I yet know myself. I expect you with impatience and shall say no more now, being to see you so soon. I wish your journey may have agreed with you as well as my physic has done to-day." *Copy.*

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 21. B[russels].—By yesterday's post I sent you a letter by the hands of *Inese.* I left it open, both seeing you ordered me to correspond with him in that particular, and also because it was the first of my correspondence with him, but I will not make an use of that, unless you direct so. This comes by *W. Gordon*, and, because in the new cipher I see no alphabet or ciphers for new words not included in the cipher, I shall express such words as formerly by *C. Kinnaird's* alphabetical cipher, till I have further directions.

To-day I went to *Falconbridge* to know if his friend was come to town. He expects him in a day or two. I told *Falconbridge* I had your directions to make your compliments to him. He said he was very glad of it, for his friend was continually talking of ways and means *to serve the King*, and particularly the other day said he wondered *the King had not* endeavoured *to have a wife.* I asked if his friend thought *the King* could do that. He said his friend believed he might do as I wrote last post, and that it might be done by the means of these *ladies' grandmother.* But, said I, if such a thing were thought of, where have we interest to do it? He said no man had greater interest with that person or with *the Emperor* as the *Grand Master of* the *Teutonic* [Order], with whom his friend had daily correspondence and who has *invited Falconbridge's* friend *earnestly to serve* him. I received this as formerly, having no instructions, but it's fit I now let you know this, considering what *Mar* mentions in his of the 11th. *Falconbridge's* friend after a few days stay here, goes home to the place he came lately from, and *Falconbridge* believes he may soon go to see that gentleman I have spoken of. If you think of making the full use of this occasion perhaps *a letter to Brussels by Falconbridge* will find him. *Two things* are *to be* considered; perhaps *prejudice to de Wilda's* affair—I suppose no danger in that. But next *the King's* affair will be probably *declared.*

This is what I can say nothing to. If you relish the matter, it will be fit that *Falconbridge's* friend have *a cipher*, for perhaps *our cipher* will not be so proper for him for some reasons. If anything is to be spoke to him, I doubt not, if you please, *Falconbridge* will be at the pains to go to him for a few days.

I have the paper you wrote of touching *Peterborough*. The matter is good and proper but not digested in good order or style.

The Duke of Mar to L. Wescombe.

1717, Oct. 21. Lyons.—My travelling ever since I had yours of 18 Sept. has occasioned my not acknowledging it sooner. When I was at Paris I laid it before the Queen, who told me she had ordered an answer to that she had from you, which she was sure was done, though perhaps it never came to you. I am now this far on my way to the King, and shall lay before him what you write to me, who no doubt will know what is fittest for him to do in it. As soon as I receive his commands, I shall write to you, but, if you do not hear from me soon after my coming into Italy, I do not think you should lose your time waiting for it, but employ it as you find most for your own advantage. *Copy.*

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 22. Br[ussels].—This comes by *W. Gordon* being a measure different from that in which you directed me to correspond with *Inese* and I have taken no notice of it to him.

I have been to-day again with *Falconbridge* and find his friend has been yet more forward on that affair than what he formerly told me, and seems disposed of himself to take an opportunity to try the pulse of *the Emperor* on that head by means of that person I wrote of yesterday. I told *Falconbridge* of one of the difficulties I mentioned in my last, viz., that, if anything of that kind were done by that hand, an affair will be probably *declared*, which was *never intended*. He told me it would not, for the mentioned person does not move by *the ministry* but by *the Emperor* without either *Prince Eugene*, who, he says, is not *of the King's friends*, or *the ministry*. He said his friend told him that *no man but* that person *can do* so with *the Emperor* or with the *ladies' grandmother*. If this difficulty is avoided in this manner, I believe the other difficulty, viz., the interfering with *de Wilda*, will likewise be avoided, for *de Wilda* is *doing* below *a ministry*, and the other is above. On the whole matter, considering the *loss of time*, I have told *Falconbridge* that, *though* there is *no commission* for this, yet *he may as of* himself *bid his friends try* how *it will take*.

This far have I presumed, but, seeing it was likely to make some steps of itself, I thought such precautions might both forward it and keep it easy. When *Falconbridge's* friend comes to town, and *Mar's commission* is given him, as I am directed, I shall be able to trim this affair perhaps to better advantage.

I presume to remind you of Major David Erskine, who is in no better circumstances than I told you.

Pope Clement XI to James III.

1717, Oct. 23. Santa Maria Maggiore.—The manner in which your Majesty has managed Lord Peterborough's business is quite worthy of your great prudence and generosity. We have been only able summarily to commend and approve of it, as Card. Gualterio will have informed you. We now convey you our most sincere and affectionate congratulations and at the same time thank you as we ought for the information you have communicated with the just persuasion that everything that redounds to your greater glory must be grateful to us. May God prosper, as we incessantly supplicate Him, your Majesty with still greater successes and may He grant us in some small measure the power to contribute our assistance, as we so much desire. *Italian. Holograph and Copy.*

John Talbot to his Brother.

1717, Oct. 24. Dunkirk.—Sending some of the singular and unparalleled properties of the new cipher he mentioned in his letter of the 15th, which may be writ with a great deal of ease, is so variable by the multiplicity of the combinations, which run, as it were, *ad infinitum*, that it is a moral impossibility to decipher it, and lastly, in point of giving suspicion, there's nothing apparent of any secret or hidden mystery in what you write. *Endorsed*, "Directions for a cipher sent by Mr. Dicconson to Sir W. Ellis and received at Urbino by Lord Mar, December, 1717."

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 25. St. Germains.—I hope this will find *Mar* in good health with *the King*, who has wanted his company so much and longed so much for it.

By the prints in *Menzies'* letter, it appears that *England* begins to concern *itself* more in *Peterborough's* affair. I pray God *the King* were well out of that business, which, considering the unaccountable fright *the Pope* and those about him are in, will, I fear, be no easy matter, though *the King* himself has a perfectly right notion of making the best he can of a bad bargain. The main point, I think, is, now that *the Pope* will not be persuaded to keep *Peterborough* much longer, that his enlargement appear to be *the King's* own act, and also that *Peterborough* be made sensible that *the King* had good grounds to do what he did, and that, after the informations be received from so many different hands, he could not in common prudence do otherwise. In my last to Nesmith (? Nairne) sent under *Queen Mary's* cover to *the King*, I suggested what use might be made of the memorial found about *Peterborough*, which, since it cannot be shown to *the Emperor's* factors for

the inconveniences I mentioned, at least *Peterborough* may be made sensible of *the King's* moderation and good nature in not showing it them, for, if *the Emperor's* factor at *Rome* had seen it, far from speaking in *Peterborough's* favour as he does, he had certainly obliged *the Pope* to keep him fast or deliver him up to *the Emperor's* custody.

The DUKE OF ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1717, Oct. 25. *Mittau.*—I have not heard from you since yours of 19 August, received 14 Sept. I or some of my friends have writ to you every post. You may be sure of my uneasiness at being so long without hearing from you and must conclude our letters are either lost or intercepted. I cannot help fearing the last. I sent you the best addresses I could get, and I had two letters from *Mar* under cover to *Leslie*. *Daniel O'Brien* desired you to send his address which is very safe. I enclose a copy of a letter from *Dr. Erskine* received at my arrival. As to what is mentioned of *marriage*, I said I would inform *the King* of the obliging offer and give an answer when I heard from *the King*. I could say no less, and I hope, when there is one, it will be with all the civility that can be.

What he mentions concerning *Rostock* would be of great service, if *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar could be made friends*, but what is mentioned relating to *D'Uxelles* is not to be proposed, unless he and his pupil be mightily changed.

I left *Jerningham at Königsberg ready to embark* the 15th instant. In the enclosed you will see the reason of *my being here.*

I am most impatient to hear from you. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. Enclosed,*

Dr. ERSKINE to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

The bearer is a friend of mine. You may trust him in everything. He'll furnish you secretly with everything you want.

I spoke with the Czar *of your affairs, and he is of opinion you should send as soon as possible to* Sweden *to know their resolution, and, if they will not undertake the affair out of hand, you should think of proposing it to Maréchal d'Uxelles and those of his party, that they may oblige* the Regent *to make a descent on that side, and, if we can have a peace with S*[*weden*], *I engage that* the Czar *will send* 20,000 *men to Rostock to enter into the country to oblige* King George *to return and hinder* Holland *from giving any succour.*

The Czar *offers his daughter in marriage to* the King *and wishes that this affair of the descent may be concluded this winter, and I am of opinion you should not give a farthing to* the King of Sweden, *if he does not give some assurances that he'll do it quickly. In the meantime I shall let you know what passes here. Copy of a French original with an English translation. Riga.* 1717, *Sept.* 29[–*Oct.* 10].

Dr. Erskine to Daniel O'Brien.

The Czar *thinks fit you should remain about Mittau. He who commands in that country has orders to take care of you. There are many disaffected people in that town, therefore you must be on your guard. Copy of a French original with an English Translation.* 1717, *Sept.* 29 [*–Oct.* 10].

Capt. John Ogilvie to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 25. Dunkirk.—I think it very proper to send you the enclosed from Capt. Maghie. If you think his intelligence may be of use, he must be encouraged, but as to that you are judge. I believe him very zealous and sincere. He tells me also there is a combination carrying on by Lord Bolingbroke's friends against my friend *Mar* and that the Master of Sinclair is the instrument, and that a brother of Robin Leslie's was sent from Paris to assist in that affair and to debauch as many of the King's subjects as they could to join with them in drawing up papers against my friend and that they are backed by some at St. Germains. I fancy Col. Hooke is his informer. What truth is in this I know not, but whatever relates to you touches me too near not to advertise my friend. I saw a letter from *Dicconson* to one of the gentlemen at St. Omer named Leonard, which I copied so far as it relates to my friend *Mar*. You see there is no secret made of his being here, and also, I fancy, he designs to have the odium of breaking off the Scots gentlemen cast on my friend. This is only my opinion.

Our boat is expected here to-night, and he shall not rest two days till he be dispatched back again with the goods. Mrs. *Ogilvie* is gone. My boy is not come back yet, which makes me believe *Lady Mar* is not yet parted. Mr. Gough is very willing to render all the service he can, and, as soon as ever the boat is dispatched, I shall leave this in order to come to you as soon as possible. I wrote to Mistress Fanny to take back the strong box, and to send it the first sure occasion to Father Græme, who says he can send it over safe. The trunks are in his hands and will part this week. I am resolved not to come to you by sea, for, though I have no great encouragement to preserve my life, I love not to be taken by a pirate and made a slave. 2 *pages*. *Enclosed,*

W. Dicconson to Mr. Leonard.

I am sensible it appeared hard to you and others to be dismissed, when the Scots that are paid by Mr. Gordon had not the same orders, but the reason of that was, because the Duke of Mar was not then with the King to regulate that, but he soon will, and then you will find necessity

will force the doing of it, and even now there is a stop to all payments, so how all these gentlemen will subsist, God alone knows, but it's impossible for us to pay money, if we have it not. The Queen's family and this Court are eight months behind, so you see, since you have been put on the list, you have been better paid than we are here. Extract.

SIR HUGH PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Oct. 25. *Rotterdam.*—I hope you received my very long letter of last week. This is chiefly to tell you that *Lady Mar* parted from this last Saturday. I saw her on board and some leagues down the river. It was then extreme fine weather, and has continued so ever since, so I doubt not she has had a very good passage, and I reckon she would be at home this morning.

I received *Mar's* of the 12th on Friday, and his friend had what was enclosed, who wrote to him that night. I will be glad to have the paper he mentions concerning *Lord Peterborough* which may be of use.

By a letter from *T. Bruce* I find he has wrote again to *Mar* and explained what he mentioned of *de Wilda*, who, he says, has wrote to *the Emperor*, and he expects an answer soon, which he will communicate to *Mar* without loss of time.

Very little material occurs here at present. *Sir H. Paterson* will call at *the Hague* in his way to *Leyden*, and, if he learns anything, you shall know it. C[ampio]n is perfectly recovered. I shall let Col. Stu[art] know what you write about him. It seems there must be some mistakes in that paper *T. Bruce* and *Mar* write by, for he is at a loss to understand part of that he wrote him of the 12th. I believe *Sir H. Paterson* must send him his paper, at least part of it.

J. MENZIES to *L. INESE*.

1717, Monday, Oct. 14[–25].—I got yours of the 13th (n.s.), and thought I had told you I had that safe by literal Guthrie, whom I am doing all I can to serve, though I do not trouble you nor him with words or compliments. I have a pleasure in imitating you, and to do good rather than talk of it, and I do and have done it ten thousand times, and in the main point when I say nothing of it, nor do I envy those who brag to you of services as their own, which I have done myself.

What you and *Lord Mar* have several times said of the *money* is astonishing. What I said of it in a letter to James *Hamilton* he told me he showed, and that it gave satisfaction, where I value satisfaction. However, after so many reiterated accounts from yourself and *Mar*, I went to *the Bishop of Rochester*, who is mostly in the country, and talked very roundly to *him* about *Menzies* and that *money*. I told *the Bishop of Rochester* of *his* complaints. *He* protested to

the living God *he* never complained nor never doubted *Menzies'* integrity, but that *he* had sometimes desired letters of thanks to some merchants that had assisted.

It would be too long to tell you here all that passed and inconvenient by post, but I shall write it to you fully by a friend that goes in a very few days. Now I shall only that I believe you will hear of no more complaints on that subject, since all imaginable satisfaction was given *him*, and no shadow of objection left, except to a mere punctilio or nicety of compliment.

Please show the enclosed to *Queen Mary*, and send it after to *Mar*, it being from *James Murray* who is still in the West.

All our news is about the sitting of our Parliament. The ministers expect a majority in spite of both Walpole and the Tories, but a plot is mightily wanted and it is hoped the folly of the Jacobites will furnish us with that.

Brinsden, Lord Bolingbroke's secretary, is openly here. 2 *pages. Enclosed,*

[*James Murray*] *to* John [*Menzies*] *at the British Coffee house near Charing Cross.*

I have been in great expectation to have heard something material as to the King's *marriage before now, but, if he has patience in a thing of that nature, I ought.*

I must surprise you with an account of a particular, which has lately happened here. Having heard that our neighbour came home Wednesday night I went to him next day, and there I was amazed to find a person known to be secretary and pimp to the gentleman about whom the late affair happened (*Bolingbroke*). *I soon discovered his errand was, under pretence of looking after his master's private affairs, to justify his conduct and to make way for his new designs. He pretended only to account for his management before a certain emergent happened, and was entrusted with facts and papers to give a most favourable light into these matters for him. You know I never placed the stress of his affair there, and, as to all other things what this man said was a further condemnation of him. I was for many reasons glad of such an occasion and before our friend to speak plain English on that subject, and I made such use of it that I left Mr. Secretary in as great confusion as ever I saw anybody, nor was the other gentleman wanting in what was proper on that occasion, so that this spark has made the most unsuccessful journey that ever poor mortal did. However, I did not think it prudent to be at that gentleman's house till he should be gone, and therefore returned after dinner hither, where I have been since. I hear he is now departed and therefore I intend to be with our friend to-day. All this I thought fit to acquaint you with for the information of some friends, and the ill use*

others might make of this story in the dark, if the particulars were not known. I think it were not amiss if you gave Mar *a hint of it.* 1717, *Oct.* 5[-16]. 2½ *pages. Unsigned, but in Murray's hand. The word "Menzies" in the address obliterated.*

L. Inese to James III.

1717, Tuesday, 26 Oct.—This morning *Abbé Gualtier,* whom I had not seen for several months, "called at my lodgings, and, after a preamble of the danger it was for him, who was a Frenchman, to meddle in any matter that related to *the King's* affairs, he told me that his zeal for *the King* was still such that he could not but impart to me a matter he thought might be very much for *the King's* service, but this upon condition he should not be named to any without exception, except to *the King* himself and *Queen Mary.* After I had satisfied him that he should not be named to any other, he told me that a friend of his, a Frenchman, whom he did not name, who had lived long in England, was lately come from thence, and was very soon to return. That this friend had told him in great confidence that, being intimately acquainted with *Walpole,* he found that *Walpole* was absolutely resolved to overturn the present *Government,* and that he with his friends, who were many and powerful, are now upon measures of compassing what they intend. That *Walpole* had told him that, though he and his friends had received many affronts and injustices from *King George* and his factors, yet it was not upon that account, but merely because they now saw plainly that *King George* and his factors were resolved to alter and overturn *liberty* and all that had any relation to *it*; and that he, *Walpole,* and his friends were resolved to be before hand with him, and to hazard their all rather than *liberty* should perish. This being the case, that friend asked *Abbé Gualtier* whether he had any commerce with *the King,* because, said he, if an application were made by *the King* to *Walpole,* I have reason to believe it would be well received, and might turn to *his* account, in case at the same time great offers were made to *Walpole,* who was not rich, but very ambitious. To this *Abbé Gualtier* said he answered, that he had no correspondence at present with *the King,* but that he would think of the matter and give his friend an answer in a few days. That upon this he spoke of the matter only in general to *Father Gaillard,* who advised him to propose it to *Inese,* as accordingly he did, and then asked him what he thought of the proposal. *Inese* told him he could give no positive answer until he had spoke to *Queen Mary,* but that what occurred to him in the meantime was, that, as *Abbé Gualtier* himself could not but know, there were many of *England's* family that were upon different motives violent enemies to *King George,* who were not therefore friends to *the King,* and that perhaps *Walpole* might be of that number. That *Walpole* was known to be a

man of great parts and credit, and therefore it could not but be of great importance for *the King* to have him in *his* interest, and that, if he would sincerely and heartily enter into it, there was no doubt but *he* would give him all the encouragement his services could deserve or his own heart desire. That, if *Abbé Gualtier's* friend could so contrive that the motion came first from *Walpole* to *the King*, that would be much more natural, than for *him* to make application to a person who hitherto has ever shown himself to be *his* mortal enemy. That the least that could be expected were that *Abbé Gualtier's* friend should begin of himself and merely from himself, to feel *Walpole's* pulse upon that subject, and try to find out how he is affected to *the King*, and whether he would receive an application from *him* in case any were made; and then give notice to *Abbé Gualtier*, his correspondent, how he found *Walpole* disposed, and accordingly *the King* would advance as prudence directed. *Inese* concluded that these were only his own private thoughts, upon which he, *Abbé Gualtier*, was to lay no further stress than in so far as he should find they agreed with *Queen Mary's* sentiments upon the matter, *Abbé Gualtier* being to see *Queen Mary* on Thursday and to go to Paris to see his friend upon Friday. Meantime *Inese* promised to give *Queen Mary* an account of this conversation, as accordingly he did that same evening. I forgot to mention that *Inese* asked *Abbé Gualtier* whether *Walpole's* intention might not be to lay aside *King George* and set up his son in his place. To which *Abbé Gualtier* answered that he had asked his friend the very same question, and that his friend had assured him *Walpole* and his partners had no such thought, that they knew the son had less sense and much more fire than the father, and consequently that they would be in much worse hands by the change; that they had indeed encouraged the division of the family by seeming to side with the son, but that their design in that was to expose both."

Lord Pitsligo to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 26. Leyden.—I had a great pleasure when *Sir H. Paterson* told me he had seen you in perfect health. He said you had not heard from me since we parted. I don't indeed trouble you with many letters, but I wrote one not long after I came here under W. Gordon's cover. The Indemnity was then come out, and I wanted your opinion whether it was best to slip over privately or to apply for a licence. The last I had never a stomach for, and now 'tis positively talked that his Majesty (these are the words) has declared his firm resolution to grant no more of those papers. Some people imagine the Parliament will allow any not attainted to go home openly by taking off the restriction in the Indemnity, or at least will give them no disturbance in the country. Others are afraid of the contrary and that some plot may be trumped up in order to make new

searches and severer laws, and no doubt you have heard of the Laird of Glenkindie's travels into the Highlands with 600 men. But, leaving all those conjectures to time to discover, I believe I shall venture over to London in the dead of winter, and, after some stay there very privately, go as privately home. I'll now be supplied from that country with any little money I shall want. I give our master ten thousand thanks for what I've had of his. I look upon it as a debt I ought to repay, and wish I could persuade some of the wealthy to open their purses for his service.

In my former I told you I was disappointed of seeing the Churchman at Tournay. He had been gone somewhere about a month before. I wrote to Mr. Fraser, who is now in Scotland, to know if it was possible to meet with him in this country. He said there was some acquaintance between him and Rosetti, who perhaps could give me notice, but all Rosetti said was that he had seen him lately, but believed he was gone back to Tournay.

No doubt you would hear with regret of poor Lord Dundee's death. No man had more honesty or a better heart. Some of his neighbours, who know his family's circumstances, tell me they are very bad, and urged me to acquaint you, that, if possible, the allowance he had or part of it may be continued for his lady and children. Another person wants now to be put on that establishment, and, I can assure you, he applies for it with the greatest reluctance. You have heard of Will. Hay, that escaped from Carlisle. His money is in such hands that he can make very little of it at present, and he is in no safety to go home. His brother, Sir Peter, has lived all this time at his own charge, and 'tis all he can do to supply himself. You see then what merit Will. Hay has to get some allowance, and I hope it will be as considerable as the fund will bear. Both the brothers are most faithful men. Mr. Hay was eldest captain in Logie's regiment. I'm afraid Dr. Abercromby is confined to Lille for want of some money to clear his quarters. His sickness has been expensive to him. He had little company there and was thinking every day to come here, but now, I suppose, the design is stopped for the reason I told you.

I mentioned formerly Capt. Cumberford, a great friend of Dr. Abercromby's. He is an Englishman, and, they say, of some interest in the country. All he wants is to be employed in the King's service, when there shall be use for him.

I should have begun by telling you last Saturday I waited on a lady of your acquaintance to the Brill and the wind was so fair and so easy that they concluded she would be at London Monday morning. 2 *pages*.

COLIN CAMPBELL OF GLENDARULE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Oct 26. Near *Bordeaux*.—As to the story my friend writes to me of *Argyle* you would see by my letter

transmitting his how little hopes I had of that, for, if *Argyle* was truly resolved to serve *the King*, he could not be straitened to find, where he resides, proper persons to apply to; but I am entirely of opinion, that it's infinitely more *the King's* interest that *Argyle* and his friend *Ilay* should be passive, and not meddle at all in the dispute betwixt *the King* and *the Elector of Hanover*, than if they should declare for *the King*, and many reasons might be given for this opinion, nor do I see how *Argyle* can well do otherwise than be passive, seeing *the Elector of Hanover* will not employ nor trust him, so that in the whole *the King* will be under no great obligation to them. Amongst many other reasons there are such differences and disputes betwixt *Argyle* and *the Highlanders* that his being much concerned would at first create no small uneasiness to *the King*, and it's like more in some time, which makes me wish *the King* may be so much master of his affairs as not to be put under engagements or promises that may prove afterwards inconvenient to his true interest, though I shall be glad how friendly *the King* deals afterwards with *Argyle*, when he is thoroughly master of his own affairs, but, let *Argyle* do as he will, he never was in condition to do *the King* less harm than at present, and, if *Lord Glenorchy* and others act their part as they have promised, as I truly think they will, *Argyle* will not be much wanted and make but a very small addition. I have writ to my friend in the terms you desired, as also to know who it is that *Argyle* opened himself to in this matter.

When *Tullibardine* came last to *Bordeaux*, he fixed on a place about two leagues from it to live in, and desired I might go and stay with him, which I readily agreed to, and now I live with him and shall omit nothing to serve him. He is so truly sensible of your friendship to him that I am confident he will ever prove to you a constant friend.

Though I like living alone, I would not omit this opportunity of serving him as I design in all other things. I neither have nor shall say any thing of *Argyle's* story to any mortal. *Major Fraser* has again desired me to remind you that he hopes you will procure him to be *major* to *Glendarule* and that you will send that paper under *the King's* hand when necessary.

Mr. Barry to *the Duke of Mar*.

1717, Oct. 27. Hendaye.—I am just arrived here from St. Sebastian by a rendezvous from *Brigadier Campbell*, who communicated to me a copy of your letter of the 10th to *Tullibardine*, in answer whereof I now write at large to Mr. O'Brian who, I presume, will write you its contents. However, lest his miscarry, it may not be improper to let you know that the goods you ordered to be bought can be had in a short time after there be money to buy them, most being

already made in the hands of poor tradesmen, who will expect payment as soon as they deliver them.

I shall endeavour all I can to prolong the payments, which it is not requisite should be all at once, but it's absolutely necessary there be about 5,000 *livres* as soon as possible in order to give in earnests to several tradesmen who will oblige themselves to furnish the goods in a short time, specially to benefit of a rencounter of about 1,000 *swords* which are to be sold in and about *Bayonne* at less than half value and about 400 good and new *firelocks* at 8 *livres* a piece, which occasions would save much money, and, if once lost, may never be recovered. I doubt not the cargo may be bought and put in cellars and magazines with all the secrecy requisite in respect of the present conjuncture and protection I have and the assistance of a friend, all with *Brigadier Campbell's* directions and approbation, without which I shall act in nothing.

It will be requisite to put the money for this cargo into a banker's hands in Paris, by degrees as it comes in, in order to acquit the bills of exchange, which *Brigadier Campbell* or others having power may draw on him to pay for the cargo, which will do better than in *Dillon's* in respect of the commerce and that none will take bills on a man of his vocation.

I never received an answer from *Dillon* to my letter to him. Brigadier Campbell is in great hopes I may be serviceable in going on the voyage, and may influence several merchants to buy of the cargo. If it be thought I could render more service that way, I shall gladly go.

Mr. Barry to Lieut.-General Dillon and Mr. Barry to Lord Tullibardine.

1717, Oct. 27.—(Both on the same business and to the same effect as the last.) *Copies.*

Lord Tullibardine to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 28.—*Glendarule* received yours of the 10th on the 20th and soon after communicated it to me, I being returned where he is, which he imagined was proper on all events, at least there would be the less miscarriages or other mistakes thereby amongst ourselves. I wrote *Brigadier Campbell* distinctly what you desired concerning Mr. Tilmon and Mr. Tomly (swords and targes) and doubt not there will soon be a return from him and *Barry*, how the affairs spoke of concerning those gentlemen can be best carried on with success as required in every particular.

The odd opinion *Malcolm of Grange* and some others endeavour to create of me is so strangely surprising, that I am really at a loss what to write about so extraordinary an accusation, in which I but just now understood his share has

been very particular by *R. Gordon*, having read to him the letters he wrote to *Inese* and *Nairne*, who were thereby to acquaint *James* and *Queen Mary* with what he said, part of which was after this manner, that neither sickness, infirmity or old age were now sufficient to screen him from being unnecessarily molested beyond what he had ever been used to from any, and so goes on in that strain with the rest of his story. It's true, after above three months sending several times to acquaint those gentlemen with what seemed necessary from me as to their way of living without any effect, [it] at last occasioned my writing to *R. Gordon* about it, and may be I touched things too near, yet not so fully as some thought me obliged to, and therefore I believe they will give you a full account of all the steps taken, so I shall only trouble you with the enclosed doubles of what I wrote or received on the subject, and hope you will thereby be the abler to state the thing right before *the King* and *Queen Mary*, who may have got a wrong impression of it by what has been written to *Inese* and *Nairne*. On the whole I suppose Mr. Malcolm was the uneasier because I did not see him, but knowing how openly and freely he with others of his set spoke of everybody and thing that passed concerning commerce, and the private way of trading, which my instructions required, made me decline giving them a greater handle to expose it than common fame by knowing anything particularly of my being here, *Glendarule* and *Brigadier Campbell* esteeming that as the safest manner till there should be further accounts how to carry in such things.

There is yet no mention here of the order for strangers to retire from the French ports, but, if it come, and people find themselves unavoidably discovered and thereby much straitened as to the manner of staying longer, it would be a satisfaction to know how their friends think they should behave. *Lord G. Murray* is yet where he was, but I'll take care to let him know how kindly you remember him. 2¼ *pages.*
Enclosed,

Lord Tullibardine to *Robert Gordon.*

Robert Gordon to *Lord Tullibardine.*

Peter Smith to *Lord Tullibardine.*

(All calendared *ante, pp.* 33, 40.)

Lord Tullibardine to Smith of Methven's *Brother.*

I am at a stand how to answer yours because of the particular regard I had for you, and nothing can be more disagreeable to me than being compelled to return harsh expressions. Therefore I shall say nothing except in answer to the part which most immediately concerns what I found myself

obliged to write on the 3rd, by which in the easiest plain manner I endeavoured to let everybody, that immediately belongs to the King *where you are, know distinctly what they were formerly acquainted of, that it was thought proper they should live quietly and retired, for I was wrote to by one who has authority that their continuing in these parts depended very much on their way of managing themselves, which was left to me to advise them rightly of. If that be not enough for the few at* Bordeaux *to fall into so general an opinion and the behaviour of everybody else in these parts I shall not take upon me to determine, having discharged my duty. They may follow what course they think fit, though I am sorry on their own accounts to find some stiff and opiniative in so small a thing, which cannot but show what they would be in an affair of more consequence that did not exactly hit their humour or caprice.*

Since you take what I wrote as an order, I could not but take yours as the return to it, and therefore I have let him from whom I had my instructions literally know your answer, that, if necessary, particular orders may be given you hereafter. 1717, *Sept.* 20. *Copy.*

Lord Tullibardine to *R. Gordon.*

I received yours with the gentlemen's answers, some of which I cannot but say are odd enough. Enclosed is an answer to Smith of Methven's *brother's extraordinary letter, left open for your perusal. You and I have done all that was possible or necessary from us, so nature must work, till those whose authority they will obey determine that matter.* 1717, *Sept.* 20. *Copy.*

Smith of Methven's *Brother* to *Lord Tullibardine.*

I should be heartily sorry if mine to you has disobliged you, for I meant it not. It was to inform you I had heard nothing authorizing my obedience to you, though I am sure none is more willing, and, were it left to me to choose my commander, it should be you. I have been a year here now without knowing who commanded, or else I should have been at Calais *half the time, and I wrote to* Gen. Gordon *for leave, and he sent me word he had nothing to do with those at* Bordeaux, *and two months ago I begged of* Glendarule *that* Mar *might let me know whom I was to obey, and I'll be mightily glad if it's you. I'm persuaded you act nothing without instructions. I do not think myself of that consequence to expect particular orders, but that the general instructions to those in Mr. Frender's (? France) ordinarily mentions those that are to obey, and, when they see what relates to themselves in the*

instructions, it is their duty to obey. This is all I ever expected, and I hope you won't think me in the wrong. I am determined to leave this as you advise and with the first ship to Calais, *if you think that convenient, if not, I can retire in the country. I beg you to forgive if I mistook the meaning, for I never meant to disoblige you, though I can't help thinking a man ought to see whom he is to obey.* 1717, *Sept.* 27. *Copy.*

With note, *that this letter could not be easily answered so there was no return made. I believe he is shipped before this for where this takes notice he designed.*

Colin Campbell of Glendarule to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 28. Near *Bordeaux.*—(About the receipt of his letter of the 10th, and he and Lord Tullibardine having written to Brigadier Campbell and Mr. Barry about swords and targes, as in Lord Tullibardine's letter of the same date.) It will be absolutely necessary some money be remitted to *Barry* and *Brigadier Campbell* to set that affair going and as soon as possible, seeing *swords* and *targes* will take a considerable time to make up. *Mar* judges right; it is the most necessary of any, and without which *the Highlanders* would very unwillingly trade, but on the other hand seeing so good and large a quantity of this cargo sent him to begin with will, I am confident, encourage him to a degree so as to act his part with great cheerfulness and good heart, and I am very hopeful this cargo will answer all the expectation of our partners. *Dillon* shall be acquainted, as soon as we have *Brigadier Campbell's* return.

(Then follows a very long passage about the refusal of some of the exiles at Bordeaux to obey orders as in Lord Tullibardine's above letter, but at much greater length and with particular reference to Malcolm of Grange.)

I have writ to *John Macleod junior* as you desired in relation to *Sir Hector Maclean*, and it consists with my knowledge that it is above a twelvemonth since you sent your orders to *H. Straiton* about him, and also saw his returns to you, and it's several months since I wrote to his tutor to be communicated to *Sir Hector Maclean's* best friends. I have also written to *John Macleod junior*, as you have ordered, that *Sir Hector Maclean* be brought to *Edinburgh*, where he is to live as little chargeable as possible.

As for *Stuart of Appin* I never expected better of him, and it signifies little what he does, for there is an honest gentleman of that name, whom you know, that will act his part so well that *Stuart of Appin* will not be much wanted. I shall take the first opportunity to acquaint that gentleman with the part he has acted on this side, which he will see of a piece with his actions on that. I shall also acquaint your friend, *Glengarry*, so as to prevent any hurt he can do there. 4 *pages.*

JOHN MENZIES to *L. INESE.*

1717, Thursday, Oct. 17[–28].—"The Abbé du Bois is still a mystery, unless it be in the Cabinet, but everybody agrees he wants money to himself. If we were well with the Pope, we might assure him of a hat. That would do to secure his friendship.

"You will see too, what our Gazette and the other papers from it, say of [the] E[arl] of Peterborough, of whose case our knowledge here is also very lame, though the thing has made a terrible noise.

"People of sense have generally reckoned that the Pretender, who is believed to be a very shrewd and thinking man himself, must also have some judicious men about him. That therefore, upon the general surmise and suspicion, they had watched the Earl, and had found him tampering and bargaining with some assassins and scoundrels in Italy, and that some of those were brought to be witnesses and proof against him. That the most penetrating Jacobites in England could send nothing but suspicion, which could have no other effect than to put the Pretender on his guard and to look out sharp who came near his person, and to take care of his own safety. If Peterborough had really formed any such dark design here, it must have been in its own nature very dark indeed, and no proofs nor witnesses to be found of it. But still it might be sufficient to make the Pretender's friends to watch the Earl, and to be on their guard against him; which was all they could reasonably desire or expect. The reasons that have been given or pretended by the Jacobites for a violent suspicion have been fully talked of and canvassed. The Earl had been known to have had several private audiences and always most secretly conveyed in and out, whereas he was pretending in his ordinary conversation to be still out of favour and at daggers drawing with the ministers. That the chief of the Court had been secretly at the Earl's house at Parson's Green and many hours alone with him, &c. That all this manœuvre must import some very dark and secret design, otherwise where was the need of any mystery, or that it should not be plainly owned and known that E[arl of] P[eterborough] was restored unto favour, changes of Court being very common here. Since therefore there must have been some dark design, and since the E[arl] was going back to Italy, the Jacobites concluded that the dark and wicked scene must be there; and what else could it be but what has now been so much talked of? One of the most zealous of the Jacobites, as we are told, wrote a letter to the E[arl] though without a name to it, to tell him that his black project was discovered, &c., thinking, no doubt, hereby to have dissuaded him from going, and to have prevented the danger. From hence they argue that a man of true honour would have been struck even with the least shadow of jealousy of his being

such a scelerat, and consequently have stayed and cut off the occasion. Then they pretended he was very full of money, whereas he was often before without so much as to pay his reckoning. And what the D[uke] of Gordon told of his finding 4,000 *guineas* in his house by chance, that he had forgot, and knew nothing of, was turned against him, and that it was not possible for a man all along so indigent, to have forgot 4,000 *guineas*. Upon all those and such other grounds, it was not wondered that the Jacobites founded a violent suspicion. But still that it was but a suspicion, that they could possibly send from hence, since in the dark nature of the thing, proofs were in a manner impossible. And it is reckoned that, in case any of the Jacobites here had been so hot or sanguine to give violent advices, yet that neither the Pretender himself nor his judicious friends would have been influenced by that, nor used any violent proceeding, without evident proofs upon the spot of the earl's tampering with assassins in Italy. And one thing is remarkable, that, if any real proofs could have been sent from hence, they could not have been adduced or made use of in Italy, without hanging the Jacobites here that sent them.

"Thus I give you our prosings and speculations upon this matter, by which you will plainly see that we know yet but by halves, and that there must be more in the matter for the lame post to bring us. One thing seems certain, that, even if they had been too hasty in taking him up, they would, for their own sakes, not be too hasty in letting him go, and because they might perhaps find proofs there by the hopes or giving of rewards.

"Our courtiers are thought imprudent in taking this matter so to heart, and giving themselves such agitations about it. We brag of bombarding Civita Vecchia, but wise men laugh at this, and reckon that if we could burn all Civita Vecchia or take it home with us, it would not pay the expense of one man-of-war, or the ammunition it would cost us. . . .

Our chief news here is the meeting of Parliament. Money must be had. There are great necessities. There are vast deficiencies of the last year's funds. The nation expects a great disbanding of forces, and it must be, unless the Jacobites give us one of their usual indigested plots, which ruin themselves and serve the Government. If it is not by this means, it is wondered on what foot the Parliament can be held, but as there are a thousand indications and surmises of an approaching plot. The old Court seem so tranquil and secure, that is thought they have some great bisk in their sleeve, and that at least they have, one way or another, gained a majority without either the Walpole Whigs, or the body of the Tories. . . . Jamie *Hamilton* has been here two days and the good lady (? Lady Mar) from the country safe and sound, and I expect my friend C. Kinnaird in a day or two. Jamie seems to have settled new conveyances—much wanted. Since by

the letter Mistress *Anne Oglethorpe* says she has from *the King* a gentleman was to be here about this time from him but is not come, I need not speak of those particular concerns till another occasion.

" Please send this to *Mar*. I have a word to him from *Scotland*—(by number 1 cipher). . . . . *Scotland* gets heart again. There will be some *money* from thence. *Friends in England* increase daily, but, rely upon it, without *an army* there is nothing to be done. You must either gain *the army*, or bring *an army*. All other ways [are] all flatteries and visions. Very small *fleet* from *Gottenberg* will do. Six or seven is enough of what is good and a good *admiral*. To do it with a jerk. Not many dozens of *ships* neither. Your old friend, the captain, has counted it all to me, as have others of his tribe. *Ammunition* and *arms* in abundance. As to tea (money) from hence, for God's sake do not expect it in any quantity. It is contraband and impossible. How did *Holland* in their *invasion?* Did all, nor could it be done otherwise and were well paid. Yet for lesser matters and on the spot something may be prepared and lying ready.

Menzies has set several hands to work to inform the present *French Ambassador at London*. Our old man *Wyndham* knows some clergy and I put it in his head. But my lot often is *sic vos non vobis*. A very sensible lady, an old acquaintance of *the French Ambassador at London*, is coming from the country. Once a great ascendant. If he had eyes to see, he would see, what were his friend *the Regent's* interest and the interest of *France*. How could *Spain* be so weak as to begin at the wrong end. *Noted*, as by cipher number 1. 5 *pages*.

James III to Cardinal Origo.

1717, Oct. 28. Urbino.—I have been much pleased to learn by your letters that Lord Peterborough had consented to remain at Bologna on his parole, till he has given all the proofs and guaranties of his innocence which he himself offered to Mr. Sheldon. I believe that neither his Holiness nor anybody can find fault with me for in consenting to his conditional release, exacting the performance of the condition he offered of his own accord, so I see no inconvenience in continuing to desire that he remains on his parole where he is, since he prefers it himself to Parma or Reggio, of which he had the choice.

As regards your new proposal advising me to give him his complete liberty immediately on condition of his leaving Italy by a certain date, as that would not be merely a precaution but a real punishment of banishment, which would take his guilt for granted, I do not believe I could with justice consent to it without legal proofs. On the contrary I believe

it is more for his reputation to keep to what he has offered and to wait till a reasonable time has cleared up matters a little more than to do what you propose, for then I shall be able to grant him his complete liberty with more prudence for myself and more honour for him, after he has on his side given the satisfaction he has promised, and I on mine shall have waited a suitable time to see whether new proofs and new informations come from England against him.

Finally, as I did not cause him to be arrested without numerous informations from good sources, and strong proofs, neither precipitation, fear nor injustice having the least share in it, so I desire that none of these motives may have any share in the steps I shall take for his complete liberation, being well content to adhere to the reasonable conduct I have followed in all this business and to have nothing to reproach myself with. While I continue to act by these principles, I am not afraid of doing anything against my glory, whatever the success of it may be, and, as in all this I am endeavouring to preserve the dignity of his Holiness no less than my own, I should wrong him, were I to doubt of his approbation for an instant. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 211.

Dr. Charles Leslie to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 29. St. Germains.—The enclosed his Majesty will certainly show you. I referred to you in it, but I sealed it as being greater respect. You were too young to know this matter when it passed, but no doubt have been acquainted with it since. The Assertory Act and Test were in Lauderdale's Parliament and made in prejudice to the Church, to cure which this Explanatory Act was made, when the Duke of York was Commissioner, and ratified by the King, which in Scotland then remained good till reversed by Parliament, which it has not been.

If the use proposed to be made of it now seems relevant, as it appears to me, and, as King Charles called it, nicking, the dispatch of it will be necessary, that the physic may have time to work before the session.

It has been shown to the Queen, Lord Middleton, and Father Inese, who made no objection against it.

I desire not to be thought intermeddling, but this I believed a duty, and that I should be justly blameable, if I omitted to represent what was transmitted to me.

Postscript. 5 Nov.—This should have gone last post as dated, but having promised to show my letters to the Queen, and going this day sennight for the purpose, she had taken physic and could not be spoke with, and Friday is the only post day to you, so this could not go till to-day.

Postscript. 31 Oct.—I wrote the above, supposing the post did not go till that day, but to-day I showed the Queen both letters, who told me that of late a post went twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays, so I send this by the first, and she told me she would send it in her packet.

No man alive can word his mind more short and pithy than his Majesty, but let me give this caution, that he name only the Church of England, because Presbytery is established by what they call law now in Scotland, so there is no such thing as a Church of Britain at present, and the Kirk may apply it to themselves as well as the Church.

A concern may be showed that the promises the King has already given for the security of the Church have not removed all scruples, therefore that he now gives them that security, which removed the like scruples in the reign of Charles II, and then repeat the words scored in the copy herewith sent of the Explanatory Act, either as the words of that Act with his Majesty's confirmation of the same, or repeating them in the person of his present Majesty, whichever of those ways or whatsoever other way his Majesty's wisdom shall think proper.

The Assertory Act was so called from its asserting and extending the supremacy of the Crown over the Church, to hinder their convening or acting even in ecclesiastical matters, or to regulate the members of their own body. This is exactly the case now with George and his Convocation. The iron is hot and it seems the time to strike. 2½ *pages. Enclosed,*

Dr. Charles Leslie to *James III.*

Proposing his giving the Church security as in the above letter. (*The material parts are printed in the* Stuart Papers, p. 36, note.) 1717, 29 *Oct. St. Germains.*

Col. Charles Farquharson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 29. St. Germains.—I have but few friends about this Court except Master Inese, the almoner, but next to God and the King I shall ever depend on your Grace's protection. My nephew, Inverey, who is at Brussels with his wife, wrote to me that you in your last to him showed him that you would write to the Queen and also speak to the King in his favour. You know the Macdonalds make five or six clans. All that can be said is that each is head of his own family, and so is every one that has not an absolute dependence on another of the same name, and as for Invercauld I can assure you the successors of a brother of the first marriage is still extant called Farquharson of Craigniaty in Angusshire, and Invercauld and all of us being of the second marriage his pretence of chief is not well founded.

During the reigns of Charles I, Charles II, and James VII few clans can pretend better service than my poor family.

Keppoch is but a tenant, Glencoe a sub-vassal to Appin for a small part of his own estate, there is Mackinnon. I am sure my nephew can make on his own ground as many men as any of them and I believe his rent is no less than all the three, yet they are accounted clans. In my simple judgement any man, chief or no chief, that brings near a battalion of Highlanders to the King's service, should be esteemed amongst the clans. Most of these, I mean gentlemen, are vassals to Argyle, Duke of Gordon or some others, and, as my nephew is your Grace's vassal, should it please the King and you to honour him to be ranked with other Highlanders, he would look on it as a singular favour, but, whatever may be done in that, nothing shall ever hinder him and me from being most faithfully and heartily your most humble servants, and begging, if occasion offer for the King's service, we may not be forgot to be employed. What was in the public prints about his making his peace is so false, that neither he nor any in his name ever asked any such thing, and he swears he never shall, so long as he has what is absolutely necessary for keeping soul and body together, unless he has commands to do otherwise.

Capt. John Ogilvie to [Lieut.-General Dillon].

1717, Oct. 29. Dunkirk.—I wrote to you the 25th to let you know our boat was on the other side. She arrived this morning. To-morrow being a holiday and Monday also nothing can be done, but on Tuesday and Wednesday she shall take in her goods and ballast and sail Thursday, wind and weather permitting. The master tells me that Galloway, the master of a small vessel, bringing over some passengers to Calais, was seized and all his passengers carried up prisoners, where they are all committed to the messengers. What they are I know not yet. If the boat part on Thursday, I shall only stay here till I have a letter from London that all our goods are safely delivered, and then I shall take my journey to come to you.

C. Kinnaird to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Oct. 31. Calais.—You may think it strange not to have heard from me, but, besides I had nothing worth your trouble, I heard nothing of your motions till I came here three days ago. Some days ago I had a letter from *Menzies* informing me that all *Mar's* letters from *Liége* had come safe to him, and to-day I have one from him of the 28th, telling me that *Lady Mar*, whom I left five weeks ago at *Brussels*, was safely arrived two days before well at London. I am glad to give you this good news. I was two days at *Brussels* with the negotiator, that *General Hamilton* wrote to, to meet *Mar* before he left *Liége*. I had much discourse with him particularly about *Mar*, whom he would have gladly

seen there, but I am hopeful he has seen him at *France*. If not, he promised to write to him to *Italy*, and, after a full reasoning and that he seemed convinced of a mistake he was in, he assured me he was still ready to do all the service he was capable of, and to correspond that way. This was through no precarious insinuations of mine, I am sure I was cautious in this point. In most of the conversation I had with him he complained much that *the King's* affairs were not managed by a settled and fixed consent of some selected people. I leave you to judge of this.

I saw *Tom Bruce* three weeks together, because of a misfortune that happened to my friend after *Mar* was gone, and I found that the paper Jamie [Hamilton] gave him and me in no wise answered that which *Mar* wrote to *Tom Bruce* by. Neither he nor I could make anything of it, as I doubt not Signor Tom has informed you. This mistake must be amended if *Mar* thinks fit.

I had a letter sent me here by *Mar's* order from *France*, as W. G[ordon], under whose cover it came, tells me, but it is not for me. I understand nothing of it, but I know it to be *Ormonde's* hand and addressed on the back by *Ezekiel Hamilton*, so I have returned it to be sent to you. These are odd mistakes, for I never gave any such address.

Four days ago I left Mistress *Ogilvie* and her friend. I can say nothing more of either. When I arrive at *England* you shall hear from me in the old manner, seeing I cannot trust to Jamie's paper.

We have no news. *Menzies* and Ratray (? James Murray) tell *C. Kinnaird* the coast is clear. By the next cargo expect certainly what *C. Kinnaird* promised to send you. It has been impossible for him to perform his promise, but he has not forgot it. 2 *pages*.

J. Menzies to *L. Inese*.

1717, Sunday, Oct. 20[–31].—The enclosed is another dish of hotch-potch of our news. The courtiers are extremely pleased with the treaty betwixt the Czar and Hamburg, because it breathes nothing but war against Sweden. They are no less delighted with the address of the Sorbonne to Lord Stair and their acknowledging King George in so plain a manner and consequently renouncing the Pretender, even when this method of English addressing, which is become nauseous even here, seemed to be very much out of their way. It mortifies the Jacobites mightily and some of them therefore will have it to be a forgery. I have seen that, if such a Popish address from so considerable a society had been made to Queen Anne, she would have been a Papist all over England. But Mr. Ridpath and the Postman and the Presbyterians can turn anything to anything and this to the glory of King George.

We are as ignorant here of Sweden and Sardinia and the Earl of Peterborough as if we were in Siberia. Of the last I hope you have what I wrote to you and I am satisfied you will judge right of the turn I was obliged to give it by post.

I leave this with James *Hamilton* to be put in to-morrow. I am this morning sent for to the country to see *the Duke of Shrewsbury* and shall not be back till Tuesday. I have desired Jamie to write a line to *Mar* to let him know that, whilst friends are so dispersed and out of town, it is impossible for *the King's friends* to fix on any certain measures. But *Menzies* is drudging amongst them as the go-between, and all he can say as yet is that the measure, which is at present most probable and necessary to be pushed, seems to be to repair a mistake that was last year and to do all now that is possible to unite more fully and heartily with *Walpole* and that family, to push the lessening *the army* and by such other good and acceptable things to distress the present *English ministry*, and by running their back up to a wall to oblige them to reflect and do right. For now our warmest friends are come to think that neither *Sunderland* nor *Cadogan* are impracticable.

Menzies' opinion last year was by all means to unite with *Walpole* and to leave nothing unturned for that end, but warmer counsels prevailed and so much time happens to be lost.

I have told you only what seems most probable at present, but cannot be positive, nor can any measures be formed till all concerned come to town and the circumstances, as they are then, be considered. 2¼ *pages.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 1. St. Germains.—I had for the first time a letter from the friend at Brussels (T. Bruce) with this enclosed, open as it is, for *Mar.* In mine he sent me some words he had copied out of *Mar's* last to him, which he could not uncipher, but with the help of Mr. Creagh I unciphered it and sent it back to him.

Here is also one from *Menzies* in answer to mine pressing him to give a distinct account of all the *money* that had come to his hands. It seems *the Bishop of Rochester* is satisfied with his management of that matter, at least he told him so. However, he promises to give an account of all, which is necessary for the satisfaction of friends on this side. When it comes, it shall be forwarded to *Mar.*

Menzies encloses one from *James Murray*, who having been formerly a great friend of *Bolingbroke's*, it seems this last made an attempt to justify his past conduct, but without success, as appears by the letter.

I was desired to write my thoughts on a proposal of Mr. Leslie's, but having seen his paper only in passing, I could

only make the enclosed remark on what I can remember of it. *Mar* can better judge what is fit to be done. The good old man must be managed, and indeed he deserves it, and he will hear reason, which is not every man's talent.

Queen Mary kept Creagh in expectation of *Capt. Ogilvie*, but, there being no news of him yet, Creagh is now to be dispatched immediately. *Dillon* is now here as you know from himself. *Enclosed,*

The Said Remark.

Mr. Leslie told me he was to desire a letter from the King, promising to confirm an explanation made by the Scotch Privy Council of an Act of Parliament there made, as I remember, in 1681. *He intended to send the letter to England to show that his Majesty gives a greater latitude of power to the Church of England than is allowed by the present Government, this letter to be made use of on occasion of the prosecution intended by the next Convocation against the Bishop of Bangor.*

What I think is to be remarked is that no Act of a Scots Parliament is binding in England, much less has any explanation or act of a Privy Council any authority in England. Consequently, if the King should confirm the said explanation, I do not see what use could be made of it in England.

Declaration by General Robert Echlin.

1717, Nov. 1.—When the King commanded me into the North to join the Marquess of Huntly, I was stayed at Aberdeen by a storm of snow, where I met Glenbucket's lieut.-colonel, searching all the suspected persons for arms and ammunition, sent by his lordship on purpose, and another gentleman to take from thence six great guns and granad shells to be sent to Gordon Castle, which he did. The Marquess was with his own wheelwrights making carriages for them and had mounted four others, before I came there. From the first minute I came to him, I no sooner proposed anything for his Majesty's service, but he had it done, as the making of a Cohorn boom, wool sacks and other things for the reduction of Inverness. Finding everything so forward with Lord Huntly, I designed to have gone to the Marquess of Seaforth, but, being detained by contrary winds and our being in haste to reduce the town and to join the King at Perth, Lord Huntly sent a gentleman to Lord Seaforth with the King's, the Duke of Mar's, Lord Huntly's and my letters to him. In the two last letters he was desired to take arms with all his men, but, if he could not do so, to send us over the Moray Firth 500 men, and we would watch there to cover their landing, but his answer was that he could not, he lying between Lord Sutherland's men

and the town. Reading his letters Lord Huntly said to me: Since it is so, we will undertake the reduction of the town with our own men, when the powder comes.

As for the cessation concluded between their lordships and Lord Lovat, I saw them and, if I remember right, Lord Seaforth's was dated eight days before Lord Huntly's and was of a few days longer continuance.

I was told by several gentlemen in his Majesty's interest, that, when he received the King's letter written after his landing, for till then he did not think his Majesty would come, he said: Now farewell life, estate and all things dear to me, for, since my King is come, I will risk all hazards with him. I know several other circumstances of Lord Huntly's behaviour for the King's service, too long to be inserted here, which I will attest, whenever it be thought needful. *Original and two copies. On the back of one of the latter are*

Some Queries anent the present state of the King's Forces commanded by the Earl of Mar.

The enemy being much superior in horse and the clans, who make the greatest and best part of the infantry, having an abhorrence to be exposed to horse, if it is advisable to prosecute the march so far as to put it in the enemy's power to bring us to battle.

The King not being come nor any certainty of the present rising of the English, it's asked if the advantage from a victory can be compared to the hazard in case of a defeat.

The season is altogether unfavourable, the foot almost naked and quite unprovided of shoes. No place of strength on the further side of Forth, although we beat the enemy.

If the Dutch land, they, with what reinforcement the Government can give, will be too hard for the King's army, if it cross the Forth and be weakened by sickness, death and desertion.

If the King's army cross the Forth, may not the Government send forces by sea to join the Earl of Sutherland and others their friends, and then not only ruin and harass those Northern countries, but likewise make it absolutely dangerous for the King to land in any of those parts?

If it were not more advisable to return to Perth, and there to continue for a fortnight, expecting to hear of the King's coming or that of the Duke of Ormonde, in either of which cases a vigorous attempt were to be made on the enemy, but, if neither happen, then the army to be modelled to 4,000 foot and 400 horse, which, being rightly distributed, would preserve Perth and all the countries now in the King's obedience and facilitate his landing.

If the enemy should move against Perth, it would be easy for the clans and other great men to form a body of an army in 14 days able to relieve it. In the meantime cesses and loans may be raised for maintenance of the modelled army

and dispositions and preparations made for a vigorous and early campaign. *From internal evidence the date of this document must be early in November*, 1715.

W. Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 2. Paris.—I wrote to you last post to Urbino, but was forced to put it under cover to Mr. Nairne, so what I wrote to your Grace to Turin of calling for it at the post house would not answer, unless you called for all the letters addressed to Mr. Nairne. By the enclosed you will have an account of the Duchess' departure, and I hope next packet shall give you the pleasure of hearing of her safe arrival at London.

I have yet no account of Mr. Kinnaird's being at Calais, though he advised me long since he was to part for there with his lady for England. I wrote to you about continuing Lord Dundee's subsistence to his lady and her numerous family. Mark Wood paid for his interment 78 *livres* 11 *sols* 1 *denier*, as to which your orders will be necessary, else I can't repay it.

I gave Mr. Dicconson my account the day after your departure ; balance then due me 3,895 *livres* 18 *sols* 8 *deniers*, besides several sums paid since and all that was ordered for Sir H. Stir[ling]. I don't know what course to take, for he writes me plainly that, if the restoration depended on it, he can't help me till it come in. General Dillon told me eight days ago that in a few days there would be money, but I see no appearance of it. I wish I may be disappointed, for, besides the said balance due to me, the subsistence is not paid for October either here or anywhere, so you may easily imagine what a clamour this makes, and a good many are in a starving condition writing me from all corners.

(Advising him to send letters for him to his own address, but sending another, in case he prefers to use it.) 2 *pages.*

David Kennedy to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 2. *Mittau.—Ormonde* arrived here 23 Oct., where he found a letter from *Dr. Erskine* desiring him not to proceed to *Riga* as he intended, there being several *English* and other *disaffected persons*, so he'll remain here till he hears from *the King of Sweden.*

Ormonde received 23 Oct. *Mar's* of the 7th, but that he mentions of 20 Sept. is not come and the last from *Dillon* was of 19 Aug., which makes him conclude his and some of yours are intercepted. *Ormonde* has been out of order some days with a fit of the gravel which hinders *Ormonde* from answering *Mar.* He hopes to be able to do it by the next, and refers him to *Ormonde's* of 2 Oct. and to those since to *Dillon*, which he is sure are communicated to *the King*, to whom *Ormonde* wrote 25 Oct. *Ormonde* hopes *Mar* [is] with *the King. Ormonde* desires you'll make his compliments

in the best manner to *the King*. He is mortified he has not heard from *him* since 6 July, which was received at *Prague*. He is also surprised to find by *James Murray's* to *Mar* that he seems to be against going about the *money* trade, for in his opinion that parcel ought to be got as soon as possible.

The Comte de Castelblanco to [? David Nairne].

1717, Nov. 3. Rome.—Hitherto I have not been able to finish the remedies of the physicians. I have decided to start to-morrow for Urbino to pay my court to the King. The change and the travelling will quite restore me. *French.*

James III to Pope Clement XI.

1717, Nov. 3. Urbino.—Urging the beatification of Cardinal Barbadigo. *Latin. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 213.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 4. St. Germains.—The enclosed from *Menzies* has all we have from that part of the world. I am glad *Lady Mar* is arrived safe, but have nothing from her or from any to *Mar*. *The Earl Marischal* was a night here and saw *Queen Mary*. He told me he was going to Rheims, where he thought to pass the winter. He carries his brother with him. Marly is to be demolished and also the machine and waterworks, to save 30 or 40,000 *livres* it costs yearly to entertain them. Who would have expected this some years ago? *Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas.*

J. Menzies to the *Duke of Mar.*

1717, Thursday, Oct. 24[–Nov. 4]. London.—I was called out of town last Sunday to meet *Lady Westmorland's* nephew (*i.e.* Shrewsbury), who is right and true notwithstanding late and close temptations and who is also your real friend. You know he has admirable understanding with a perfect knowledge of this country, its trade and interest. What passed in those two or three days cannot be writ by the common post, and he expressly forbade me.

A merchant of Bordeaux has been going back for some time, but is not gone, and is not to go so soon as he expected. I must take back some snuff and other things I had put up for you and find another occasion.

I have some things for you also from Capt. *Straiton* but they require a sure hand. There is some hope too of some very good *money* from thence in some time. If it succeed, as *Straiton* hopes, it is what could hardly be expected from thence, but their heart is good.

When I was hurrying out of town I desired James *Hamilton* to say a word or two by Monday's post. By his notes of what he wrote I find there were several great mistakes and other things

we had spoken of were jumbled into his letter, very lame and imperfect, and even very wrong. I am sure they are most innocent mistakes, but mistakes they are. Therefore both he and I beg you will put that most imperfect letter in the fire, and you shall very soon have a just and plain relation of those matters in a direct letter from myself.

Jamy seems to have found out and settled some good conveyances by the place he shipped from last. It will be a difference of some few days, but certainly is worth more than that.

I am in a hurry, meeting *C. Kinnaird* and his wife, who are just come to-night, and I am got into the City without my *ciphers*, but there is nothing here of any haste.

One came from *Dillon* here last night, but I know nothing as yet of what he brings.

C. Kinnaird tells me he saw *Capt. Ogilvie* at his old post and his cousin (wife) waiting. We have a mighty noise of Bolingbroke's coming very soon and Brinsden has been here these three weeks. The Jacobites who knew him and his master are trembling.

Lieut.-Colonel John Steuart to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 5. Leyden.—In obedience to your commands I acquaint your Grace with the little I could learn of the dispositions and circumstances of *Sweden*, which I wish were of a piece, knowing our King and his family to be in the highest esteem imaginable with all the *Swedes*, though at my arrival I found them somewhat startled at his leaving Scotland without a blow.

It wont surprise you to find their old way of thinking continues, who by example of their chief think their appetite to fight is not to be checked by political reasons, however strong, nor by any inequality of numbers. Besides their just respect for all hereditary crowned heads their detestation of Hanover and all his actions makes them look on our case as in a manner their own, for they reckon him the most unjust and ungenerous of their enemies as such, and as usurper in England worse than any declared enemy can be.

These, I venture to assure you, are in general the sentiments of the warlike part of the family. As to their politicians I had not the honour to be known, but *Görtz*, who leads the van, has the character of an excellent projector as to finding funds for the subsistence of his own and *Sweden's* family, which he's nearly allied to, but by his over fondness to touch the ready on all occasions, they are much afraid their honour may suffer, which you know they pique themselves much on. The very apprehension of this, with his being the instrument of keeping the Cadets low, that the representative may make the better figure, makes him generally hated in the family, but he loses no ground in the chief's favour, by which he

finds himself enabled to treat any scheme proposed by the C[hancello]r or any other of the Council as a bagatelle, if he is not hatcher himself.

The King of Sweden's brother-in-law (*i.e.* the Hereditary Prince of Hesse), who is extremely affable, countenanced me very much and asked with an uncommon concern many kind questions about our master, but he meddles little or none in their councils. Their troops are not near so numerous as they have been, but were never better, which, I believe, is owing to the extraordinary number of good officers, all regiments being double or triple officered. Their officers at sea are in a much worse condition, for they neither have seamen nor provisions to equip ever so small a fleet. They have ships in abundance fit for transports.

I was frequently with *Gyllenborg* the ten days I stayed after his arrival. In my weak opinion he is a man of good sense and a very firm friend too, which he assured me he should on all occasions show, and he did not then despair of sharing in the councils, for all he had met with since his arrival looked like a better than ordinary reception from his master, who sent for him as soon as he heard of his arrival. I wish *Görtz* may prove as firm and disinterested, but the last affair, which made so much noise, was long over before so much as known with us.

I am glad you say I may return, for leaving that country was to ask if his Majesty had no commands for me elsewhere, and to endeavour to get as much money from my friends as would make an equipage suitable to the character and post I expect, which his brother-in-law before mentioned bade me depend on after serving a campaign as a volunteer. I would beg your interest for a colonel's breviat, by which I may possibly be soon at the head of a regiment. 2 *pages.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Saturday, Nov. 6.—I had yours from Lyons of 20 Oct. and hope this will find you safely arrived near *the King*. I believe the enclosed is from *Ormonde* though not the usual address. I had one from him of 12 Oct. in his road to *Riga*. He had not then received any of those I addressed to *Danzig* which made him uneasy and indeed with reason, though I see no remedy for it. He is now at so great a distance that I fear we'll be a considerable time without hearing from him, and God alone knows when *Dillon's* letters can reach the place he is in.

Creagh received money for his journey five days ago, and I believe him parted, not having seen him since.

I send *Capt. Ogilvie's* last letter to me which explains his delay. *George Kelly* parted hence 25 Oct., but I had no account yet of his arrival at *London*. I hope to be able to inform you of several things by next Saturday's post.

ROBERT GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1717, Nov. 6.—I had yours of 12 August and 7 October, and I got both the enclosed carefully delivered. You may let the King know that the ship I got of Capt. George, being a very fine sailer, has been seized by the Governor of St. Domingo and sent to cruise against the pirates on that coast. What will be the event I know not, but I hope, if she is taken or lost, I will get justice done me in case the Governor should refuse to pay me the value. It is a very great disappointment to me, having laid out a great deal of money on her and her cargo.

JAMES MALONE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 6. Bordeaux.—I am a young man taken at Preston and condemned to death, but I got reprieves till we got a general pardon to be transported to Maryland and sold for slaves for 7 years, but my friends bought my time, so I have quitted my slavery. I am now destitute of all friends since I lost my dear Lord Derwentwater, who was a father to me. I was lieutenant to his own troop. Mr. Forster, I hope, will let you know what I was. I came here in a most poor condition. Mr. Gordon can do nothing without your orders. I hope you will take this into consideration.

T. DALMAHOY, junior, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 6. Brussels.—Begging that his Grace will continue him among those that are still to receive the King's bounty.

GENERAL THOMAS BUCHAN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 7. Paris.—I came from Ostend to Paris to communicate to you that I had letters from my friends in England and Scotland, desiring me to come over to Scotland, where I might live securely in the North, no forces being there at present, and finding you were gone I communicated my affairs to the Queen, who thought I should venture over, and judged it was for the King's service, so on this I intend to part very soon from Holland and from that go to Scotland, with my nephew, a captain in the Duke of Berwick's regiment, and in the spring he shall return and give you an account how all goes there. Nothing in my power shall be wanting for his Majesty's service.

FATHER ARCHANGEL GRÆME to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 7. Calais.—I had your kind letter by *Capt. Ogilvie* and am extremely sensible of all your favours. It was no small satisfaction to me to find by your letter it was Dil[lo]n and not the other you had left me to in your absence, for I take the one to be a man of honour, and the other a mere padler (*sic*). *Lady Mar* arrived in London 26 October, and

I am hopeful she has got her trunks before now, for I shipped them off eight days ago with an honest sailor, who was going up the river. As for the strong box left with F. Oglethorpe it will be impossible to get it sent without its being searched on t'other side. Therefore I have writ to her that, if she has the key, and thinks I may open it, she may send me both, and I shall get all safe conveyed to the owner by separating the prohibited goods from the rest, and having them put in a place of the ship which shall carry the box, where they will not readily be found by the surveyors, but, without that, to desire her to keep it, till she can fall on a sure way of sending it.

C. Kinnaird went over on the 1st. He bade me tell you that Jamie Ha[milto]n having committed some mistake in copying the cipher you sent him, it was absolutely impossible for him and his partners to unriddle your letter. He has left me a cipher which goes on alphabetically almost till towards the end, so, as I doubt not you have it, I shall use it, when I have occasion to mention anybody not named on my own cipher, but I shall write to you in future only when I have something material, and in the meantime correspond, as you desired me, with Mr. Dil[lo]n.

If my friend *Græme* does not write freely to you about what concerns himself, 'tis not for want of an entire confidence in your prudence and goodness, but merely out of a certain tenderness of conscience, which hinders him from explaining himself on so nice a subject, yet, if the question *Visne episcopari* were seriously put to him, I doubt not his answer would be *Nolens volo*, especially considering that with that character he may probably be usefuller to his friends than it's possible for him to be at present. *Capt. Ogilvie*, with whom I have had a long conversation on that matter, will set it in a clear light to you, when he sees you.

Postscript.—I am surprised to hear from Mr. *Haples Edwards*, who is actually here with his fellow traveller, that Mr. *Innes* should have writ to *Lord Huntly* and positively advised him to act as he did, for fear his *religion* should have suffered by exposing *its* principal patron in our country. My author says he had this from certain ladies, who saw and read the letter. You'll be forced to use *Kinnaird's* cipher to understand the last paragraph. I have no news from England, except it's believed when the Parliament meets, the Tories will be found able to daker with the Whigs in it, and that George is so sensible of that, that he'll probably break the Parliament and trust himself only to the army, which he'll endeavour to keep up for that reason. 3½ *pages.*

DANIEL O'BRIEN to JOHN O'BRIEN, CAPTAIN IN DILLON'S, for *LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.*

1717, Nov. 7. *Mittau.—Ormonde* at last received on the 5th *Lieut.-Gen. Dillon's* letters of 10 and 12 October,

which have given him true pleasure, for he began to fear with some reason they had all been intercepted. All the letters *Dillon* has written us since 19 August till the arrival of these last are still to come. Our friend with *Prague* has been written to to inquire if any have been addressed to him for us. I do not know if *Dillon* has received all the letters *O'Brien himself* has written him, but the last has always been very particular to inform him of everything that passed.

(Concerning money sent to the writer by his father.)

If *Dillon* has received the last addresses sent him, he can write direct to R[eval(?)] by H[(?)olland]. If not, he will have only to address his letters by the ordinary posts "dans la rue travertinne" (Danzig). I beg you to inform me if this address is good. It is the third letter I have written by that way.

I believe *Ormonde* will have told you that *Görtz* passed by here some days ago, which was known only after his departure. *Ormonde* immediately dispatched *Bagnall* after him with a letter. Though I know all that passed at this conference, I find it good to pass very lightly over this matter and for good reason. *French.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Cunningham, the English Resident at Venice.

1717, Sunday, Nov. 7. Venice.—For old acquaintance, this is to save you the trouble of inquiring about me. I am come for a few days to see the place and hear the music, and not to disturb your government at home or meddle with any kind of politics. I believe your master himself would not grudge me that pleasure. I go by another name and design not to be known to anybody here. The bearer, though he just now serves me, knows nothing of me. *Noted,* as designed but not sent.

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Q[eensberry].

1717, Nov. 7. Venice.—It was with no small reluctance I passed through Padua, where I was told you were, without endeavouring to wait on you. But, having heard soon after your coming abroad that some of your friends at home had advised your not seeing any of those in my circumstances, I chose rather to punish myself than put you under a necessity of doing what might be disagreeable to any, though I am sure 'twould not have been so to you and you would have run no hazard by seeing me. I could not forbear writing to you, and no time or circumstance can ever make me forget the friendship I have always had for you, since you were a very little boy, and my obligations to be a servant to your family. The memory of my dear friend, your worthy father, will ever be dear to me. You were a witness of the intimacy

betwixt us and of our entire confidence in each other. He brought me into business, and, as the advice he left at his death to his friends to join in measures and concert with me showed, we were of the same sentiments during our long friendship, so I have very good reason to believe that, had it pleased God to continue him longer with us, we would have differed as little in the measures I have been since engaged in. To my certain knowledge he repented, as much as I have done since, of the Union. I am a witness of his meaning that great unlucky affair well for our country, as others of us did, who went along with him in bringing it about, and, had conditions been kept to us, it had not proved so bad for our country as it does, but, as he saw enough of our unfair treatment to make him weary of the united state, so have we since seen more than enough to make all of our country of the same opinion, and as such we ought to do our endeavours to rescue it from that state of thraldom. Those who had any hand in this affair are more particularly obliged to be active in its relief. Had it not been for some unlucky and unforeseen accidents and the failure of some, my endeavours for that end and those worthy gentlemen who joined with me had not been without success. Though it did not please God to give us success then, He is not, I hope, so provoked against that poor country but He will yet give us an opportunity and assistance for delivering ourselves. I would look on it as His great goodness to me to see that time and be instrumental in the work, and I have reason to think it is not at so great a distance but I may hope for it, but, if Providence thinks not fit to make it so soon, you are young, and I am persuaded you will, and the greatest good I can wish you is that you may have an eminent hand in that great and good work, which will be the more honourable for you, that your father had so eminent a hand in making the union and did not live to endeavour the getting free of it, when he saw that it did not answer the ends we proposed by it, as I have no doubt he would have done, had he lived. Your family has long been asserters and supporters of the rights of the Crown and your wise grandfather saw that our country could not thrive but when that Crown and royal family did so, which made him do so much to raise them to their ancient power, and happy had we been, had we gone on in that track, but we are not yet without remedy, though indeed there is but one for that, as for all our other misfortunes. You have too good sense not to see that that is by restoring our lawful and native King to his just rights, and our country's being restored to those belonging to it, and relieved from its present misfortunes will be the natural and certain consequence of the other. From my personal knowledge I can assure you no nation can wish for a finer gentleman every way for their King than God has been pleased to give us in my master, and in His own good time I doubt not He will establish him on the throne of his ancestors for a blessing to us all,

As things stand at present, you are very much in the right to keep your mind to yourself, nor were it fit your having any communication with me or any of the King's people be known, and your own good understanding will let you see when it is a fit time for you to appear in so just and honourable a cause, which I hope in God you will yet eminently do. Your grandfather saw things much in the same situation as to King Charles that you do now as to King James. He lived to see him restored and served him eminently and had the rewards such good services deserved. The same, I hope, will be your case with his nephew, my master, and there is much more appearance now of his restoration than was then of the uncle's.

I were very unworthy, if I did not do all that in me lies to serve you and your family, if ever it be in my power, which it may perhaps one day or other be. At present all that is, is giving my master such a character and impression of you and your family as you deserve, and setting the part your father acted at the revolution in such a light as to take off any impressions that might have been given him of that affair to your father's prejudice in particular, and showing him that my friend's part was no worse than others in general, all which I have before now done, and, as there is nothing of that sticks with him, so he is very glad of the good character you deservedly have, and hopes a time will come, when he will have reason and opportunity to bestow as high marks of his favour on you as any of your predecessors ever had from any of his.

You will forgive me, I hope, for my freedom and writing so much of politics the first time I have written to you. It proceeds from the great concern and friendship I have for you, and 'tis what I thought I owed to the son of my dear friend, who, I believe, would have expected it of me, had he been still on this side of time, and that he yet does so, if those on the other be permitted to have any concern for the things of this world.

Nobody who can hurt you, does or shall know by me of my writing now to you, not even Mr. West, who is to send you this, knows it is from myself, but thinks it a letter entrusted to me for you from France, so you are in no danger by receiving it. I am here for a few days to see the place and hear the music, but go not by my own name. (Directions how to write if he has any commands for him.) I am soon going to the King and am obliged to pass again by Padua, but, unless you have a mind to it and see you run no danger, I will not inquire there for you, but, if you think it could be without its being of ill consequence to you, it would be a very great pleasure to wait on you.

I believe I have heard as lately from England as you could, and I was very much pleased to know of my friend, Lord George's, [Douglas] being well and not forgetting his old acquaintance from his little school companion, who is now, thank God,

perfectly recovered of that unlucky accident you might perhaps hear of his having got by a fall from a horse, and I hope he will live to be a servant and well-wisher of yours as I was of your father, and that you will have the same goodness for him the other had for me. I sent my compliments to Lord George by my wife, who was with me all this summer and is now returned to England. *Draft.* 8 *pages.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Monday, Nov. 8.—I communicated *Mar's* letter of the 30th from Turin to *Queen Mary*, who was very glad to know he was so far on his journey. *Mar's* letter to Hen[ry] Str[aiton] shall go by to-morrow's post. The enclosed from *Menzies* is all I have from *England*. *Dillon, Dicconson* and *Inese* are to write to-morrow to *England* about *Peterborough* according to *the King's* directions and as near as can be in the same terms. Sir John O'Br[ien] arrived here Saturday, and by what he relates and the papers he brought, we find *the King* has managed *Peterborough's* affair with such dexterity that he has brought it to a much more favourable conclusion than we expected, considering the faint hearted people he had to deal with, and the warm temper of *Peterborough* himself. Indeed *the King* has had a hard time of it, since *Mar* left him, and I hope both are now satisfied that such a separation is never more to be thought of on any account.

Lord Tullibardine to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 8. Bordeaux.—The 28th I answered yours of the 20th, and since have had nothing to trouble you with. This is only a cover to the enclosed. *Tullibardine* has writ to *Dillon* as *Brigadier Campbell* desires, for, if, before this comes to *Paris*, *Mar* should be gone to *Italy*, it will be at least two months before an answer can well return from thence, which would retard things mightily. *Clanranald* has had a touch of ague, but is better, and I believe will be soon with *Brigadier Campbell* and *Barry*. I received the letter you desired *W. Gordon* to send me concerning P[eterborough], and have acquainted all friends with it.

A young man came over from the North to me last April, but, not knowing where I was, took shipping for *Italy*. I wrote to Mr. Paterson about him long ago. If he be come there, pray let him be sent hither, if possible. *Enclosed,*

Brigadier Campbell to *Lord Tullibardine.*

I had yours of the 20th and Glendarule's *at the same time, but could answer neither by the last post,* Barry *not having been at his ordinary residence, so the last post was gone before I could get back to this. You'll see by the three enclosed (viz. Barry's three letters of 27 Oct., calendared* ante, pp. 160, 161) *all I have to say. Since your presence here*

cannot so conveniently be had, Clanranald, *as one mostly conversant in those commodities, should come, if, as I hope, his health will permit, and to see him shortly. If otherwise, let him send all the dimensions of* swords *and* targes *and we shall observe directions as near as possible. I beg you'll advertise* Dillon *it's not to be expected workmen can be set to work without some such sum* as Barry *writes for; they are poor and must have more earnest than I have to give them, and you are as little to expect* Barry *will advance. I wrote all that several times and I now repeat it. The time is almost lost, during which we are to attend* Dillon's *favourable answer. We cannot so much as conclude the price without it. There is a very good friend of ours, Mr. Meagher of St. Sebastian. He has formerly been serviceable and is still willing to do all in his power. We go this minute to agree for* 1,000 blades *very good and cheap. They will not cost above* 24 *or* 25 *pence apiece. If we hear not from* Dillon *in a month, it's but losing the earnest we give.* 30 *Oct. Bayonne.—Copy.*

G. B——y to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 8. P[adu]a.—I have seen your letter to D[uke of] Q[ueensberry], and confess it is by my advice he answers it not himself, which he hopes your wisdom and kindness will easily pardon, when he commands me to assure you he is not only convinced of the sincere friendship and good understanding betwixt you and his father, but of your kind dispositions to himself, which he has expressed even in the late varieties and chances of your undertakings to the censure of some of his and your enemies.

I have no orders to say anything of what you suggest of politics, whereof his age and want of experience make him ordinarily and wisely silent, but not without some resentment of what he and some of his friends have met with. He gives me the less to say that you think of repassing this way, when a secret interview may be contrived, if you will call me by any trusty servant from where I lodge.

The trust I have and the duty I owe to it put me under a necessity of using a discretion and caution against my inclination, which has been misinterpreted by some of my friends and improved against me by my enemies, who seek all occasions of ruining me and bringing D. Q. under suspicion that may be hurtful to him now, or make him incapable of serving his friends hereafter, whereof I can speak more particularly, if you trust me as I propose.

J. Menzies to L. Inese.

1717, Monday, Oct. 28[–Nov. 8].—"Besides the enclosed printed talk all our news is the coming of Bolingbroke and

the imagined effects of that, which are various, you may be sure, in this strange time and this strange nation. The very character that he will give and print of the Pretender will be almost as good as a plot and promote matters in Parliament for money, army, repealing of limitations &c. Everybody finds by the harbinger Brinsden what that character will be, a sad one indeed.

"When the Parliament and troubles approach the post and letters that way will be very precarious.

"The merchant, Long Robin's friend, has put off his parting for some time, so I must look out for some other by whom to send you some brown Bohea &c. I told you long ago that black Bohea is not a term of art here, nor a word that is understood."

James Hamilton to the *Duke of Mar*.

1717, Oct. 28[–Nov. 8]. London.—In my last of 20–31 Oct. I mentioned some things that had passed between *Menzies* and me in our private conversation with things he had ordered me to write on his going out of town. That relating to the *money* I had taken up somewhat hastily, and consequently mistaken his words as to the quantity. Therefore I beg that letter may be laid aside, for he intends to write you the particulars of the *money* very soon.

I have it from good hands that *Stanhope* has by his secret saps and underminings at last gained his point against *Cadogan* and will soon have the entire direction of *the army*, that *Cadogan* will have the management of foreign business, if that will content him, which is very much doubted. 'Tis said by the same set that a bargain is far advanced betwixt *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden*, that *Ormonde* is there on the part of *the King*. I have some grounds to suspect that *the English ministry* are not ignorant of *Ormonde's* present situation.

James Hamilton is obliged to hide from his creditors, who are in a very eager pursuit of him, and, if *Lady Mar* does not get something done in his favour, he will be compelled to his last situation, which will not be so agreeable to him as formerly.

'Tis said from all parts that the late Bolingbroke is coming home, and is to have his titles and estate restored to him the ensuing sessions for his services to Lord Stair and the Government, and withal to make some mealy-mouthed, whose tongues or hands he has under his belt. Great matters are expected from this noble porter.

Some will have it that the Earl of Carnarvon is to be Lord High Treasurer, since nothing else would bring him into the ministry, that young Craggs is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer and Molesworth Secretary of War, or else put in Mr. Addison's place, who is going to retire.

W. Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 9. Paris.—I had yours of the 30th from Turin and was glad to find you safe there. You judged very right that your not receiving more letters there proceeded from my thinking you had travelled faster and that they would not find you, so I dispatched two former packets and this is the third, which I am obliged to address to Mr. Nairne because the Post Office would not receive them on any other terms.

I formerly reminded you of Lord Dundee's funeral charges, being 78 *livres* 11 *sols* and also to have his subsistence continued to his lady and numerous family, as to which and all such things it's expected I produce your orders at giving in my accounts.

Some time ago I wrote of a demand made by James Wright for wine furnished you at Perth of 18*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* He very modestly desires me to remind you of it, and begs you'll inquire of Mr. Paterson about it. Enclosed is a note of Mr. Heart, as to which please signify as soon as possible, for he is in great want. You know my affair with Robert Leslie, who is due to me upwards of 5,000 *livres*. If anything is due to him for disbursements on the King's account, I beg it may be ordered my way, for he has no other for my payment.

When you write to my Lady Duchess, I beg you to drop a word about Lord Wharton's affair.

Lord Marischal has been some days here and goes to-day to Reims with his brother. Barrowfield unluckily missed your Grace on the road. Both he and Powrie are expecting leave to go home, but nothing yet is effectually done. I sent Mr. Erskine Col. Scott's letter which no doubt he will show you, from whom only he expects relief, and I suppose Col. Harry Bruce also expects something of that kind.

There is yet no money for paying October or this month's subsistence here or any where, so that many necessitous people are hardly put to it. Mr. Creagh is to part by the diligence next Thursday. Mr. Kinnaird returns me the letter for Mr. Francis, with orders to send it you. *Enclosed,*

The said Note.

Henry Heart was chirurgeon of Lord Linlithgow's regiment of horse. He retired to Orkney, his native country, after the dissolution of the army. Having stayed there above a year, finding it too hot for him, being on half-pay for serving in Spain, he went to London, and came into France. Lord Linlithgow can inform about him. He wants very much.

L. Wescombe to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 9. Brussels.—I received this morning your letter of 21 Oct. I am sorry, since the Queen ordered an answer to mine that it never came to me. I perceive by your letter the King does not think fit to employ me in

these parts, however I shall stay here till you get to Italy, and, if I do not receive any commands from you, I have thoughts of going up to Paris. Wherever I am, I shall not fail to do to the utmost of my power for the King's service, and shall always be ready to obey his orders. I now humbly beg you will recommend me to his favour. What I proposed in my letters was purely to make the good work in hand easier, for to tie the Dutch's hands may probably be of good use.

Robertson of Strowan to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 10.—When I had yours from Pont Beauvoir, I had just crawled abroad out of two mistaken distempers, for which I needlessly took the quinaquina. Had I died by either, I should scarcely have thought my happiness complete in the company of saints and angels, having missed so kind a letter. Ever since I have been a little reconciled to my own insignificance, hoping that some thing is in view, that may give me occasion to make up for my past time and to do yet something worth taking notice of in the King's service. What you insinuate of the good way affairs are in is very comfortable, and I hope is not calculated for me as one of little faith. On that corner I take the liberty to think myself impregnable, for, as Rochester has it, "He that is but half honest is very much a knave," and I hope any man may disown that character without blushing.

You take notice of the disappointments I am like to meet with from Scotland. This shows your sympathy with the meanest of your servants, and I've heard it said "He who has bowels for a friend is sure of friends who have bowels." You do me justice to think I'll spare the King's money to my last groat, but, if your friend, Mistress Margaret, into whose hands mine was lodged, has not the grace to forget our scuffles in the days of yore, I have but a cald coal to blaw at. If relief arrives not till six months hence, it will be just a twelvemonth coming, yet a cheap country, a spare diet with the remnant that's left will do much to keep up the tabernacle till May day. If before then they dont send me a little of a good deal, I could find it in my heart a hundred times a day to go and fetch it. This is got so much into my head that I am firmly persuaded of success. You may see by this I have small thoughts of an Italian peregrination. Besides, I begin to grow frail, and am not much in a humour to go a tripping it after raree shows. However I very much envy those who have the good fortune to attend our master. They have an example of unaffected virtue before their eyes, which ought to qualify them for the more beatific vision.

I am glad you had the opportunity amongst other good things of increasing your honourable offspring. I wish our master had the like occasion to beget a king to rule over your

little subjects. If they should take after their fathers, sure paternal affection and entirely subordinate duty would be predominant in their respective natures.

I have sent you a scrap of poetry. A lady inviting her beloved offers enjoyment. He's willing, yet another still possesses, in spite of himself as well as her. This seems to be a paradox, but none can unriddle it better than yourself, who can so much contribute to remove the obstacles that hinder their conjunction. The author strove to make the numbers sweet, the expressions easy and natural. He thinks in the gallant's answer he has, to a nicety, hit his humour and talent of saying much in few words especially at such a distance. The poem you honoured me with may well be Argyle's, but is a little too coarse and undigested for Mr. Pope. If by the Church is meant the Tussy the simile is too extravagant. He might have descended to the pulpit, which is not so very far wide of the natural proportion and handled the allegory to better purpose. 5½ *pages.*

JAMES III.

1717, Nov. 10. Urbino.—Warrant for a patent creating John, Duke of Mar, a baron of — in the county of — in the Kingdom of England and Earl of Mar in the county of York in the said kingdom, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 57.

MAJOR SIMON FRAZER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 11.—I had a letter last post from Mr. Lockhart desiring me to give you his most humble duty. There is little in it respecting public matters, only he says that the first ship that shall be sent to that country will get a good cargo. I would have enclosed it, but that it contained nothing else of that kind. It was principally sent to desire me to meet his son, whom he is sending early in the spring to this country or beyond the seas, and to continue with him as his companion where he shall settle for his education, but, judging I was in the King's service and under his regular pay, he bade me apply to you for leave. I take the liberty of begging your Grace to let me know your mind in this matter.

T. BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 11. Brussels.—I can say nothing of the affair you write of till de Wilda gets an answer, which, I fancy will not be soon, because, to prevent observation of his letter at Brussels, he sends it by France. Meantime, as I am somewhat diffident of his abilities in that kind of manufacture, I really wish you may have your thoughts whether or not to employ Falconbridge's friend. You had a difficulty to trust him, but, if that is all, I believe it may be managed so that it shall be no impediment, for, as I wrote to you 22 Oct.,

Falconbridge may as of himself and not by commission desire his friend to try the Emperor's uncle (the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order), and, if it is once lodged in his hands, it is out of Falconbridge's friend's power to do harm. As I offer this method to your consideration as a supplement to Wilda's management touching the affair of marriage, so I the rather do it with respect to the other part touching an azile, as to which no man seems more proper as the Emperor's uncle, for, if his friendship is as Falconbridge thought, he has an azile of his own to afford, and therefore may very naturally make the offer to the Emperor; besides, this may lead him into another matter, which may be of great use. I think I have heard you say that the King of Spain was very much the King's friend. I have also observed that the King of Spain lately declared he would agree with the Emperor on capitulation. If the King of Spain is sincere in these two points, perhaps it may be brought about that he may put the management of that affair into the King's hands, and the marriage may be a part of the bargain, in which event the King will be a useful friend to both. As to managing the Emperor, if Falconbridge's friend gets the mentioned person to propose the affair of marriage, no doubt the same person will be ready to manage this other matter.

The late affair of Peterborough seems to require you to have some thoughts of a Regency, which may be necessary, if the King is dead or absent. This may be done by the King, somewhat like an Act of Regency in England, by naming some with liberty to add to their number, all to be good till altered by the Prince of Sicily. I need not mention particulars which may make this necessary. It will establish the King's friends at home and abroad, who are timorous that, if the King was dead, they will have no man to command affairs. If this is thought fit, consider if it is not proper to declare it to the King's friends at home and abroad, and, if in the next place to the Prince of Sicily, and to add a clause, by which he may add and alter as he may be pleased. This may bring the King of Sicily to meddle in the King's interest, but, lest it may make that King serve himself by it, and not favour the King, it may be proper at the same time to let him see Gyllenborg's letter to Görtz of 4 December near the end, by which he will see that he will find an opposing party in England, and besides all a Prince will be opposing, so that he can never succeed, unless the King's possession makes way for him.

I have not yet got that paper from Mr. Inese, but by his help I have got the use of the cipher explained, as you see by this which comes by William Gordon.

We have seen in the Gazettes several times of late that Lord Cadogan was going for England, and, now he is actually gone, we have been told several reasons for this new movement. sometimes his own private affairs, sometimes that he had

pressed the Dutch to go into a war against Sweden, but that he cannot prevail with them, and that therefore he is gone over in disgust. I can make no judgement of these matters, but to-day I see a letter from Holland from Mr. Darcey, his gentleman of horse, telling his friend here that Lord Cadogan is gone for England, not to return before the spring, and desiring him to speak to Prince La Tour, General Velen and other people of quality here, to know if they will buy some coach and saddle horses of his. It seems somewhat strange that Lord Cadogan, who is an expensive man, and who has kept these horses for several years in this country, should now grudge keeping them till his return in spring. *Deciphered copy.* 3 *pages.*

FATHER ARCHANGEL GRÆME to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1717, Nov. 12. Calais.—Being ordered by the Duke of Mar to write to you in his absence, I hope I need make no further apology. I enclose a cipher for facilitating our correspondence. I beg you to allow me to write to you with the same freedom I used with the Duke, and that you will never cite me as the author of any news unless it be to the Duke. To show how much trust I put in you, I shall make no difficulty in telling you that, whoever advised the Queen to interpose her credit at the French Court to get Mr. Hails (Hales), one of the French King's pages, stopped here on his way to England with his brother and his uncle, Col. Hails, did the King no good service, for, as the colonel says openly that his nephew is stopped only because the Court of St. Germains is afraid he should become a Protestant, the King's enemies will be apt to make a handle of that story to make him pass for a bigot Papist, as they call it, and a man brought up with the greatest aversion for the Church of England, and, if such a report should be spread, you may judge whether or not it would go far to ruin his interest there. If young Mr. Hails had a mind to follow the bad example of his father, Sir John, and of his uncle, the colonel, so much the worse for him, but in my humble opinion I think even in that case the King or the Queen ought not to constrain him to do otherwise, lest they should render themselves obnoxious to their Protestant subjects. Be not scandalized to find me so much on this strain, for you'll own I truly fear God and honour the King, and, that, though I don't approve of making Papists, unless by reasoning with them, and praying for their conversion, I wish for nothing more than to see the Catholic religion flourishing again in our unfortunate islands.

(Requesting to know if he had spoken to his Provincial in Paris, for leave for him to go abroad when he had business, and what his answer was.)

Mr. Hewers went over to-day for England. 3 *pages.*

Colin Campbell of Glendarule to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 12. Near Bordeaux.—*Tullibardine* wrote so fully to you in relation to *swords* and *targes*, that nothing is left me to say on that subject.

I had a letter last post from Mr. Lacy, desiring *Mar* to assure *the King* that *the Highlanders* are heartily and sincerely disposed for his service and long for the opportunity. Therefore I may say it's a pity if a sufficient cargo be not provided seasonably for them, to enable them to trade to fresh purpose, when they are so very well inclined to carry on *the King's* interest. Much time has been taken up in that correspondence betwixt *Dillon* and *Barry* about the *swords* and *targes* for *the Highlanders* and yet nothing done in it. You will see by *Barry's* letter what he says to it. The cargo is to be had there and thereabouts, but making it up so as to make it fit for sale with *the Highlanders* will take a considerable time. The number mentioned to be provided with the quality and quantity of that cargo will very much encourage *the Highlanders* and there is in it all they can wish for, so it now only remains to have money put in the hands of a banker at *Paris* to answer the bills necessary to be drawn to pay off the cargo by degrees as received. Putting the money in the hands of *W. Gordon* or any other banker will make this go on with dispatch enough. *Clanranald* is writ to and will be soon with *Barry* and *Brigadier Campbell*.

I received a letter last post of 9 Oct. from *J. Macleod, junior*, giving the same account of *the Highlanders* as Mr. Lacy. *Stuart of Appin* arrived there some time before the date of that letter. *J. Macleod, junior*, desires me with great earnestness to tell him *Stuart of Appin's* design in going there, and writes as if he was already suspected as an underhand dealer and no fair trader. It happened well enough that, before this letter came, when I received yours concerning him, I wrote 28 Oct. fully to *J. Macleod, junior, Glengarry* and his namesake Ard[shea]ll about him, in which I have done him no injustice, yet it's such an account of him, as will put it out of his power to do any hurt, if he meant it.

The long letter to *Tullibardine* from *W. Gordon* by *Mar's* orders, satisfies all good men that *the King* had most just grounds for what he has done in relation to L[ord] P[eterborough], and he is justified by men of all ranks in these parts except *Marlborough's* nephew (*i.e.* the Duke of Berwick) at *Bordeaux*, who, I am told, looks on it as a rash and inconsiderate action. I am sure I never hear any that carries accounts from that gentleman that seems to have any regard to *the King's* interest or honour. Some time ago I was told he too fain would justify himself, and that he and B[olingbro]k were once on ways to great service, but were obstructed by *the King* himself &c., but now he says he considers himself as naturalized in France, and plainly says he is resolved never to have any concern in *England*, yet he caresses, as I am

informed, most shamefully the most virulent of *the Whigs* that come there, and several of late that came from *England*. In short, were *Marlborough* in his place, his discourse and carriage could not be more discouraging, which is not unobserved even by the *French* themselves.

You receive a letter this post from *Mr. Frazer* occasioned by a letter to him from Mr. *Lockhart*, both which I have seen. Mr. *Frazer* may be of use with *the Highlanders*, therefore I should not wish him out of the way, if *the Highlanders* should happen to be employed, nor does Mr. *Lockhart* propose or Mr. *Frazer* incline to it, but on a supposition of his not being useful otherwise, so a hint from you will satisfy all parties.

As to those at *Bordeaux* formerly mentioned, *Smith of Methven* has writ to his brother Peter that he would soon secure for him a privy seal, which has hasted him to Calais, where he is so far on his way.

Peter, who was the Laird, (Malcolm of Grange's,) inseparable companion, and the rest of that folk being gone from there, he wearied there, and is, I hear, now gone to *Toulouse*, where he is told there are several of that folk, with whom he proposes to divert himself for some months, and then return to *Bordeaux*. By his applications to his friends Sir John Enster has promised to endeavour to get leave for him to go home, but thinks the Parliament must meet before anything can be done for him. The Laird says one of the conditions is that he meddle no more in the elections. Had he stayed near *Bordeaux*, I was resolved to move *Tullibardine* to write to him to come to his old quarters as you desired, but you will see by his making such a progress for his diversion at this season that he is not in a very ill state of health. 3 *pages*.

The Duke of Ormonde to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 12.—I received yours of 20 Sept. which should have come before that which I have answered. I have nothing to send you of any consequence. I hope mine of the 6th to *the King* will come safe. I have not heard from him since his of 19 August, which came in *Dillon's* packet of 12 October. I have not received any since from him. I find by his four of his are missing, but I hope they will come.

As to what you tell me concerning some of my company's writing to several persons, I am sure their letters cannot discover anything. They are not dated from any place, nor is anything mentioned in them that can make those they are writ to know where I am, but there is no hindering people from guessing, knowing I am not at *Pesaro or in France*, but how *Hanover and his ministry should* be *informed* of *the place where Ormonde is* is more than *I know*, and but very few have been writ, and those I was acquainted with. Some I ordered to be writ.

I believe *Jerningham is sail'd* and *Görtz* too. As soon *as Ormonde hears from Sweden* you *shall be inform'd of it.*

Lord Oxford to *Anne Oglethorpe*.

1717, Nov. 1[–12].—I am glad *Mrs. Ogilvie* is with you, but I believe some angry star reigns at this time, for *Capt. Ogilvie* has wrote me an angry letter on this single point that he should trade in company with *Mar*. It is now full three months since that was wrote, and then it was apprehended that *Mar's* opening shop was much nearer than it was, and that the dealings being with *the King of Sweden* it was necessary to hear from thence how the market went, and in like manner that *Mrs. Ogilvie* from hence would be at hand to send, when a extraordinary occasion required. I see *Mar* writes about another, whom he had not found out yet, but I resolve to have no dealings with anyone but *Capt. Ogilvie* and *Mrs. Ogilvie*, and I desire she may let *Capt. Ogilvie* know so the first post, that, if he be not gone, he may stay till he hear from me. It never entered into my thoughts to use or have to do with any body but him. I consented to his going to Holland at his own request as you know, meaning his advancement in it. I again beg you to prevail with *Mrs. Ogilvie* to set this affair right with *Capt. Ogilvie* as soon as possible. *Copy. Noted, as sent to Ogilvie* 1 *Nov. Enclosed in Capt. Ogilvie's letter of* 18 *Dec., calendared post, p.* 289. *See also Mrs. Ogilvie's letter of Nov.* 21–*Dec,* 2 *calendared post, p.* 250.

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1717, Nov. 13.—*Nairne* will have informed you that *the King's* letters of 1, 6, and 12 Oct. came safe. *Sir John O'Brien*, who brought the last, is most acknowledging of all your favours, and *Dillon* thinks himself obliged to give *the King* infinite thanks for his great kindness.

Since no positive proof could be had against *Peterborough*, and his being enlarged was resolved on, I am very glad *the King* made it his own act, which will necessarily meet with due approbation. Friends in *England* were informed on this head according to directions. I cant help saying that *the Pope's* behaviour in regard to *Peterborough* was very odd and unaccountable.

I enclose the copy of a memoir I sent to *Bishop of Rochester* and *Lord Arran* by *George Kelly*. If they don't think fit to make any use of it, or approve the proposal, it's only so much labour lost. The facts in it are visible and well known, so no harm can come ont, and, if duly managed, may produce some effect. *Queen Mary* and *Inese* approved my sending it. I hope *the King* will do the same.

The Marquess of Seaforth to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 13.—I have yours of the 21st, which was most acceptable. I am thoroughly sensible of my obligations to you for your friendship, and, if ever a breach happens, the fault shall be entirely on your side, not mine.

I trouble you with the memorial you perused when at Paris, that now, being something in a better dress, you would present

it to the King. I was loth to write to him myself, for fear of giving too much trouble, especially since I have your Grace to deliver it, whom I entirely rely on as my true friend. The sooner he has it the better, that he may be the more fully informed of my having been always his most dutiful subject.

I am entirely glad the commodities so much wanted in our ports are bespoke. I wish we may soon have an opportunity to make use of them to all our satisfaction. *Enclosed,*

The Marquess of Seaforth's Performances in the late attempt.

To show that no peer in Scotland concurred more than the Marquess, it would suffice to observe what has been visible to all the world, to wit that he was amongst the first, who, before he had any knowledge that the royal standard was set up, took up arms and dispersed the king's enemies and that he was the last that remained in arms at the head of his vassals after his Majesty's retreat.

As soon as the Marquess received an account of the Duke of Mar's arrival in Scotland, he ordered his men to be ready to assemble and march on the first notice and conform to the Duke's instructions he settled a garrison in Inverness, before he knew the royal standard was displayed, and prevented an attempt by Robert Monroe, junior, of Fowlis and other Whigs on that place. Then he surprised and took the garrison settled by the Government from the beginning of the Revolution in his house of Island Donan and placed a garrison of his own men in their room.

Mr. William Sutherland, who had been sent by the Marquess to the Duke, being by this time returned with the news that the Duke had set up the royal standard, according to further instructions from his Grace the Marquess disarmed those he know to be disaffected in Cromartyshire, Culloden's men of Farrintosh and several others and dispersed a party of the Frasers, who made some appearance for the Government, threatening to treat them as enemies, unless they would follow Fraserdale for the King's service. Then he marched towards the Earl of Sutherland encamped at Alness in East Ross joined by Lord Reay and his men, the Rosses, the Glengunns, the Monroes with their dependents and others, who threatened to march through the Marquess' country to retake Inverness, but on his Lordship's approach they dispersed in entire confusion. The Earl of Sutherland, Lord Reay and a few others carried all the booty they found on the Ross side over into Sutherland, where the man-of-war that brought that Earl north lay ready to receive them.

On which the Marquess immediately summoned the garrisons of Fowlis, Culrean, Inveroreacky and other places

to surrender and Fowlis senior, chief of the Monroes, with several of his name, the Rosses and other gentlemen submitted and delivered what arms and ammunition were in those garrisons or could be found among their men, engaging never more to appear against his Majesty. This done he caused the King to be proclaimed at the Mercat cross of Tain, the magistrates and the neighbouring gentry assisting, and what arms could be found in the town were carried to his camp.

After this according to orders the Marquess, bringing with him the Frasers who by force of his threatenings followed Fraserdale, leaving behind him a garrison at Inverness commanded by Sir John Mackenzie of Cowll, marched southward by Strathspey, Badenoch and Atholl and, though he encamped a week or two in the Grants' country, he molested them not, except to furnish men and horses for the baggage of his army, because the Marquess of Huntly, who had not raised a man till some time after the Marquess of Seaforth had taken possession of Inverness, entreated they should not be disturbed, he having taken them into his protection.

In the upper part of Atholl the Marquess met the Marquess of Tullibardine and assisted him by the Duke of Mar's orders to raise such of the Duke of Atholl's vassals and tenants as were unwilling or rather forbidden by the Duke to take up arms for the King. This and all other orders from the Duke of Mar being executed by the Marquess, he marched to Perth and thence to Sheriffmuir.

In the council of war before the battle the Marquess joined with the rest of the nobility and chiefs, warmly voting to give battle, but the Marquess of Huntly as warmly opposed it with such obstinate eagerness that the enemy gained no little advantage of time, on which Seaforth began to suspect he could but little rely on a future concurrence from that Lord in the King's service and he was the more convinced thereof, when he knew that before the battle of Sheriffmuir, after the Marquess of Huntly joined the army at Perth, a packet sent by the Duchess of Gordon, his mother, was intercepted by or rather delivered to the Duke of Mar, in which was found an agreement signed by the Lord Justice Clerk on behalf of the Government and sent to the Marquess of Huntly to be signed by him, whereby he and his friends forsaking the King's interest were promised a full pardon.

At Sheriffmuir the Marquess' men suffered far greater disadvantages than any other part of the army by the sudden flight of the Low Country foot posted on the left, whereby their flank was exposed to the Grey Horse, whereof Argyle's right wing was composed, by which they, especially his first battalion, were cut to pieces, yet, as the enemy

owned, they contributed most to the victory, for by their stout resistance against Argyle's right wing, after the Duke of Mar's left wing was broke, they prevented the said Duke's right wing from being flanked and routed.

After the battle most and the best of the officers of the Marquess' troops being killed, wounded or taken, and his country being overrun by the Earl of Sutherland at the head of the North Country Whigs, most of his men being dispersed went north to rescue their country, having some days before the battle received an account of Sutherland's again taking up arms, which then made all the Frasers, except some that joined the Marquess of Seaforth, desert from Fraserdale to turn north and join Simon Fraser, who, having got home by sea, appeared for the Government under the title of Lord Lovat, and many others, whose country lay not in the least exposed, deserted after the battle.

Those of the Marquess' men being thus gone off, he by concert with the Duke of Mar sent fit persons to recruit, remaining himself at Perth, till on confirmation of the troubles of the North he was sent to suppress them as was Col. Gordon of Glenbucket to recruit Huntly's men. On the road receiving a fuller account of the state of affairs in the North and of Inverness being taken, which made the enemy masters of all the passes by land to Ross, his Lordship being so far advanced the low road could only get home by sea, which obliged him to take boat at the Burgh in Moray. Driven back by a storm some days after he embarked again and landing at the Bay of Manlochy got safe by night to his house of Brahan but suddenly passed to the hills to avoid being surprised by the garrisons left by the Earl of Sutherland, who in the absence of the Marquess had wasted that country and imposed 1,550*l. sterling on his friends.*

On the Marquess' arrival those he had sent to recruit were not yet come, the enemy having obliged them to make a large circuit by Lochaber. The Earl of Sutherland, being ignorant of the Marquess' return, leaving a strong garrison in Inverness marched eastward through the shires of Nairn and Moray, which together with the town of Elgin he put under contribution of meal, other provisions and money, but, whilst he was engaged in this expedition, the garrisons of Killcowy and Chanonry, left to keep that country in subjection and to levy the 1,550*l., hearing the Marquess was in the hills withdrew by night to Inverness, from whence Sutherland being acquainted by express of his motions marched back and re-entered the town, before the Marquess could gather any considerable number of his men, whereof he settled a garrison in Chanonry and secured all the passes between Ross and Inverness, seizing several persons that attempted to get in thence and sent*

their officers and gentlemen prisoners to the Highlands, thereby cutting off all supplies and communication Inverness could have had from the Ross side, so that the enemy was furnished with provisions only from Moray and the meal and other stores which they there exacted were carried to Findhorn and other seaports in that country, where it were embarked without any opposition from the Marquess of Huntly's men, though the places where it was collected lay very near them, and, before it was raised, Sutherland marched to Inverness and left but an inconsiderable party to exact it, which convinced the Marquess of Seaforth still more how little he could depend on any help or concurrence from their master.

However the Marquess of Seaforth, though on the other side of the Firth, gave orders to his party at Chanonry to attack the boats that carried these provisions as they sailed up the Channel to Inverness, which they did. Though the place afforded them only two boats, they took some of the enemy's boats laden with meal and chased the rest, at which Sutherland was so much incensed that next day he sent Col. Monroe with 400 *of his choicest men in* 13 *large boats to attack that garrison consisting only of* 150 *men who, nevertheless, attacked the enemy that landed two miles to the westward so as to pursue them to their boats. They disabled one and killed and wounded several of the men. For the future the enemy continued to be supplied from Moray and Nairn and the money Sutherland imposed was collected in Elgin within six miles of Huntly's house of Castle Gordon without any opposition, when at the same time they were so much straitened by the Marquess of Seaforth's indefatigable vigilance that they would not venture in boats what arms, ammunition and money were sent for their uses, but hazarded the man-of-war, that brought them north, sailing up that narrow channel. The Marquess of Seaforth meanwhile used the utmost diligence to raise his remotest Highlanders and Islanders.*

Affairs proceeded very differently on the Marquess of Huntly's side, who, having found that his intrigue was discovered by the above mentioned packet, pressed openly after Sheriffmuir to apply to Argyle for terms and was so very earnest that he said he would do it for himself and friends, if it was not generally agreed to, which obliged the Duke of Mar to consent thereto and the rather because he reasonably believed Argyle had not power to capitulate with them all, though he might with some particular persons, and therein he was not deceived, for Argyle's answer was that he could not enter into any general treaty without commission from Court, whereon the Duke of Mar proposed an Act of Association, engaging all to stand by one another in the service of their King and country, which was most readily subscribed to by all the loyalists present, but

the Marquess of Huntly, the Master of Sinclair and a few others influenced by his Lordship absolutely refused to sign it. Then he forbade his horse to mount guard or obey the Duke of Mar's orders, till he was gratified with a sum he demanded, though he knew how scarce money then was, yet the Duke, to hinder all pretences of separation, advanced it. After this, finding his designs prevented and that any further intrigue with the Government was impracticable so near the Duke, he much insisted to be sent to the North for reducing, as he pretended, Inverness and to revenge himself on the Grants for breach of the parole he alleged they had given, when he protected them. To this the Duke, perceiving an impossibility of detaining him longer, was constrained to yield and he going accordingly north was soon followed by the Master of Sinclair.

On his Lordship's arrival in the North, the Marquess of Seaforth sent letters and messages of particulars by Charles Mackenzie, writer in Edinburgh, acquainting him that he pressed on the gathering of his men and desiring he would do the same and appoint a time for investing Inverness. When that gentleman asked Huntly whether in his opinion it would be better for the Marquess of Seaforth to endeavour to pass at Chanonry in order that they might join or that he should march by Bewly and the Frasers' country and invest Inverness on the west whilst his Lordship should do the same on the east, he gave no direct answer and, when he wrote a long encouraging letter to the Marquess of Seaforth dated 23 *Dec.*, 1715, *promising him to be ready and to acquaint him some days before he would march, he sent another to the Marchioness Dowager of Seaforth.* (*Summary of this letter which is calendared in the last volume, p.* 8.) *But his actions evidently discovered his underhand dealings, for, whereas his pretence, when he left the Duke of Mar, was to punish the Grants, he was so far from molesting them that he not only permitted them to march out of their country situated in the middle of his to join Sutherland at Inverness, but also to lodge a garrison in Balvany within a very few miles of his house of Castle Gordon and on complaint made to him by William Mackenzie, a gentleman of the Marquess of Seaforth's, that he suffered the Grants to march to Inverness in order to attack the said Marquess, his answer was that he could not help it, though before he assured the same gentleman there was no fear the Grants would move.*

In this juncture the Marquess of Seaforth had notice by a letter from the Duke of Mar of the King's coming for Scotland and that his house of Island Donan was one of the places he might probably land at. The signals to be made from ship and those to be returned from land

were specified and his Lordship was desired to send fit persons thither to receive the King's ship or others sent by him and to order carriages and all necessaries to be ready, whereupon the Marquess ordered the Mackenzies of Applecross and Ballamaduthy with a number of the best men to attend there. He had also a letter for Lovat from the Duke of Mar, urging him to espouse the King's interest, on delivery whereof by the Marchioness Dowager to Lovat he promised that, in case the King should land in Scotland, he would join the Marquess, her son, in the King's service, adding that if he should land but with two, he would make the third, but till his arrival, he was obliged to help Sutherland.

All this time the Lewis men were wind-bound in Stornaway and remained there till Capt. Tulloch's ship arrived with Brigadier Rattray and other officers, who found them all there and with whom they went to the mainland. In the meantime the Grants came to Inverness and encamped there several days with the other troops of the Government. Had the Marquess of Huntly attacked then their so emptied country, that would have forced them home, and rid the Marquess of Seaforth of that part of his enemies and the rest without them had not dared to attack him, who encamped in the borders of the Frasers' country advancing so far towards Inverness still in some expectation that the Marquess of Huntly would advance to the other side. Al last the united forces at Inverness, composed of the Earl of Sutherland's men Lord Reay's, Culloden's, the Glenguns, the Rosses, the Monroes, Rose of Kilravock's men, several of the Dunbars of Moray, and all the Frasers and Grants, marched under Lovat's command to Castle Downy, two miles above the end of the Firth of Inverness, where they left very few men apprehending no insult from the Marquess of Huntly. After some days the Earl of Sutherland joined them followed by the Inverness regiment and knowing that the Lewis men were still absent and that the Marquess of Seaforth continued in the same scarcity of arms, for which at his very first rising he was obliged to dismiss more than half his men, moved to attack him in his camp. The Marquess resolved to fight them and drew up his men in battle array. The enemy making a halt and their number appearing much greater than was expected, he called his council of war, in which such reasons were offered for making a cessation of arms that it evidently appeared the rejecting of one would have been not only most rash but even disloyal by exposing no less his Majesty's interest than his person to imminent danger. These reasons were :—1. *The enemy, now freed from any apprehensions of danger from the Marquess of Huntly, drew all their forces from Inverness and the neighbourhood to make the more vigorous*

attack, whereas the Marquess of Seaforth still wanted his Lewis men and was much weakened by the detachment he sent to attend his Majesty's landing. 2. In case the Marquess should fight and be worsted, the King, if landed where it was expected, would be exposed to the highest danger, all the rest of his Northern loyal subjects being then at Perth. 3. Lovat had engaged to join him in the King's interest when once landed, which could scarce be expected, if Seaforth's men were defeated. 4. Should Lovat not perform his word, yet the Marquess, when reinforced with his Lewis men, those he sent to Island Donan and others he might raise in the meanwhile, would be in a better condition to assist or attack the enemy with less hazard of the King's interest. 5. Should the Marquess attempt to withdraw his forces to the hills, which was little practicable so near the enemy without engaging, it would with less safety for the King draw them nearer to where his Majesty was expected to land. 6. Should they not follow, the Low Country being left open to them they would secure all the provisions and stores intended by the Marquess for his own use and raise the money formerly imposed by them there, whereby they would be the better enabled to keep Inverness and, when the Marquess should return on the King's landing, the country being so wasted, he would not find the least subsistence for his forces, from whence it was judged advantageous for the King's interest that a cessation should be made, which was writ and subscribed in great confusion betwixt both armies, and whereof the Marquess soon acquainted the Duke of Mar, assuring him that notwithstanding he would in a short time be in all readiness for his Majesty's service.

As soon as the Marquess received news of the King's being landed at Peterhead, he sent expresses as well to the Kintail, Loch Alsh and Loch Carron men, whom he sent to wait about Island Donan for the King's arrival, as to such other of his people as were not with him to repair forthwith to the Low Country, but such a prodigious quantity of snow fell, that it was impossible for them to convene so soon as he ordered, though they came in daily with the utmost expedition. He writ frequently to the Marquess of Huntly to let him know he was gathering his men, urging him to do the same and determine how soon he could be ready, that they might jointly besiege Inverness, but only got dilatory and uncertain answers. However he not only gathered all his mainland men, so soon as the weather any way abated, but also his Lewis men, landing with Capt. Tulloch and Brigadier Rattray, advanced within half a day's march of Brahan, when the news of the King's going off was brought and soon after that of his army being separated and returned home

was told him by some of his own men that were there, for Gen. Gordon did not write to him till a considerable time after.

But no accident could diminish Seaforth's zeal for his Majesty's service. A long time before this in a conference he had with Lovat by no less than royal authority after all manner of persuasions favourable conditions were offered from the Earl of Sutherland in behalf of the Government, from which his commission with full power for the same was produced, all which the Marquess absolutely rejected. Lovat and Mr. Duncan Forbes, who accompanied him, having in vain pressed him to prolong the cessation, he left them with an absolute denial, nor ever afterwards would meet or correspond with any of the Government, whatever opposite example the Marquess of Huntly gave him, who after the King's arrival made a cessation of arms, when no enemy attacked him, and went in person to Elgin to conclude it and prorogued it when expired, though in no danger of being forced to it by the enemy, with whom he had that interest as to give passes for Inverness, whither he frequently sent letters and messages to Sutherland, the import of which was manifested by the letters themselves shown to Lord Seaforth in hopes that Huntly's correspondence with the Government, an account whereof was contained in them, would induce him to take the like measures. One of them had been written to Sutherland about the same time the Marquess of Huntly wrote to Perth for a commission to burn Inverness, whence it may be easily guessed that sending for the commission was a mere sham. Conformable were his answers to Col. Hay, the Earl Marischal and General Gordon, who, after the King's going off, went to him at different times in the name of the rest of the loyal nobility and gentry to persuade him to join the army for attacking Inverness, but he gave a flat denial to them all and particularly to the Earl Marischal, whom he told he was on treaty with the Earl of Sutherland, whose answer he soon expected, his last cessation being expired but two days before, and advised that the army should rather withdraw to the hills than advance towards Inverness and, when that Earl asked him for the cannon and powder he had received for the siege of Inverness, as to the cannon, it was found that the carriages had been burnt, by chance said the Marquess. As for the powder, a great barrel was indeed brought to the camp, but, when opened on a false alarm of the enemy's approach, only 2 lbs. *of powder were found in it and the weight made up with two cakes of lead. Had the Marquess even then joined the army with the cannon and powder he dismounted and embezzled, considering the Marquess of Seaforth had then his men in readiness to join, the army might by taking Inverness or beating Argyle have again retrieved*

his Majesty's interest, but that of the Marquess of Huntly was then different, as it appeared by his letters to the Duchess, his mother, and the Earl of Argyle, intercepted near Perth a little before the King left it, whereby was fully discovered his engagement with the Government, to which he surrendered himself as soon as General Wightman arrived at Inverness, and showed to several those pressing letters he had from Lord Seaforth, urging him to join in besieging Inverness, remonstrating thereby that his rejecting Seaforth's measures had prevented Sutherland's being beaten and preserved Inverness, in reward of which he and his friends had been so favourably treated. What can be more convincing of the awe he stood in of incurring the least displeasure from the Government than his unhandsome treatment of the officers that came from France, who, having missed the ship at Peterhead that should have carried them back, as they passed by Castle Gordon, being entirely strangers in the country, sent to the Marquess desiring to wait on him for his advice, both which he most ungenerously refused, pretending that he himself was soon to fly to the hills.

Notwithstanding the ill example of Huntly's pusillanimous surrender Seaforth continued firm against all efforts of the Government, which ceased not to exert all means, though in vain, to gain him. For his security he retired to the Highlands as Wightman came to Inverness, but wrote to the Earl Marischal, Glengarry, Sir Donald MacDonald and others of his resolution to maintain the King's interest as long as any in Scotland. Wightman incensed at this steady loyalty, which he miscalled obstinacy, marched with an army of regular troops, joined by the Frasers, in search of him, resolving to penetrate to the remotest parts of his country, as he said to the Lady Dowager, his mother, and that the strong place, where he sheltered, would not long secure him, but, when he marched a few miles westward of Brahan, some of the Marquess' men ordered to observe his motions appearing in arms and being informed that the Marquess had most of his men in a body, he returned to Inverness with what plunder he made and leaving garrisons of regular troops in Brahan and others of the Mackenzies' houses. Soon after he met General Gordon at Kintail and assured him that himself and men were all at the King's service and sent orders to assemble them, but unluckily the news coming of the surrender of some and others giving up their arms made them alter their measures. 8 *pages. See Mar's letter of* 17 *Dec. calendared post, p.* 288.

There is also a second copy.

The Earl of Southesk to John Paterson.

1717, Nov. 13. Rome.—I should have troubled the Duke of Mar with this, did I not think you can at large explain

what I hint at in this, so I must entreat you'll communicate part of this to him. I was very impatient to leave Urbino on more accounts than one. It's very true I never had my health very well there, but, if I had had no other reason, I had not left it this winter. I stayed some twenty days in hopes of seeing the Duke of Mar, and, could it have done him any service, would have stayed twice as many weeks, but I was very glad to retire to where I live at my ease, free from the chagrin of seeing myself looked down on by those who can pretend to no more than to be my equals, though they now give themselves their great St. Germains airs and esteem themselves the only sufferers for the King, while they have been growing rich by him these nine and twenty years, and are in better circumstances than they could ever hope for, had he been on his throne. I should not reckon that set of people, as great as they dream themselves, worth either my thinking or writing about, were I not persuaded that nothing can be more against the King's interest than to have it universally believed, as by their carriage they insinuate, that they are the only people that have served him well or ever can serve him, and it is plain to all of us who have been in this country that they have so far gained their end that there is not an Italian but believes they are the only people who are favoured by the King, and the only ones worthy of his favour, and that is come to such a height that they think even little Nairne a greater man than any that followed the King in our late affair. I am fully satisfied of the honour the King does me, and I make no doubt he'll make it appear at a convenient time, and it shall always be my study to merit his esteem and to serve him to the utmost of my power. I believe a good many more think as I do ; perhaps they may not take the freedom to mention it. I thought myself bound in duty to the King to let the Duke of Mar know my thoughts, and I declare I have no by-end in telling them, and I neither desire or think of being let into business, for, besides my incapacity, the letting one man more into a secret than what is absolutely necessary may do a great deal of mischief and never can do good.

James III to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 14. Urbino.—In case you meet Will. Drummond, his errand is only a pretence to get rid of him, though I have not told him that I am not pleased with him. You shall know that foolish business when you come here. *Holograph.*

James III to Cardinal Gualterio.

1717, Nov. 14. Urbino.—" L'affaire du Comte de Peterborow a pris un tel train que je crois qu'il est maintenant de mon honneur de la mepriser, et que je dois aux egards que

j'ay pour sa Sainteté de la terminer au plustost à sa satisfaction. J'ay fait donc ecrire par Mr. Sheldon la lettre à Milord, dont vous avez la copie cy-jointe, et je vous prie en me mettant aux pieds de sa Sainteté de luy dire qu'apres avoir donné la liberté au dit Milord uniquement pour luy faire plaisir je me rapporte entierement à elle pour en disposer comme bon luy semblera sans luy faire aucune proposition sur son sujet, persuadé qu'elle fera tout ce qu'elle croira etre meilleur pour son service et le mien. Je n'ecris pas au Legat de Bologne, à fin que sa Sainteté luy envoye elle-meme ses ordres, et qu'elle dispose seule à l'avenir d'une affaire, qui ne luy a fait que trop de peine. J'en suis veritablement mortifié et plus reconnoissant que je ne puis l'exprimer de toutes les marques de bonté que j'ay receu d'elle dans toute le cours de cette affaire. Vous voyez que je suis entré tres facilement dans votre avis et que le desir que nous avons, l'un et l'autre, de plaire à S.S. nous a uni de sentiment dans cette affaire, dont nous ne parlerons plus, s'il plait à Dieu. Mais je vous prie de convaincre S.S. qu'on luy en impose, quand on luy fait un si terrible etalage des suites d'un fait, qui certainement n'a pas attiré jusqu'ici grande attention de personne de delà les monts. *Entry Book* 1, *p.* 213. (*There is also a holograph draft.*) *Enclosed is a French translation of the next letter.*

Lieut.-General Dominick Sheldon to Lord Peterborough.

1717, Nov. 14.—Though you have not thought fit to answer my last letter, I have the King's order to inform you, that, though you have not yet given the satisfaction you promised nor made any application to the King since I left you, his Majesty is willing to release you from your parole with regard to your stay at Bologna, the Pope having desired it of him, and it being reasonable for him to have that complacence to a Prince in whose states he lives. Wherever you think fit to go, I suppose that for your own sake you will not forget your promise to me of giving the King convincing proofs of your innocence. I wish with all my heart you may not be deceived in those you were so confident would be vouchers for you, for, whatsoever you may have published in this country, it is very well known that what has happened on this occasion has made very little noise elsewhere. I believe it unnecessary to tell you this letter needs no answer, his Majesty not thinking it worth his while to give himself or others any further trouble in this affair. *Copy.*

Tom Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 14. Brussels.—Yesterday Monsr. de Wilda told me that the success of our present affair will depend

very much on these two circumstances, peace with the Turks and Duke Hanover's answer to the Emperor's ambassador in England touching help in Italy. He believes that, till these two points are adjusted, we can expect no answer, and, "that, if the first is done as he hopes, then the Emperor will have strength, and, if the second is refused, as he expects, then he will have no friendship to keep with George. Upon this I put Monsieur de Wilda in mind of what I had frequently told him, that, if the Emperor would declare for the King, it would so far demolish Hanover's affairs, ministry and Parliament, as that Hanover or no foreign help would be needful, and I asked if he thought that on the mentioned two events the Emperor would declare. He said he believed he would, unless he found the King of Spain's plot so strong that perhaps he would be timorous to bring England to declare war against him and to help Spain.

"I told him that, upon Hanover's refusing to help the Emperor, he would have reason to believe the Emperor an open enemy, and no doubt George would take first opportunity to demolish him, so that for the Emperor not to declare on these two events will be to lose his occasion to demolish George and to give George time to establish his strength and credit by new supplies and alliances, by which he shall be capable to command his own opportunity of being offensive perhaps at some advantage, when perhaps otherways he might be reduced to a necessity of being defensive at some disadvantage so that in the mentioned two events the whole affair turns on this single circumstance whether George, an open enemy, will be gaining ground by the Emperor's declaration, or will lose ground by it. I told him that, besides the Emperor's declaration, there were two other matters which would contribute much to help the Emperor, one was to establish an alliance in the North, of which he might be head; the other was to agree with the King of Spain, especially seeing he can never have a thought to conquer Spain. He so far agreed to what I represented to him on that head that he desired me to give him a memorial of it in writing, which I did last night, and he has promised to make use of it. Meantime it may not be amiss that you know that some of the Emperor's friends are fully of opinion that his thought to conquer Spain will demolish him. Lord Ailesbury told me that the Emperor's minister in Flanders told him so a few days ago, as also that Lord Cadogan's affair in Holland was to bring them to declare war with Sweden, but they will not. The Dutch ambassador at Brussels denies all this, but I trust my author, who tells me also that one of the mentioned persons has no hopes the Emperor's ambassador in England will succeed, and says that he finds an alliance with George is of no profit to the Emperor. I have by this post sent a copy of what is above to Mr. Inese, but nothing of what follows.

"This is the state of affairs so far as is within the compass of the directions given touching Monsr. de Wilda, but, if you please compare what I have now told you with what I wrote last post, you will perhaps observe that besides the particulars recommended to Wilda there arise several other emergents, which, though they partly are coincident with Wilda's affair and may be either helps to it or consequences of it, and may therefore take their train along with his management, yet some parts of them seem to require some different channel for management, and, though I have not found anything new to discourage me with respect to Wilda, who, I am fully persuaded, is honest and will do his best in his station, yet, considering that he has been only bred a shop keeper, and so may perhaps manage one single sort of goods, he may not perhaps understand so well to go about other parts of trade, and therefore you may please have your thoughts of what I wrote to you touching Falconbridge's friend, both as a help to the affair of marriage, but especially touching an azile, and with respect to managing the affair of peace between the Emperor and King of Spain, which you see is the opinion of the Emperor's friends. If any such thing is thought of, in my humble opinion, it would be endeavoured, where the King is, to understand, as I wrote to you in my last, if really the King of Spain was sincere as to his late declaration, and to know his mind as far as is possible on that head, and in the meantime I presume we shall know here somewhat of the Emperor's mind in that point either by means of Wilda or Falconbridge's friend. You may please remember how I propose to manage Falconbridge's friend, that Falconbridge is only to propose these matters by way of private opinions without any manner of commission, which it will not be fit to give, until first he has proposed these several matters to the Emperor's uncle. After which, these matters being lodged in that hand, Falconbridge's friend cannot either retreat or betray our affair to any other marchand, and afterwards a commission may be given as shall be thought proper. But I say, if the project is relished of employing the King's interest in the matter of peace, it would seem necessary in the first place to try the pulses of the King of Spain and the Emperor. Until that point is cleared, we might burn our fingers with meddling in it. I believe Falconbridge's friend will be in town this night, he stays here but a few days, and, after I have delivered Lord Mar's compliments to him, I shall know his motions better." 4 *pages. Deciphered copy.*

Brigadier Campbell to John Paterson.

1717, Nov. 14.—Yours of 7 Oct. came ten days ago, but I could not well return my thanks sooner. I hope

Will. M[urra]y and all of us, his friends, will approve ourselves grateful to the utmost for the care you have taken of him.

As for that paragraph wherein you want to know whom I mean by a few, who are a great charge, though they have of their own, it's not few but many, in favour of whom your charity is misapplied. I shall say nothing of many I saw in *Holland* and *Italy*. You know the latter better than I do, and the former lie too open for me to take advantage of them. I shall only name some of *Bordeaux*. I never saw the worthy Lanton but, if I may believe what I never saw, he used to tell that, though he had sufficient credit, he reserved that for the last. My good friend George McKenzie is much in the same circumstances, but I hope he is gone and will be found in due time. His cousin Jasper, so far as I have heard from good hands is in no want, but that I cannot be so positive of. As to Mr. Peter, brother to *Smith of Methven*, I have been credibly told that *Smith of Methven*, with whom he keeps correspondence, offers him credit to the value of his patrimony. Would you have me name any more of the inferior tribe at *Bordeaux*? If anything was to do, some of them would know nobody, except perhaps the gentleman who gives you this, others would tell you they don't want service &c. It were really to be wished they were at *Scotland*, for they are too honest ever to do us any harm, and most of them are not capable of doing good. I could with great justice apply this to myself, but though as little capable I am more willing and less interested than most of them, besides the difference of our circumstances. *Tullibardine* and *the Highlanders* and his family are still well, and no doubt many others of *the Highlanders* here and elsewhere. It will be however very hard, if they must be reduced in their necessaries for the support of others that want it not. I have sent your letter to *Tullibardine* and C[olin] C[ampbell].

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Monday, Nov. 15. St. Germains.—Since my last to *Mar* I have received no letter for him except the enclosed from *Menzies*. I find by other letters that the English Court are in no small apprehension of the approaching session, and that they never wanted a plot so much to find some pretext to keep up the army and raise money. I can think of but three persons who can furnish them with materials for one, or make such a noise as may supply that want by amusing the people. *Bolingbroke*, *Peterborough* and *Francia* are persons of very different characters, yet they perhaps may all three be made use of for the ends of the present Government. *Mar* will see in *Menzies'* letters what dread the Jacobites are in of *Bolingbroke*. As to *Peterborough*, on the first noise of his being taken up the English Government seemed entirely to slight it, and to take no concern in it. I believe they have still as little concern for his person as they had at first, but they have now

given it quite another turn, and seem to make it a national affair. Their very menaces of sending to bombard Civita Vecchia, which is even in the Dutch prints, will frighten *the Pope* out of his wits, and they now pretend to require satisfaction of him for the affront they say the nation has received in the person of *Peterborough*. I wish therefore that *the King* were well rid of this last, and that he made it his own act of leaving him at entire liberty to go where he will, and I hope that will be done before this can reach you.

As to *Francia*, his offer of so great a quantity of *money* looked suspicious from the beginning, but his declaring at the same time that he would ask no questions and that he or his friends desired to know nothing of *the King's* concerns seemed to make it safe to deal with him. Yet of late he has in his letters asked many leading questions about *the King's* affairs, so that, had his expectations been answered, he had known the most essential part of them. This way of working gave jealousy with reason, and it was therefore resolved to make a trial of his sincerity by asking the actual delivery to *Queen Mary* of some part of the *money*. *Francia* himself had before declared that the whole *money* was ready on a call, and that one or two of his friends were ready on a day's warning to part from London and to deliver to any person sufficiently empowered by *Queen Mary* such a quantity as she should require. Accordingly a person was empowered by *Queen Mary* to receive a small quantity in comparison of the whole. *Francia* was desired to get his friend to come and deliver as he promised. He answered it should be done immediately, and now *Queen Mary's* trustee has waited above two months, and *Francia* puts off with visible *defaites*, pretending that some odd accident or other still hinders his friend from coming. At the same time he still writes news, sometimes that *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar* are certainly made up, other times of the great dispositions in *England* to send for *the King* and such stuff, which seems intended to draw in *Dillon* to say in his answer what he thinks there is of truth in these reports. This way of working seems to me at least very suspicious. I have told my thoughts very freely to *Dillon*, who is, and I hope always will be on his guard, so that, if ever *Francia's* offers were intended for a plot, which is at least possible, I hope they will have got no materials for it from this side. 2 *pages*.

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 16.—Enclosing letters.—Mr. Creagh parted from this last Thursday by the diligence, and I sent with him the machine for making pens, which cost 20 *livres*, and 10 I gave Mr. Creagh to be given to the Marquis de Mezières' servants, which you had forgot in the hurry of parting, and I understood they discreetly complained of to Creagh. I send a copy of Mr. Dicconson's answer about Col. Stewart, so I have ordered accordingly till your pleasure is known, for money

continues very scarce and I am still in advance. However I have on Mr. Dicconson's promises ordered the payment of the last month of October, though as yet he has no fund but expects it from the Court, which is very uncertain. *Enclosed,*

W. Dicconson to W. Gordon.

The Queen thinks the sum Mr. Stuart demands very great, and it will be hard to discharge it at present at least, when we have so little money, or rather none. If you order him 50 livres *a month for this month of November and so on, that will be a present subsistence, but the Queen says he must wait till we have more money ere we can discharge the debt he mentions.* 11 *Nov.*, 1717. *Copy.*

Robert Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 16.—The difference betwixt Capt. George and his seamen makes so much noise that I believe it will soon be public, and he can never clear himself of the black aspersions they put upon him, unless his whole accounts are laid before men of honour who understand commerce. The ship I got from him has been taken by M. de Chateaumoran, Governor of St. Domingo, and sent out to cruise against the pirates, and this is a great loss to me. Besides she may be taken or lost in the said service, in which case I hope you will help me to get justice of the governor.

One Charles Chalmers was lately here, formerly an officer in the Dutch service, but under your Grace in Scotland. He entreated me to assure you of his firm resolutions for the King's service, and that, if you send me any commands for him in Scotland, I will have his address, and he will perform to his power.

I am sadly harassed for want of money. I must pay *Tullibardine* and his brother, and I am about 300 *livres* in advance for *Brigadier Campbell*, which he says will be allowed me, besides his subsistence, and I have got nothing for last month nor for this from the Court. I do not grudge my pains and would as little grudge my money for the King's service, but I shall not be able to serve if not supplied.

J. McDougall of Lorne to the Duke of Mar.

1717, [Nov.] 16.—I received yours from Lyons of 21 Oct. Were it in my power to live on a penny a day, none of my own station would be more willing. As for the 100 *livres* I received from Mr. Gordon, I made it known to you as soon as I came to Avignon. Since you did not make any more mention of it to me, I still rely on your favour and assistance. *Misdated,* 16 *October, but endorsed* 16 *November.*

Alexander Irvine to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 16. Bordeaux.—As he has received several very pressing letters from his father, who is in a very dangerous

state of health, calling him home, if a licence can be procured, desiring to know how far it is the King's pleasure, for, though his affairs press his home going very much, he would not do anything in it till he should inform his Grace.

JOHN CAMPBELL OF GLENLYON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 16. Toulouse.—As his friends at home advise that he should go to Flanders that they may the better correspond with him, and he thinks himself obliged not to stir from where he is without his Grace's advice, desiring him to honour him therewith with his Majesty's commands.

GENERAL GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 16. Toulouse.—I had your Grace's lines and also those for the two brigadiers, which I delivered. I was very well satisfied when I heard my chief (Duke of Gordon) was come over, being persuaded it is with a good intention, and John G[ordo]n is to be employed in his private affairs. Your advice was certainly right to the M[ar]q[ues]s [of Seaforth]. I hope the other may do the same, and trust both may strive who shall outdoe the other most in his Majesty's service. Your account is very comfortable. I never doubted God will do him right some time or other, and I hope soon too. Thanks be to God he keeps his health so well. These three weeks I have been much out of order by the fevers and flux, attacked by both at the same time, that I do not remember ever to have been so ill. Cl[an]r[ana]ld and all the rest of your friends hereabouts are perfectly recovered.

The DUKE OF MAR to JAMES III.

1717, Wednesday night, Nov. 17. Bologna.—I wrote to you last Saturday from Venice, which I hope you would get Monday. The roads betwixt this and Padua are so bad that it was impossible for us to get here sooner than this afternoon. On my arrival I found Will. Drummond and after that Mr. Cockburne from whom I had both your letters. That from Cockburne is so old that I hope for another by to-morrow's post. The other by Mercury surprised me, nor can I well imagine what is the matter. He says Lord P[ert]h told him he was to go to Paris, but that all you had said to him was to deliver me the letter, and I was to give him his orders, but what these should be I do not yet know. Since you would be quit of him, I think the best orders I can give him is to carry just such a letter to *Dillon* as he brought to me and then he'll be far enough. He knows nothing of the affair himself, but by a passage he told me of *Castelblanco* I fancy he is some way the occasion of it, though he little suspects it.

Booth goes to deliver *Queen Mary's* message to *the Duke of Modena* to-morrow and it will be next day before he can return. I am not to be known here more than I have been all

the way and that will give me an opportunity of going about more quietly to see what is worth seeing here till he return, which will be Friday night, at least so late that day, that I cannot set out till Saturday morning. Mercury says the roads are so bad that we shall hardly make Pesaro in two days, so I am afraid I shall not have the pleasure of waiting on you till Tuesday.

Peterborough was at the opera last night, I hear, but my servant has been told since we came that he left this morning for Modena, though Cockburne or Signor Belloni know nothing of it. We were told at Ferrara that his son-in-law, *the Duke of Gordon*, was to be here last night or to-day to meet him. If he has left this to-day, I suppose 'tis to go and meet him somewhere. I believe Cockburne can tell me no more of his affair than O'B[rien] did when I met him, as I told you from Turin, but by a note he has from *Nairne* he's in expectations of hearing from him again to-morrow how *Peterborough's* affair is ended.

MEMOIR of what *DILLON* wrote to *the KING* about *George Kelly's* message.

1717, Nov. 18. — (Giving the paragraphs from his letters of 31 July and 7 August, both beginning "Kelly *alias* Johnson," calendared in the last volume *pp.* 483, 503 and the passage between asterisks in that of 18 Sept. calendared *ante, p.* 53).

These are the three paragraphs that *Dillon* wrote to *the King* concerning *Kelly's* message. *Mar* knows now, though he did not then, that *the Bishop of Rochester* and *Lord Arran* desired to be informed of *the King's* affairs by particular messages, therefore it seems unnecessary to renew the matter by any further information. It's to be observed that the message concerning this was addressed directly to *Ormonde*, and to *Dillon* only in his absence, so, if *Ormonde* were here when *Kelly* returned, in all appearance *Dillon* would not be informed of this private message. 4 *pages.*

GEORGE HOME OF WHITFIELD to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 18. Rouen.—Acknowledging his letter of 12 Oct., and thanking his Grace for his kindness and the character he entertains of him.

The Earl of Carnwath desired me to give his most humble duty to his Majesty and to signify that he inclined to come over for his personal safety, but that he was ashamed to be an additional burden on the King. If confusions fall out among the English, as in all human appearance they will, or if they form a new plot to obtain fresh supplies and the keeping up of the standing army, which is not improbable, then surely Carnwath and others, who nottarly (*sic*) are distinguished to be of the King's party, will have the *malheur* to be taken into custody and thereby rendered unserviceable.

How far it may be consistent with his Majesty's interest and conveniency to prevent such foreseen misfortunes, he and those about him are the only proper persons to determine. I confess, to prevent the Earl of Home from falling into their hands, I have advised him to ask liberty to travel into foreign parts, since hitherto he has never taken the occasion, but whether I have a right or wrong notion of what tends to his Majesty's service I know not, others being better judges, only this consists too much with my knowledge that the want of his lordship, when we took up arms, was a very great hindrance to our numbers, and, if a new occasion should call us together again, his absence would be as sensibly felt then as before.

Though the number of the gentry in our shire be much diminished by that unhappy affair at Preston, we are not so far reduced but that still the King will have at his service nigh three troops of horse with a regiment of as good foot as can march, provided these foot get arms and receive pay. It was the want of these which occasioned our not employing them and put us under a woeful necessity to send these home who had travelled several miles after us on our march. The scarcity of hands contributed as much if not more to our ruin than the ignorance of our leaders, both which might have been prevented, had his Majesty arrived in due time as was promised.

Teviotdale will be able to bring out a full troop, and our friends in East and Mid Lothian are more than double the number. But what numbers might be brought from Northumberland to join with us on the Scots side, since I am persuaded most of them will choose to take their fate with our people rather than their own, no certain conjecture can be made, though I may hazard to say they will not be despicable.

May his Majesty never entertain the thought to abide on this side waiting till he receives a call from his good people of England. By various accidents this may arrive, but it is to be feared his best subjects may be wore out, and he himself tired in expectation before it comes to pass. His return on a call will be of unforeseen consequences. He must resolve to comply with their terms and not they with his, and, if he should once but make advances to listen to proposals, and then perhaps not agree to what is demanded, though never so unreasonable, he is undone and ruined for ever.

It will be more advisable to hazard another attempt, to which better success may be expected, considering that divisions are daily increasing, than that he should be a fettered prince all his days, and those who have faithfully served him be treated as they were on the last restoration, which occasioned too many loyalists to be spectators on the Prince of Orange's landing.

No way is now left more probable to tame and fix a weather-cock and rebellious nation than for his Majesty to govern that people and not they him. By this means he may reign

in perfect quiet and transmit the crown in peace to his successor, which hardly can be expected, if he advances to the throne the other way.

Dr. Leslie wishes to hear of the dispatch of his Majesty's declaration about the security to be given to the Church. I brought a short memorial with me of what was requested and what was thought would quiet the minds of the greatest part of the people and delivered it to him, since I could not meet with your Grace. He communicated to me what he had written to the King and your Grace about that important affair, in regard I had desired him to endeavour to have it laid before his Majesty, since several of his good friends thought it would be granted on account of his interest and the removal of all jealousy. If you do obtain it, you do the most notable service for preserving the nations in peace after the restoration than has happened since the reformation.

On repeated invitations from a friend of yours, who had his son with him at Paris, I went thither and had two private meetings. I could not prevail with him to declare presently for his Majesty for reasons he offered me, but this much I understood, if I can make any conjecture of his mind, that he will be at the King's devotion in case of any probable lay (*sic*). One Mr. Churchill is here, who has every post pressing letters to go to England, in regard the Court is afraid that they may be attacked immediately as their Parliament meets. Boyn is much dejected for the loss of his son.

I was once inclining to have given my thoughts about the safe landing of some arms in our South Borders, but, having already encroached too far, I durst not hazard any more. 4½ *pages.*

J. Menzies to L. Inese.

1717, Nov. 7[–18].—I have not yet found the necessary occasion for sending you the things that I would with a full state of our accounts. Enclosed is our current news, and there is very little else that can be said with sense or by post. Nothing is ripe for Parliament either for the Court or against it. Lord Trevor comes not in as was reported.

They have thought fit to give orders for the reduction of some of the army. It may amount to about 5,000 in all. There will remain 16,000 in Britain, and Minorca, Gibraltar, &c. Mrs. *Ogilvie* not come.

The Duke of Mar to the Earl of Peterborough.

1717, Thursday, Nov. 18. Bologna.—Though I make myself known to very few as I am passing, yet for old acquaintance sake I would not go through the place, where I heard you were, without letting you know, and, if you think it safe for you to see one in my circumstances and have a mind to it, I shall be very glad to meet you where you think it most convenient, and, if not, this line can do you no hurt.

I am very glad the affair which has lately given you some trouble is now over, though on your account I wish it had gone off more agreeably to the King on your part than I hear it has, and it is neither impossible or improbable the day may yet come when you will wish so yourself. You'll, I hope, excuse my telling you so, since it only proceeds from the value and concern I have for you. I never could credit what my master was informed of against you, though it was from such hands that he could not have been answerable to the world not to have taken some notice of it. I hope yet to see the time when you and I may be in business together in his and our island's service, when we shall run no danger by owning it to all the world. Where it is in my power to be any way serviceable to you, you would find in me one that has a due value for you. *Copy. Endorsed,* "Sent under a cover from Mr. Cockburne to his Lordship by the Cardinal Legate's secretary without his knowing from whom it was."

The Earl of Peterborough to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 19.—You perhaps may be desirous to have some information in relation to this affair of the Earl of Peterborough, which could never have happened, had Lord Mar been at Urbino.

Whoever they were that gave occasion to this accident, if they were never so great in quality, they were small in judgement. It had been easy to have been satisfied in any suspicion of this kind, without an action of such *éclat*, which even prevented a discovery instead of helping towards one.

Lieut.-General Sheldon was very obliging to the Earl, as he acknowledges to everybody. His deafness made the correspondence more uneasy, and perhaps liable to some mistakes. Time must give the opportunity to the Earl to show that he can as little forget an act of friendship as be capable of what was laid to his charge.

It seems some conceive this matter has not gone off agreeably to the Court of Urbino. Perhaps it had been better adjusted, had you been sooner in these parts. You would have thought two months and a half sufficient time to have had the necessary informations, after an arrest and a kind of discharge, whether a person of that quality was to be treated as a guilty or an innocent person. This was a case in which a resolution was necessary some way or another without loss of time. Nothing ought to have been more avoided than the appearances of desiring time to seek after proofs or pretences, when they ought to have been had beforehand, and indeed before the first step taken.

I was told the Earl was very easy, not doubting that those persons most concerned in France might have been satisfied in some proper time, but, when informed a sufficient time was expected to have satisfaction from England, it could not be but very unwelcome news. That climate is so fruitful for

producing lies and evidences to maintain them, that they might easily and naturally have been found even by those who would not seek them indirectly, and who would scorn to make use of them, unless deceived by them. But the friends of that Lord, ignorant of all proceedings, cannot judge or know whether this affair has ended to satisfaction or dissatisfaction, if I am well informed, and I believe you will find it true that neither to England or Rome he has writ one word or made the least application. With the Court of Urbino when at liberty he could have no correspondence. His part has been only to expect for five weeks in Bologna what he thought one way or another must have had a speedy determination, and all this time exposed to a thousand false reports. Locked up between four walls, free from engagements and giving no occasion for lies, had been a far more agreeable situation. By what I can learn, this lord looks on this whole matter as an English plot. He declares he does not suspect either malice or dishonourable intentions against him either from Rome or the Court of Urbino. Time will discover the evil instruments and their intentions and views.

You will hear shortly from the little French Marquis, whose mind is more agreeable than his body, and shall be better informed. I have often drunk your health with the lean lady, his wife, who, considering her country, does not want wit. What is wanting in discretion is supplied by good will. I fancy you will guess at the original by the copy. You may be sure I am as sincerely your servant and well-wisher as I believe you are mine.

Colin Campbell of Glendarule to John Paterson.

1717, Nov. 19. Bordeaux.—I received a letter of the 14th from my cousin and namesake enclosing yours to him, which obliges me to give you this trouble. He is pretty particular in his answer to you on the subject wherein you desired him to explain himself, so he has left me little to say, only in general we have three sorts of folk on this side differently classed.

First, those attainted, as they are generally of the first rank and most useful to the King, will have difficulty to go home with any sort of security. Next, those having estates or any valuable conveniency in their own country, that have not rendered themselves exceeding obnoxious, will very readily take the hint and go home, in which they do well for many reasons, and as to those in these parts of that sort *Tullibardine* and I shall not be wanting in giving them our best advice and in the manner you desired.

As to the third and last sort and of the least import, an advice or hint will not so easily prevail with them. Their circumstances on this side render them easier than they have been at home or can be by returning now. What measures may be best to take with such men I will not take upon me to judge. No doubt there are men of merit among them. Therefore

I can think of no better method than that *Mar* take the general list, where all men's names are set down, by which he will soon perceive the charge of this last class, and he is best judge what distinction is necessary to be made amongst them, or what else is to be done on this whole affair.

Certainly those of the first class, that cannot go home and may come at anything of their own, will not be wanting to make all things as easy as it is possible for them under their different circumstances. *Tullibardine's* particular unlucky situation as to this has been no small concern to him and he is the more uneasy that hitherto no method could effectually be fallen on to atone in some measure for the considerable share his brother and he have had in adding so much to the present weight on the King. Though he is truly ill stated in regard to the carriage of his family towards him, yet he is hopeful something may be done for him ere long from the other side. In the meantime, rather than further inconvenience should happen, I may safely say on the least hint he and others here would cheerfully be brought on any footing necessity requires.

I suppose I shall be found amongst those attainted, and consequently cannot well go home, but, had I any inclination towards it as I have not, yet I shall always with great readiness submit to anything that can be of the least use without thinking too much of the danger. *Mar* knows the situation of my little estate and small pretensions there to be such as can give me but small hope of any support at present from thence. Otherwise I hope *Mar* and you will believe I would not be in the number of those that put the King to charges, but one thing all on that list should most justly expect in this time of scarcity, and that is a retrenchment of part of what we now receive, for hitherto we have had no pinching. This, I think, cannot be unacceptable to any honest good man, seeing we all ought rather to wonder how it has been possible for the King to have done so much for us hitherto than to repine at any method necessity may now require, and I know no instance where so many men under such a situation have been taken so great care of.

Tullibardine thanks you most kindly for your care of W[illia]m M[urra]y. *Tullibardine's* brother lives five or six leagues from where we stay, for *Tullibardine* has chosen me to live with himself. Don of Brisbane and others are with his brother. 2½ *pages.*

MAJOR JOHN COCKBURNE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 20. Bologna.—You were not an hour gone from this, when I received a line from the Legate's secretary appointing me an audience from his Eminence at 11, the particulars whereof you will hear from Mr. Nairne, when he gives you this. Towards the end of it he asked me if the Duke of Mar was here. I told him I could not dissemble with him that you had been here and were gone this morning, but that otherwise

I had no orders from you to speak anything of your being here, for I had heard you say the King had ordered you to conceal your quality on your journey, without which you had certainly waited on his Eminence. He told me he knew it from Lord Peterborough, who had given him a very just character of you, and showed him, and told him the meaning of your letter.

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 20. *Brussels.*—Two days ago *Falconbridge's* friend came to town, and yesterday I gave him your compliments, which he returned very civilly and said nothing should be more in his wishes. He stays here some days, and, if he speaks anything about that affair, I shall take care to keep at a distance, both because he may take what I say as by authority, and because I have told *Falconbridge* to go as great a length with him as he thinks fit in way of private opinion.

Yesterday I met Col. *Gibson* in his way from *the Emperor's Court.* He tells me he was very helpful to *Barrowfield* there, and was frequently with him in company with his solicitor who is of *Venice* (I think his name is *de Busie*), as also with him and *the King of Sweden's ambassador* there. The Colonel has been at *Belgrade* and in his return he met the solicitor and *the ambassador* both together. He says the solicitor complains, though very modestly, of two things, one, that he has not been considered as he ought to have been, especially having had a letter of thanks from *Italy* desiring him to continue his good offices, the other that he has never heard from that corner since he had that letter. The Colonel tells me he believes the man will not do anything amiss and that *the ambassador* keeps him in good temper, and tells him that he believes the reason he has got no further directions from *Italy* is because perhaps *the King* has no further business with *the Emperor*, and perhaps is inclined to trade with *the King of Spain.* The Colonel tells me that *the ambassador* complains that *Barrowfield* promised to keep constant correspondence with him, and that he, *the ambassador*, had written to *Sweden* that he expected correspondence by that canal, but that he had not heard a word from *Barrowfield* since he left that place, excepting one letter from *Venice.* I know not where *Barrowfield* is, otherwise I would have written to him.

We are told from England that our Court, being straitened betwixt assisting the Emperor conform to a late treaty with 12,000 men and provoking Spain on the other hand, is very much taken up in endeavouring to set on foot an accommodation betwixt the Emperor and the King of Spain.

I am told by a very good hand the Dutch Resident, who came lately to Brussels, is in a very humble temper, and, though he insists on payment of the arrears of the 300,000 *crowns* yearly promised by the Barrier Treaty, yet he does it very modestly and seems disposed to make up that matter to the Emperor's satisfaction.

GEN. GEORGE HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 21. Paris.—As soon as I came here, I waited on Mr. Dic[conso]n, and next day he and I went to St. G[ermai]n, where I kissed her M[ajes]ty's hand. She was a little uneasy for fear of L[or]d St[ai]r's coming to the knowledge of it, but, as I am lodged at the other end of the town, and appear nowhere in public now by my own name, there's not the least thing to be apprehended on that head.

(Concerning 500 *livres* which his Grace had got Mr. Dic[conso]n to place to their Master's account and other private affairs.)

Balfour, who by the late Act is repossessed in his estate, and has taken no allowance since July last, desires to know whether his going home or staying on this side will be more for the King's service. The Q[uee]n is of opinion for the former, but, as nobody knows on what foot, even though provided with a licence, they may be tied down by new oaths to the Government, he is resolved not to go if any such terms are required, and, since he can live anywhere without being further troublesome, he will do what may be thought most for the K[in]g's interest.

My last from Liége was only relating to the objection about Mr. H[oo]ke. I have been with him several times since I came here. He heartily regrets he did not meet you before you left. Whenever his M[ajes]ty will think fit to employ him, he will not only forget and forgive all former prejudices, but will sacrifice all for his service. He knows perfectly the routine of affairs here, has a head turned to business and of great application, and knows a great deal of the constitution of England, which is absolutely necessary to remove any objection that might be made in case of any transaction to be managed here, for really the French are ignorant in our manners and customs, and want to be set right in a great many things. You know very well the credit he had in the late reign, and I have some reason to believe he is very well with the R[egent] and present ministry, and, without we have some friends in the latter to support any good inclinations the former may be disposed to in our master's favour, it's not fair words and promises but facts that must do the business, so, unless you can show them it's their interest to support our master's, I'm afraid all will prove lost labour, and in my poor opinion I think, if this treaty with Em[pero]r and G[eor]ge be confirmed, as it's strongly reported here, we never had a fairer game. The K[in]g and you are the best judges of Mr. H[oo]ke's capacity, to which I entirely submit.

I have letters from England of the 4th. I believe you will not be displeased when I tell you that Mrs. Pitts (Lady Portmore) died the 26th of last month, and Mr. Pitts (Lord Portmore) desires to assure Mr. Kent (? the King) he will vigorously act for his interest and will perform his promise, whenever demanded. He only begs to have timely advice of anything that is to be done, and

he will execute all orders from Mr. Kent or doers with sincerity. This letter I have shown Mr. Dic[conso]n and shall give such answer only as he advises me, for he trusts a great deal to our old friendship, and I am sure, whenever there's occasion, he will be one often to advance what money will be demanded. I don't doubt you will have heard of *the Princess of Wales* being brought to bed of a son before this, and of Bolingbroke's being gone for England. The Parliament meets the 21st, which is to be opened by some new plot of Cadogan's hatching, as I am told. I wish we had it in our power to give them one in good earnest. I fancy there would be scampering to purpose. 5½ *pages.*

J. Menzies to *the Duke of Mar.*

1717, Nov. 10[–21]. London.—The enclosed coming by the stage coach from Edinburgh was a fortnight by the way, and had been writ several days before that occasion parted. Since it came, I have been looking perpetually for a safe conveyance, it being too much in every respect for the common post, which is always and will now be more precarious, the approaching of a Parliament being one never failing season for plots or rumours of plots, and opening letters to see if anything from thence can help on the clamour of fears and jealousies, consequently money and all other points.

The present is a new sort of an occasion, which promises well and will go often. If it answer the probability, it is the best we ever had, and I shall do all I can to encourage it.

This being the first trial, and the enclosed being enough to venture in it, I shall say but very little of other things, and only let you know that since, according to your directions, conveyances have been concerted towards the North, I sent last post to your friend *Sir H. Paterson* a short and plain account of the situation of matters that most concern us here, that he may forward it to *Sir H. Stirling* and *Dr. Erskine* and send you a copy of it. I had received a letter from *Sir H. Paterson* the post before from thence with a very good account of some matters relating to our *fleet* that was sent to the North, and other things of that nature, some of them very material, and he promises more from the same quarter. They shall be given both to Mr. *Shippen* and Mr. *Walpole* and others of both these families to make the best use of them with *the Parliament* with some other things of the like nature that are observed and known here by some that are at pains in those matters.

But, if *Walpole* and *the Tories* do not join their stocks and get the chief number of *Parliament* lottery, all is to no purpose. They lost it most foolishly last time by being both so much on the *qui vive* contrary to the opinions of the wisest of both their friends, for they entirely lost the whole season, and let *King George* thereby get the whole cargo of *money* that he desired, and no further diminution of *the army*, which was all he wanted.

I shall say no more now, but as *Parliament* approaches shall be more particular.

The chief factor here for *the King of Spain* is bribed against us, and our countryman, *Lord Lovat*, is the veriest rogue alive. He is yet paid too by *France* and to cheat poor women here goes privately to Mass, contrary to all his public professions of abhorrence.

Queen Mary to the Duke of Ormonde.

1717, Nov. 22.—"I have seen a letter from *Ormonde* to *Dillon* with an enclosed from *Dr. Erskine* to you, the contents of which are of such consequence that I think it necessary to send an express with it to *the King*, for, though his engagement with *marriage*, of which he wrote to you some while ago, is quite broke, and that the other *marriage* of *the Princess of Hesse* is also out of doors, upon the relation made of *her* by ocular witnesses, yet I know that *the King* was actually trying to make up with another *marriage*, and therefore there is a necessity of sending safe and quickly to him *Dr. Erskine's* letter, that all may be laid before him, and he chose what he likes best; it is certain great advantages may be had with *the marriage* of *the Czar*, there may be some inconveniencies too, if *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar* should not become friends, and, if it be true as I am told, that the *Czar's daughter* is but a child of thirteen years of age. The main point therefore is to know exactly *her* age, temper and constitution, if it be possible, and if *she* is healthy and good humoured, and there is no way of knowing all this but by sending one, rather two, trusty persons to see *her*, which I think *Ormonde* might easily do, he living near *the Czar's* house, and having some people that I believe may acquit themselves very well of such a commission. Their names I must refer to *Dillon* who has them in his book, and I hope you will speak to *Ormonde* to lose no time in sending them, for without this first step no other can be made, and I am sure it is what *the King* will ask. *Ormonde's* two friends may address themselves to *Dr. Erskine*, and [he] will no doubt be of great help to them. I have not wrote to you of a long time, because I know that *Dillon* informs you constantly and exactly of all that comes to his or my knowledge relating to *the King's* affairs, as he does me of what news he has from you. I am heartily glad you keep your health well. I long to know what news you have of *the King of Sweden*, and if he will receive your visit, for, if he does, it will be a good sign. I am more sensible than I can express it of all you do and suffer for my good friend *the King*, but I am sure you cannot doubt of it, no more than of the true friendship and esteem I have and shall ever have for you.

"You say so little of this affair in your letter to *Dillon* that I hope you have wrote straight to *the King* of it, and sent him your advice and thoughts upon it, which I should be glad to know." *Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to LORD SOUTHESK.

1717, Nov 22. Urbino.—I find myself very much at a loss what to say in answer to yours of the 13th. The Duke of Mar, to whom I have your orders to communicate it, is not yet come, but we have certain accounts he'll be here to-day or Tuesday at farthest. As soon as I see him, I shall lay your letter before him, and then I shall endeavour to write you more fully, if I have his commands on it, and shall think myself extremely happy if I shall be able to undeceive you so far as to make you at least somewhat easier than you seem to be at present. Meanwhile I shall only say that I am heartily sorry that any subject, who has acted so honourable and disinterested a part as you have done, should go hence under any discontent, but I would fain hope you are under some mistake about it, and that there is not so much ground for your uneasiness as you seem to apprehend, which, if you remember, I said to you oftener than once when you talked to me on this head, but, had the Duke of Mar had the good fortune to see you here, he would, I doubt not, have been able to give you further satisfaction, which was the reason I pressed you to stay till he should come; besides that I know very well that he would have been very glad to have seen you. 'Tis impossible anybody can doubt of your zeal to the King, and as for the readiness you express to serve Lord Mar, if necessary, I think I could bear witness to a good part of it. I know he is very sensible of your good wishes and you have his in return.

W. GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 23. Paris.—I wrote last post with enclosed, and hope soon to have an account from Urbino of your safe journey. Money is still wanting to pay the last month's subsistence, though I have ordered it to be paid. It's hard the Queen should be so used.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 23. Paris. We are now in pain till we hear of *Mar's* having joined *the King*, who has wanted him now for so long. I have nothing to add to what I said about *Peterborough*. *King George* and his family, who slighted *Peterborough* at first, affect now to make a noise about him and talk of requiring satisfaction from *the Pope*, who, being so fearful as he is, it is not easy to foresee how far he may comply with their demands, though never so unreasonable, if they should insist. I cannot therefore but wish *the King* were fairly rid of *Peterborough*. *Marriage* is what ought now to be *the King's* main business. By what *the King of Sicily* said to *Booth* it seems that will be more easily compassed than we imagined. *The King of Sicily*, having a son to settle, had, I suppose, made it his business to be well informed of that matter. What he

said on the subject was very kind and friendly. Since *the King* himself cannot see every one of the persons in question, it were at least fit he sent a person he can rely on to view them, and, after having taken all the informations that can be had, to make a faithful report to *the King*. But *the Czar's* kind offer, of which *Queen Mary* and *Dillon* send the particulars, brings that into a narrower compass. It is, I think, the first offer of that kind made to *the King*, and ought therefore to be kindly received. They say this daughter is thirteen. There can be no exception against her birth, the mother, as I hear, being of a good family, so that, if there be no exception against the person of the daughter, I see no good reason can be given for *the King's* refusing, unless he were pre-engaged to another, which, I suppose, is not the case. I fear a refusal on any other account would mortally disoblige *the Czar*, as, on the other hand, entering into this alliance would fix *the Czar* to *the King's* interest for ever. I should wish, before this matter were known, *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden* were one way or other made up, for, whenever *King George* gets notice of this match, he will be so frightened that he will make all imaginable offers to *the King of Sweden* to make up with him, and, without *the King of Sweden's* help, I fear it will not be in *the Czar's* power to serve *the King* effectually. These are only my own thoughts, for, except the notice I had from *Dillon* of *the Czar's* proposal, I have seen nobody since I came here, where I have been bleeding and drugging these five or six days.

I had the enclosed from our friend at Brussels, who gives himself and his correspondents a vast amount of needless trouble by putting almost every word in cipher, though after three hours I could find nothing in it but that his friend *de Wilda* had told him no answer could be expected from *the Emperor*, till he met with *peace* and that he knew whether *King George* would join him against *Italy*. The same friend, whom I shall call Mr. Blake, desires to know if any use is to be made of the papers *Mar* gave me of his. There are several good things in that paper, and some I think unfit to be mentioned, but I see no use at present to be made of them. If anything of that kind were to be published, it were perhaps better to publish in English the manifesto printed in French two or three years ago, which has the genealogy at the end, or to distribute it in French more than it has yet been, but *the King* himself and *Mar* can best judge of that.

Postscript. 24 Nov.—*Queen Mary* sends me word *she* thinks fit to send an express, so this shall go by that. *The Czar's* proposal seems to be of that importance that I do not wonder *Queen Mary* thinks fit to give *the King* notice of it by a courier, that he may be informed of it before he engages anywhere else.

I am just told that *Lord Seaforth* and his aunt, who is here, have sent a justification of all his conduct to *the King* and *Mar* by last post, as Glenbucket left in my hands a long

relation of that same affair as it relates to *the Duke of Gordon*, but in a very bad hand. I enclose a fair copy of it that *the King* and *Mar* may see all. But I think it absolutely necessary that *the King* put his positive commands both to *the Duke of Gordon* and *Lord Seaforth* not to make noise or publish anything on that subject, leaving them only at liberty to send to *the King* himself whatever informations they please. *Nearly 3 pages.*

ANNE, LADY CARRINGTON, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 23. Paris.—I enclose the impartial account of Lord Seaforth's performances in the King's service, which you offered me to present to him, as nobody can be a more unquestionable witness of the truth of it than you, under whose eyes, by whose orders, or with whose knowledge my nephew acted all along. Your kindness for him is a security you would make his Majesty sensible that, as he has been considerable amongst those that took up arms, so he has been inferior to none in exerting his full power with all fidelity and zeal for his service, and has freely lost all in the same except his life. All he asks is that his royal master may not be ignorant of it. I am sorry this account could not be made plain and full without inserting some circumstances not so favourable to my cousin, the Duke of Gordon. Necessity forced me to allow their being set down in it.

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 23.—I suppose by this time you are safe at your journey's end. I wrote to you about six weeks ago, thinking you still at Paris; you were gone the day before unluckily. Mr. Gordon sent the letter after you to Turin as you ordered; I should be glad to know if you received it.

We are in the country a month longer, so we know only country news. I have not patience to think a letter is going twenty days that will only tell you "I am well, hope you're well, so all's well," so reckon you shall hear very seldom from me, and that I writ much easier a trifling billet from Paris to St. Mandé. Nothing can now, methinks, be worth charging the post except that the Constitution is generally received without murmuring, the dukes are agreed with the nobility about their privileges, or that the easy gentleman (the Regent) keeps his word and in giving obliges. As it must be some such extraordinary accident that moves my pen, you see you'll not be often troubled. They say the troubles in England are more violent than ever—the Lord increase it! Pentenrieder and L'Abbé du Bois are every day in conferences. I hope our master is well. Would to God we could ask after his Queen's and his son's health!

(Concerning the forwarding of Lady Mar's strong box to London.)

JOHN WALKINGSHAW OF BARROWFIELD to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 23. Paris.—I stayed longer at Urbino than I designed in hopes of seeing you there, and at last was unfortunate to miss seeing you on the road. My design of leaving the King was to endeavour to get home to my numerous family and so free him of a charge I must have been to him, at the same time being confident I could have done him much better service at home than I can abroad, but on application I find it impracticable to get a licence. Whether it be a general measure of the Government that they are resolved to give no more, or a particular one in relation to me, I know not, so I am resolved to push it no further till I see what the Parliament may do in relation to the explanation of the indemnity, which it is generally believed will be favourable to us. I have been little or no charge to the King, but it will be necessary he order me some money here; the place is expensive, and, having a very great family at home, it is impossible, conform to my way of living, that I can be subsisted.

JOHN CAMPBELL OF GLENLYON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 23. Toulouse.—Explaining how he had been seized with a fit of tertian ague after writing, but before he had signed his last letter, which makes him doubtful if his Grace could know the signature.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to JAMES III.

1717, Nov. 24, at night.—I enclose *Ormonde's* last letter with a copy of *Dr. Erskine's* to him. The brief manner that *Ormonde* explains the proposal of *marriage* makes *Dillon* presume he has given *the King* a more ample account of it. If so, what he says to me is sufficient; if not, *Ormonde* must imagine that *the Princess of Modena's* affair is still on foot. *Dillon* never wrote to him about the latter, neither doth he know if *the King* informed *Ormonde* of its being laid aside. This uncertainty hindered *Dillon* from writing last post. He went to *St. Germains* to have a further and clearer explication with *Queen Mary* about what was fit to be said to *Ormonde* in answer. After due reflection, *Queen Mary* consented to send an express to *the King* and to write by *her* own hand to *Ormonde*. *Dillon* insisted on both these points, and indeed thought both very necessary.

*As to *the Czar's* offer about *the marriage*, it's a stedfast proof of his sincere intention and his desire to unite with *the King*. He is able and actually in a situation of being most useful, his espousing *the King's* interest in a certain manner may induce others to do the same, there are many and great advantages to be hoped from such an alliance,* and in cases which merit serious consideration. All these, I am sure, will occur to *the King* much better than I am able to express them;

therefore I will only add,* that if the young *lady* be of a pleasing good figure and of a competent age, in my humble opinion *the King* can find none more suitable to his rank or that can contribute more to make his just pretensions valuable.*

Postscript.—I have unciphered *Ormonde's* letter, not being able to read it otherwise. I don't forget that *the King* desired all letters sent to him should not be unciphered. *Ormonde* suspects that *Dillon's* letters to him are intercepted at the post office here, but I dare answer the contrary, Monsr. Pajot and *commis* being very zealous for what regards *the King*. If the letters be miscarried, it must be at Danzig or some other post office in Germany. (*The passages between asterisks are printed in the* Stuart Papers, p. 39, note.) *Enclosed,*

Considerations on the Czar's *Offer about* Marriage.

It's not practicable for the King *in his present circumstances to make any* marriage *without some inconveniency, and I think it is easy to demonstrate that he can find none so advantageous as that* the Czar *proposes.* The Czar *makes the offer very frankly, without being influenced or solicited by any whosoever, whereas, when* the King *addresses to any dependant prince, he must not only be the proposer, but also obliged to get the consent of a superior potentate, and after much trouble and labour meet perhaps with an unbecoming denial.*

If the subsequent treaty 'twixt the Emperor *and* King George *should endamage* the treaty between King George, the Regent and Holland, *as many thinking men believe (either late or early) it will, I presume in this case that* the Czar's *alliance with* the King *may determine* the Regent *to espouse the latter's interest, in taking a sudden vigorous resolution, when sure of being seconded by a formidable diversion, such as* the Czar *would be able to make and* the Regent *able to support.* . . . The Kings of Spain and Sicily *in this case would not balance declaring for* the King, *and for that purpose not delay entering into a strict league with* the Regent—*their common safety and interest would engage them to it—many others, who sit still at present, may follow so good example. In the supposition already mentioned, this scheme hath several other branches not difficult to be reconciled, nor improbable to happen, all equally concurring to* the King's *good. So much for the advantage of* the marriage *in question, which, I think, ought to be kept a most strict secret, in order to prevent the greatest accident I can see it liable to, which is that, if* King George *were informed of the matter before* the Czar *and* the King of Sweden *adjust affairs, or in case they don't come to an accommodation, in either of these cases, he,* King George, *may find it his interest to make so advantageous offers to* the King of Sweden

as the latter could not reasonably refuse, such as giving back Bremen and Verden, a promise of furnishing a fleet, land forces, money, &c., in a word, to enable the King of Sweden *to recover Livonia, Finland, and the other provinces taken from him, all this to secure himself at home and to be revenged of* the Czar *for his offer to* the King. *If* the Czar *and* the King of Sweden *come to an agreement, as I wish they may, there will be no more apprehension of any proposal, however so advantageous, from* the Elector of Hanover *to the latter. . . .*"

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to JAMES III.

1717, Nov. 24, at night.—Having this safe occasion, give me leave to notice an article of your letter of 12 Oct. concerning domestic affairs. I am very sorry for all the trouble you have on that score, but can't imagine who could have forgot himself to that degree of giving you the least uneasiness, neither am I able to guess who near you can be so void of reason and judgement as to commit such a fault. *Queen Mary*, who perused your letter, appeared to me in the same uncertainty.

Queen Mary desired me to send you a copy of *George Kelly's* letter in the manner I do, leaving out what may displease *Mar* to avoid giving any occasion for new broils or dissensions, which have been but too frequent hitherto, and, if fomented, may prove more prejudicial to *the King's* interest than the ancient quarrels 'twixt those different parties.

What *the Bishop of Rochester* says of *Lord Oxford* in relation to *Peterborough* surprises extremely. If *Lord Oxford* came to know it, he would never be reconciled to the other, which would be of ill consequence to *the King*. The latter knows the strict ties of friendship 'twixt *Lord Oxford* and *Mar*, which is saying more than sufficient on this head.

The Bishop of Rochester did not desire *Dillon* to send him any message unknown to *Mar*, but the latter knew, before he parted hence, that *the Bishop of Rochester* and *Lord Arran* desired that all accounts sent them should be addressed directly to themselves, and by no other channel. I was sure *Mar* would inform you of this, which was the reason of my not writing it to you. I see plainly it's morally impossible for me to correspond with *the Bishop of Rochester* without being subject to many reproaches, and therefore beg *the King* will either dispense me from corresponding with him, or, if he orders I should, will send me directions how I shall behave, and in a manner to avoid being taxed with breach of faith. I am very apprehensive of the last, in case anything wrote to me should draw a reproach, or rise in judgement against the author of it. *Dillon* knows nothing of party rage, is not acquainted with any of those gentlemen, has no other views but *the King's* interest, to which, if he can do no good, he would be in the last mortification to be the innocent cause of any strife or falling out 'twixt persons equally necessary for *the King's* service.

Queen Mary informs you of what *she* writes to *Ormonde* and *Dillon* names *Butler* and *D. O'Brien* to *Ormonde* as proper persons to visit the young lady. They will be fully informed of her figure and age, and will endeavour to be so of her constitution and humour. I am told by persons who know the family there are two sisters, both by the present wife, who is one of the most beautiful women in all Germany. The eldest is thirteen and the other past eleven.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 24, at night.—I addressed to you the 16th a copy of my last message to *the Bishop of Rochester*. I write fully to *the King*, which leaves me no room to trouble you with unnecessary repetition. I wish *Mar* may be of my opinion in relation to *the Czar's* offer about *the marriage* and don't question but he'll consider most seriously how advantageous it may prove to *the King's* interest.

Mr. Græme, the Capuchin, wrote to me twice since you parted, and sent me a cipher. Francia complains of his curiosity and of his prying into his affairs, and says he showed him several of *Mar's* letters that he may in his turn have the more confidence in him. Francia wrote here to know if he could trust him. He was sent word there was no need of his communicating any part of his business to him. Francia and Græme, however, are on pretty good terms of late. As to Francia's affair, we expect daily a principal messenger from the Club with a final answer. Till he comes, we cannot well judge how that matter will end. 2½ *pages*.

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Nov. 24.—*Projets evanouy aussy tost que formé*. Yesterday I wrote you should hear from me but on some extraordinary occasions, and to-day without any such thing I trouble you. My sister sends the enclosed, it regarding you entirely. I received yours of 30 Oct. to-day, and am glad my letter met you at Turin. I never designed to ask you for those letters, but the fear I have, and that I believe you have, that, in case of any accident happening to you,—— but, as I hope there is no likelihood of that, they're in good hands. It is but your being always in movement and perhaps in enemies' countries made me propose it to you, but, as you have more papers of that nature, I suppose you'll take measures in case of danger.

"It's true he's very laconic and I wish he would be a little more detailed. You know what sort of wood he's made of. I believe you have laid the groundwork in making him speak at all, and now the case is to engage him to open himself more as the occasions offer; in the meantime judge of his actions. *M. de Mezières* thinks you ought to reckon now he is not to be feared as an enemy. By all that is past

as well as his last letter, which, though short, is entirely a direct answer, and on which *the King* has reason to expect and to exact from him his service on occasion, which was what the other always dreaded, telling me over and over that, when once he engaged in the least, he must go through, it not being fit to do things of that nature by halves, and that, whilst he kept himself disengaged, he was free to take what party he pleased, that nothing could be expected from him. He would have done better to have wrote directly to *the King*, but he has his own ways, and one must make the best use of him one can; it is impossible to change his character. It is odd *M. de Mezières* thought at first that he does not name 219 (*i.e.* M. de Mezières but probably a mistake for 49 meaning the Duke of Argyle), but he says it is impossible that he has not shown him the papers, and had he not approved it, he would have made another answer. You, that know them so well, can easily perceive that he thinks as we wish, and I dare swear he believes he has made a mighty dangerous step, because of the difficulty of sending letters, but he must be worked up, and I hope he will give you reason to be contented. You are now with our master; therefore see if you have a mind to write to him yourself or to his brother, or if our master thinks fit to write to him. In case you have anything to propose to him, send us the letter as soon as possible, because we will send them by my brother, who need not know that they are of any consequence, for we must not make use any more of the old channel. If you write to his brother, enclose the letter to him and desire him to give it, or all will be lost. Since you give leave to M[ezières] [to] give his opinion he says that, in case you write to the D[octor] (*i.e.* Ilay), you must not seem displeased with his reservedness, but write to him as if you looked on him now entirely in the interest, since he cannot be otherwise, being for his country, and therefore shall reckon on him, and that, since you have done so much to gain him to our master, and that you have compassed at least the difficultest part, he thinks you must go through; that the master must send the papers he spoke of in his last, here; that *the King* and you write to him to tell him you are glad to see your desires accomplished, that you have reason now to believe that he will help in redeeming his country, since he is far from having the personal aversion to *the King* by what has been told you that his enemies would persuade the world he had; that now you intended to tell him all your ideas and designs; that, as you all have the same desire of serving his country, *the King* should be obliged to him to give his advice and opinion of things when the affairs are in a situation to require it; that in the meantime *the King* will require nothing of him that can endanger him or 209 (*i.e.* Mar, probably a mistake 49 meaning the Duke of Argyle); that whatever he writes shall never rise in judgment against him, since nobody shall be trusted but those that are already; that *the King* sends

such and such papers to be left with M[ezières] to show him how he acts with people he believes intend to serve him and his oppressed country.

"*Mezières* says that *the King* writing and you such a letter hazard, in his opinion, very little, for you will find by his answers clearly his thoughts, you will know what to reckon upon if he accepts it, and is touched by so generous a way of acting as it is natural to believe you gain him entirely, which is what you aim at, and then you will not grudge what is done. Suppose the worst, he does not answer our expectations, the papers are of use to him as well as *the pardon* but in case of his acting right; it is true it would be grating that he did not receive it as he ought; but in the way he is in there is reason to believe he will; something must be left to hazard. It is making a great many advances for *the King*; that is his misfortune to be obliged to have occasion for anybody. Since his affairs require it, and that he seems willing to do it to gain them, it is better doing it in a manner to confound them by his goodness and make them feel the different way of his acting and D. (? King George). If they don't receive it as they ought, he may make them one day dearly repent it, as we shall tell him very freely in our letters. This is *Mezières'* idea; he takes the liberty to tell it you because you ask his opinion. You are master to do what you please; he thinks it may be of use and can do no harm; he would fain have these people determined. In case you think it is doing too much till they open themselves more, he hopes you will not take it ill his proposing it to you; you know you always would have him tell you his notions good and bad. He hopes you think still the same. The great desire he saw you had to gain those people to the interest, though you had no reason personally to care for [the] D[octor], and that you begun by sacrificing your own resentment, which is very rare, thinking it would be of use to *the King*, makes him think that you will hazard a great deal to fix them, since now is the time they can be of use.

"The reason I desire, in case you have a mind to write anything to him, to do it time enough to send by my brother, is that my mother, who knows nothing of what you wrote last to us, sends us word that Mr. Lacy, a counsellor-at-law, Mc[Ma]h[o]n's cousin, and who does the eldest's (Anne Oglethorpe's) business and Marquis de Trivier's by her recommendation, was in the country about some law business with my mother and told her that the Emb[assador of] *Sicily* had a packet of letters directed by my hand for the D[octor], which he had sent for. As [the ambassador of] *Sicily* is eternally with the eldest, it is without dispute that he showed her the packet; it was directed for my mother, and was the *pardon;* whether she guessed by that and my journey put together I cannot tell, but it is not proper to send him any more. It is certain the eldest knows nothing certainly, but is very angry and, I believe, is in a

furious fury if she know the name [that] has unluckily been given her by the D[octor]. I do not repent having sent that packet by [the ambassador of] *Sicily*, because we are certain it was not opened, which it might have been by the post. It was unlucky my m[other] was not at Lon[don] when it arrived, but the mischief is not so bad as I feared, and we can take other measures to send the letters. We shall take the occasion of my brother to send the strong box and any packet, if you send any.

"*Sparre* has wrote several times to M[ezières]; the last was dated from Lübeck, he was to embark in the minute and hoped to be soon with *the King of Sweden*, and assured him he would then give him a full account of all; he received it about three weeks ago, you shall soon know.

"They say that the King of Spain is dangerously ill; I don't aver it for truth; the D[uke] of Berry is ill. I own to you my little vanity is extremely pleased that you seemed contented with Jemmy (*i.e.* her brother James); it was very lucky for him that he happened to be then at Turin. My sister hopes you don't think like all the world that he has her nose; she will never forgive you if you have observed it. The truth is that he is a very good youth and has a true foundation of honest principles; his bsuiness in England is to make up Theo[philus'] affairs in his name, to pay the mortgage in the same manner, the D[octor] finding too many difficulties to do it for M[ezières]; it is the D[octor's] advice that makes Jemmy return, because the eldest brother may find his affairs disentangled as well as his own inclinations."

You're very good to remember us about what my sister spoke to you of. That's the centre of all our desires and ambitions, but that's not a reason it will succeed. If it does, it's more than we expect. We shall owe the obligation entirely to you, and I'm sure you can't oblige people more sensible of it than us. It's not unprecedented, since Mr. Dillon has had that honour, and, though my b[rother] can't pretend to have his merit, yet, if my grandfather's and father's loyalty and losses with the late King's promises deserve any distinction, my sister flatters herself our master will hear favourably your request. Suppose such a thing is done as to have my youngest brother looked on as my Theo[philus'] son, it would be very happy, but I'll tell you freely, that, as I believe neither of my brothers thinks of marrying, if, in case of failure of their heirs male, the title fell to one of my sister's sons, who would settle in England as in the case of Lord Feversham (their family name is Bethizy), it would be much more agreeable to us and the desire of the whole family, for none of us daughters have thoughts of marrying, and there is only Molly, who perhaps may play the fool and make an ill match. We should be sorry it should be her heir's, and my sister hopes the master will not be against it. If he does it, we shall be ready, as we always have, to sacrifice

all our happiness and little fortune for him, but I foretell you this will end in air. You must know I've always been a screech owl. You may depend on our being secret. My sister's name is Eleanor.

I must desire you from myself to be persuaded that, though I have very great obligations to the Doctor, yet in our present affair I'm no ways partial to him, looking on that as no private business. It's a thing entirely apart, and therefore I shall tell you always truly my thoughts on his subject. When I spoke to him by your order about his brother, I told him I feared his new wife would ruin us there. He laughed and said the woman was a good plaything, but in affairs of consequence they never did anything but together, and what one thought the other did also. My sister sent them lately two hogsheads of Burgundy. I hope they'll have the wit to drink our master's health.

My brother was very graciously received by him. You know the reason of his voyage. You'll own the O'Briens do not know well how to deliver a message, but that nation is not made to speak English. 5½ *pages.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 25, at night.—I received an hour ago the enclosed from O'Brien with *Ormonde.* I am very glad *Ormonde* begins to get my letters where he is, and hope all mine will come safe, they having been addressed in the same manner, except my three last. I unciphered O'Brien's letter, knowing you have not his cipher, and I'll send it you at further leisure. I added several names to the old cipher of Montmelian, which I sent you by Creagh. That of *Sparre* you shall have the first opportunity.

Though my letters were dated last night, I was not able to finish all till now, so the express can't part till daybreak to-morrow.

Harry Luttrell, whom I believe you knew, was shot in his chair in the streets of Dublin and died some hours after. The loss is small; however, the Government of Ireland makes a great noise about him and promises 300*l.* reward to whoever will discover the person that shot him.

The Duke of Mar to Cardinal Gualterio.

1717, Nov. 25.—Informing him of his arrival and regretting that he had not arrived soon enough to express by word of mouth the sentiments of esteem and respect he feels for him, but hoping he shall soon have an opportunity to do so. *Draft. French.*

The Duke of Mar to the Rector of the Jesuits at Vienna.

1717, Nov. 25.—By the King's orders thanking him for his civilities to various of his subjects and recommending

the bearer, Mr. Germain (*i.e.* Wogan), an Irish gentleman, who is going to travel in Germany. *Draft. French.*

The Duke of Mar to Charles Wogan.

1717, Nov. 25. Urbino.—I had occasion to tell you before of the King's good opinion of you; I now have his orders to write to you of an affair he is to employ you in, and I am persuaded he will have reason to be pleased at your discretion, secrecy and good conduct in going about it with all the zeal and diligence it requires, and saving time is of consequence.

You will be very glad he thinks now very seriously of setting about what all who wish him well so much desire, marriage. There are amongst others two princesses proposed to him, one the Princess of Baden Baden, the late Prince Lewis' daughter, the other a Princess of Saxe, cousin to the King of Poland. It is reasonable he should be well informed of their persons &c. by one he can trust, before he make any advances towards any of them, and you are the person he has pitched upon for going to see them and giving him that information. He has written to the Queen about it, as I have by his command to Mr. Dillon, who will both speak to you of it, and give you what further directions are needful for your journey. The sooner you begin it, the better; Mr. Dillon will inform you what route you had best take. You are to go first to the Court of Baden, which is on your road to Vienna, where you must go before you can see the other princess. At both places you are to pass under the name of Mr. Germain, as one travelling for your diversion or curiosity, and so desirous of seeing all the Courts of Germany as you pass. At the Court of Baden you must make acquaintance for yourself both for getting introduced and informed, for we can as yet give you no recommendations from hence for that end, but perhaps Mr. Dillon may find out some for you, but even without that it is no hard matter for a stranger to get himself introduced to most of the Courts of Germany, especially when seeing is most or principally what he aims at by it. But, though seeing the ladies be your chief business, you are to inform yourself as fully about them as possibly you can, their ages, health, tempers and dispositions as well as of their persons, what brothers and sisters they have and all other circumstances which you think may be of use for the King to know.

From Baden you are to go to Vienna and there inquire for the Rector of the Jesuits, who has formerly shown civilities to some employed by the King, by whose orders I write the enclosed recommending you, but, as he knows nothing of your business, you are not to speak to him of it. He is to have a letter to give you, in which will be enclosed one to Father Salern, whom you must find out, from Card. Albani at Rome, telling him of the business you are employed in as to the Princess of Saxe, who on that will inform you where

and which way to see her. You are to thank the father in the King's name for his concern in him, and assure him of the King's good returns, more particularly if his Majesty thinks fit to proceed in this affair. On the lights Father Salern gives, you will do your best to inform yourself of the particulars concerning this princess as I mentioned concerning the other.

If any other Courts fall in your way through Germany, where there are young princesses, it will not be amiss that you endeavour to see them and inform yourself about them, for there are many in that country, and in some of them there may be princesses as fine women as any of the two we have been informed of.

When you have seen these two princesses and any other who fall in your way and informed yourself as fully and particularly about them as you can, you are to make the best of your way hither to give the King an account of what you have seen, that so he may make the choice he thinks fit and do what he thinks further proper. The more dispatch you make and the sooner you come here, the better, for there is no time to be lost.

Whatever may be suspected to be your business, you are to own nothing of it, but your own good sense and discretion will direct you as to this.

I enclose a cipher and addresses to write to me by.

Postscript.—Prince James Sobieski, son to the late King of Poland, has several daughters, who, I believe, are somewhere in Germany. You may inquire about them and endeavour to see them all, if they fall in your way or be not much out of it. *Draft.* 4 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to Major John Cockburne.

1717, Nov. 25. Urbino.—I came here last Monday and had yours of the 20th on Tuesday, which I laid before the King. The affair you have been about for some time being now over on the King's part, I need say nothing of it, but he thinks you should continue some time longer at Bologna, till the person you were there about remove from thence, and in the meantime inform us what you hear about him or anything of that affair, and of what else passes there, which you think may be of use for us to know.

What you said to the Cardinal about me was very right. It seems by what you say, he told you that person had said of me that he had taken my writing to him right, and, had we met, I doubt not I would have made him sensible of what he has been deficient in for the civil treatment he has met with. I shall be glad to know what you can learn of his friend who came to see him, some of whose company I know you would at least see. I suppose they will be gone before this reach you, so I need not desire you to make compliments to them.

Since you have so fine an opera at Bologna, I fancy your being to stay some time there will be no punishment to you. We have some pretty good singers and instruments here, which I propose some pleasure in. Pray get the whole music of your opera for me and send it the first conveyance you can. *Copy.*

J. Menzies to *L. Inese.*

1717, Thursday, Nov. 14[–25].—Here is another hotch-potch of our current news. Our Court is all now come to town, the old as well as the young. Divisions increase, money diminishes. Our fleet comes all home in effect from the Baltic but five or six of the lesser ships, but we furnish the Dane with money and necessaries for his.

The day for the Parliament being this day sennight, we must soon know if it will sit to business. Bolingbroke, on whom much of our scheme depends, is positively said to be here in private and at Gen. Hill's house, where Arthur More and many others are often in the night. Some think it is only these friends, but not himself. I cannot ascertain whether the one or the other.

When the members come to town we will see how the intriguings will go. The courtiers affect to have it generally believed that the Tories are coming in, all to make fair weather. We had a warm report the other day that the Duke of Shrewsbury had been at Council, and it is spread far and wide, but there is not a word of it true. One thing is certain, that nobody is willing to come in without him.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 26. St. Germains.—Being just arrived here, and it being late, I have only time to put this cover to the enclosed, and, after what I wrote by the express, have nothing to add, only that a person who has good intelligence from England was this morning very positive that *Bolingbroke* is now in London privately. He gave out about a fortnight ago that he was going to Champagne and went actually from Paris, but they say he went then to England straight.

The Queen has a great cold, but is now much better.

Roger Strickland to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 26. St. Germains.—By the last post from England my brother informed me that, since Sir Roger's death, my title to a small estate of about 400*l.* a year called Katterick is unquestionable. It being entailed, the present Government can't dispose of it, without making a particular Act to outlaw me, which they'll scarce think me worthy of. Johnstown lease is out and squinting Cholmondeley in possession of Katterick and Thorton Bridge, but my title to the first is so just that the lawyers in England doubt

whether he will stand a law-suit. However, we prepare for the worst, and Sir C. Phipps is our counsel. The favour I beg of you is that you will write to any of our friends in England to recommend my business to him from you. My mother had an account in a late letter from England that my Lady Duchess is very well and breeding. The moment I get leave to go over you shall be informed of it and any commands you honour me with shall be executed with zeal and punctuality.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, Nov. 26. Urbino.—I wrote to you from Venice the 13th and came thence to Bologna, your old quarter, " where I stayed a day till B[ooth] returned from delivering *Queen Mary's* message to *the Duke of Modena*, who received him, as did all the family with a very cold and dry air, so that there is entirely an end to that project, which I own I am very sorry for. I had the pleasure that day I stayed there of hearing another very fine opera and of seeing several very (*sic*) things. I did not make myself known to anybody in that place more than I had done all the rest of the road, except to Mr. Cockburn and one who lives in that town and does business for us. I found by Cockburn that there was an end put to the affair of P[eterborough] and that he had a letter for him from Mr. Sheldon ; this made me alter my mind about seeing of him, and I thought it right to give him an opportunity of doing it, if he had a mind, so that I wrote to him a line, of which I send you the copy enclosed, and also the answer (at least a kind of one) I had to it the next day. I thought it the more necessary to tell you of this, and to send you those copies, that I know, since I came here, from Mr. Cockburn that he told the Cardinal L[ega]t of my having been there, showed him my letter and explained it to him, and perhaps he may also speak of it elsewhere, which, unless he do, we must not. That you may know it fully, I send you also a copy of what Cockburn writes me, by which and his own answer you will see that he has been civil enough to me, so that I for my own particular have no reason to complain of him, and so must not give him any to do so of me. As to all the rest of his affair, I need say nothing, since by the papers sent to *Queen Mary*, you will know it all since you was last informed, if you will give yourself the trouble of reading of them. I confess I am in pain lest he should come to discover any of those from whom the information came about this affair, for he will be very diligent in hunting of it out, and it is likely he may be soon in your parts, where people who know anything of it had need be on their guard. You will easily see it is the M[ar]q[ui]s' lean wife (as he calls her) I am in most apprehension about upon this account, and I have a good mind to write and caution them about it. Should he discover any of those concerned in giving the informations

against him, it would have terrible effects, and they will, I am sure, be in no little apprehensions on that account. I heartily wish that this *fracas* had not happened, but that is past and so I will say no more of it.

"From Bologna I came to Pesaro in two days and arrived here the next, Monday last, where to my great joy I found our master in better looks than ever I saw him. The next day I had yours of the 6th with *Ormonde's* enclosed, which is not worth sending you after what you tell me he said to you, that being ten days later than mine. I find by one I have from Paris that it is now known where he is, which I am sorry for, but it is a wonder it was not known and spoke of sooner, after some things you and I know of the writing of some of those with him. I do not think it impossible, but we may ere long hear of *King George himself* speaking of it in a very public manner, and it will be nuts to *him* and *his* people, as they used to say. It is needless for me at this time to write to him, and indeed I am afraid our correspondence with him for some time will be very little and very slow. I do not think, after all, that we have reason to repent of his journey, it will put us at a certainty what is to be expected from thence, and I hope it will yet turn to good account.

"It was no small pleasure to me when I found upon my coming here, that our master was as fully set upon marriage as any of us could wish him, and resolved to go about it without loss of time. You may be sure it would not have wanted my helping hand in bringing him to this, had there been occasion for a spur, but there was not, and who so heartily sets about such a thing, seldom fails of succeeding. He had a Princess of Saxe recommended to him, and *Queen Mary* would tell you of the Princess of Baden being named by *the King of Sicily*. He very reasonably thought it was fit to send one to see both, and to bring him all the information about them he could, before he determined himself or took any further steps in it; and the fittest we could think on for this errand, all things being considered, is Mr. Wogan, who is now at St. Germains as Booth tells us, with whom he came from Italy. He writes to the Queen of this himself, and has ordered me to write the enclosed to Wogan, and to enclose it open to you, which since you will see, I need not give you the trouble of saying much more on it, only for God's sake let no time be lost in dispatching of him so that he may bring us a report soon. I can assure you I will be as impatient as if I were to be the lover myself, and I have reason to think our master will be no less. The Queen and you will think what further directions are fit to be given him, but of all things secrecy is necessary in this, and it were not amiss that you should particularly caution him as to his friend young *Leslie*, with whom I am told he had an intimacy when here. We have reason to think that any of those two young Princesses are to be had, their qualities are pretty equal, so

the person of the woman is what must determine the choice; but, should the least thing of this come out before it were in a manner concluded, it would infallibly defeat the project, and there have been too many disappointments and delays in this affair already.

" I have a lamentable letter from poor Gordon about money, of which he says he had spoke to you, that there is considerable balance owing to him, and the subsistence not paid, and that Mr. Dicconson can do nothing till money come in. For God's sake get some order put to it. I hope Mr. Dicconson has got money before now, and that all will go on again, else Lord help those miserable people who have no other way to live nor can find none.

" We have no word yet of Creagh, and I have got some letters which I cannot read till he come for want of the ciphers I left with him to copy for you and *Inese*.

" I am sorry our packet for *England* was so long of going as *Capt. Ogilvie* writes you. That conveyance must be put in better order, which I wish you would think of and adjust with Gough.

" I have spoke to *the King* about the two sorts of commodities which we had recommended to *Lord Tullibardine*, &c., to get provided, and he is absolutely of our opinion that it should be set about without loss of time, so I hope you will take care of it.

" We have been so full about the affair of *marriage*, &c., since I came here, that I have not yet found time to speak of several little things of which you and I spoke together, particularly as to young *Leslie's* money and subsistence, but I will not forget it both upon poor Gordon's account and that I think the thing fit for *the King* to do, but I see by the want of money no time is lost by my not speaking.

" This is wrote to-day for prevention, as the way is here, and, if I have anything from you by next post, which is before this is to go, I shall answer it in a postscript if I have time.

" Amongst other things that I am glad to find in our master, he begins to be a convert as to this country music, and I am sure it will grow upon him. I brought some music with me from Venice and Bologna, and there [are] some pretty good voices and instruments here, so I hope we shall make a shift to amuse ourselves with it, till better days come. The house is an excellent one, but for the part of the country it stands in there are few places of the Highlands of Scotland that are not champaign level countries in respect of it. The K[ing] goes a promenading for about half a mile or so, but it is on the tops or ridges of hills from one to another, in which I see very little pleasure, and that walking about the large rooms and galleries of the house to me is a much more agreeable exercise. The air I believe is good, but we shall certainly grow very dull and insipid for want of a little good wine to enliven us, and give a fillip to our spirits now and then."
5½ *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1717, Nov. 26. Urbino.—(About his journey and arrival at Urbino, the projects for the King's marriage and Lord Peterborough as in the last letter.)

I cannot help much doubting whatever *Menzies* now says of that *money the Bishop of Rochester* entrusted him with, after what I have seen in that matter, and I must hear again from them both before I can give any credit to it. *The King* has shown me one from *Dr. Leslie* on the subject you mention, and I have one from him too. I think the hint good and the example he gives of the Scots Acts, for no more it can be called, not amiss. The question is how to get an opportunity for *the King* to show his sentiments in the way *Dr. Leslie* proposes without doing it in too solemn a manner, which if he were to do, behoved first to be consulted with those with *England*, and the nicking time, as *Dr. Leslie* calls it, would be past before that could be done, so the only expedient I can find is for *the King* to write a familiar letter on it to *Dr. Leslie* in answer as it were to one he had wrote to him on the present subject. This we are now about, and I hope to be able to write to *Dr. Leslie* on it and in the meantime you must tell him my notion of it.

The King has given me yours to him of 26 Oct. Concerning what *Gualtier* spoke of to you concerning *Walpole*, and that he had wrote back that, if *Gualtier* could by his friend any way engage *Walpole*, it would be very good service, and he may be sure nothing should be wanting on *the King's* part for encouraging him. The answer *Inese* gave *Gualtier* was very right and all that can now be said, only he may repeat it as approved by *the King* so that *Gualtier* and his friend may set about it with *Walpole* and no time should be lost in doing it. *Walpole* is not generally thought to have more honesty than is necessary, so greater proofs of sincerity ought to be expected from him, than from those who have a fairer character, and, if he has a mind to look *the King's* way, he will now soon have an opportunity of giving convincing proofs of it without exposing himself.

I had it through from a good hand not long ago that he had thoughts of making up with *King George*, so *the King* must see some proofs before he can give credit to his sincerity. It would be a good step if *Walpole* will agree to receive a letter from *the King*, and better still, if he will make the first application to him. By all means let *Gualtier* and his friend be encouraged in this and not without hopes of reward to themselves when the time comes.

I hope to hear from *Lady Mar* under your cover next post. I had one from her just before she went over. I wonder *Menzies* delays sending what he says he had for me from *Scotland*.

Your news of the demolishing of poor Marly without being demanded as that of his cousin or half namesake (Mardyke) is

melancholy and a lively image of the vanity of the world, but is it real and can they be so straitened as to do so poor and mean a thing? We gardeners and architects must be forgiven to be scandalized at it, but, which is worse, I am afraid, since they make those retrenchments, it may go further.

I found here this enclosed letter from the gentlemen who were of Capt. George's crew, and gentlemen's sons I am told they all are, so ought to be the more minded. Before answering it, I proposed to the King sending it to you, that you and Mr. Dicconson should look into the affair, and send your report hither that he may order on it what he finds just. *Copy.* 4½ *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to Fanny Oglethorpe.

1717, Nov. 26. Urbino.—I wrote to you from Turin, which I hope went safe. I came hither a very few days ago by Venice and Bologna, so I have had a very agreeable journey, heard a great deal of good music, and seen some very fine things. I found abundance of letters here, so you must not expect much from me now. One thing though I could not delay writing of to you, because great care must be taken in it and those who are warned are half armed. *Peterborough* is now as free as ever, and has been as civilly used as the nature of the thing could allow. I believe he is pretty sensible of it, and has no resentment on this account as to *the King*, but very great against those who were the authors and occasion of it, and that he will do all he possibly can to discover who had any the least hand in the information. I know he thinks it was an English plot, and I believe he is not far wrong in his conjecture as to the design of the first informers, but I am persuaded those who sent an account of it had no ill will towards him, and did it purely out of concern for *the King*. I believe he will soon be at Paris, and will certainly see Madame *Mezières* wherever she be, from whom he will do all he can to draw something of it, and he has a great deal of cunning. Pray tell her to be on her guard, as indeed all should, who ever heard of it, for his discovering the least thing would have terrible effects, and prevent *the King* ever being informed of any thing. I design no hurt to him by this, but there are some things which 'tis no wonder people are solicitous for their knowing, and yet better that they never do, both for themselves and others. I hear *Peterborough* has lately spoke very civilly of *Mar*, and I have reason to believe he will desire Madame *Mezières* to say something to him from him. I know *Mar* is very sorry that any thing of all this happened and really *the King* is not to be blamed for it. However, it is over, and *Peterborough* suffers as little by it as could be, and less than could have been well imagined. You'll take care to let him suspect nothing of my writing about him, but I am sure he'll mention *Mar* as soon as he sees you.

I know you will all be glad to hear of *the King* being in perfect good health, which I never saw better. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to William Drummond.

1717, Nov. 26. Urbino.—I was unwilling to give you the pain of letting you know what the letter you gave me at Bologna informed me of, till I saw if it could have been remedied, but I find now you have played the fool by meddling in things above you, with which you had nothing to do, so the King thinks it not fit for you to be here. He is so good as not to withdraw your allowance, so you have no reason to complain, and it will be your own fault, if your being sent from this or being under the King's displeasure be known, for I believe none knows it, but the Comte [de Castelblanco] and the Duke of Perth, who, I suppose, writes to you, and will speak nothing of it. Getting into the King's favour depends on your own conduct. If you think of doing well, you must take your mind down a peg or two lower. *Copy.*

Pope Clement XI. to James III.

1717, Nov. 27. Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome.—When we believed the Earl of Peterborough's affair was completely finished by the kindness of your Majesty in deferring to our suggestions, which were prompted solely by the consideration of your good service, news as certain as disagreeable reached us yesterday from Paris, which was communicated this morning by us to Card. Gualterio, who will also inform your Majesty thereof as we have asked him to do. If the disturbance caused by such an accident could have fallen on our person alone, your Majesty may believe that we would have willingly sacrificed all our labour to the pleasure we have in meeting your wishes and in promoting as far as we can, your peace and safety, but as the same might have consequences sufficiently pernicious to our poor and innocent subjects, for whom we know your Majesty also deigns to have a most kindly affection, we cannot be insensible to so great a disaster. Wherefore with all the greater earnestness, we beg you to write to the Queen Mother, that she may be kind enough to employ all her credit with the Court of Paris to dispose them to hinder by their good offices the execution of that most unjust resentment which is threatened. We do not enlarge further on this topic, being certain that the Queen will regard this business as more hers than ours. *Italian. Holograph.*

The Duke of Mar to W. Gordon.

1717, Nov. 27. Urbino.—I have wrote to Mr. Dillon concerning money, so to him I refer you and I hope that matter is made easy again.

I have a letter from Sir H. Paterson of 25 Oct., in which he says nothing of having heard from you or me concerning his subsistence. The King orders it to be paid as agreed between Mr. Dicconson and me at Paris, which you would let Sir Hugh know. Pray take care to have the enclosed forwarded or delivered. If M. de Mezières' family be still in the country, give the letter for Mistress Fanny to their servants at their house in town to be forwarded.

I have spoke to the King concerning what you write of Lord Dundee's allowance being continued to his lady and children. Money is so scarce now, it is a bad time to continue charges, but his Majesty agrees to this for some time, and also that the 78 odd *livres* advanced by Mark Wood for his interment be allowed. *Copy.*

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 29. *Brussels.*—To-day *Falconbridge's* friend went home, instructed as by *Falconbridge's* private opinion in the manner I formerly wrote of. He intends to see *the Emperor's uncl*[*e*], but believes it will be the beginning of January before he can see him. He is of the same opinion I told you *de Wilda* was of, that *the Emperor* will give no answer, till his *ambassador* in *England* gets *King George's* answer, and he is likewise of *de Wilda's* opinion that *King George* cannot comply, though, if it is as *Inese* writes me of the 25th viz., that *the Emperor* has for some time got *money* from *King George*, and that he expects the same at present, *King George's* compliance seems not so difficult as it would be, if it were *an army* or *fleet*. He is also of opinion that *the Emperor* will not *agree* with *the King of Spain* though at the same time he thinks he ought. He will be better able to judge of these matters, when he sees his friends.

Yesterday *Falconbridge* showed me a letter from another friend, *Baron Reinswod*, who is for *life* one of the *States* of *Holland*. His friend presses him to come and see him, which he is to do in a week or ten days, and I believe a small encouragement may engage him in a month or six weeks to make another visit to his friend, who went from this to-day, so soon as he knows he is to meet with the *uncl*[*e*]. *Inese* tells me he has no directions about printing or dispersing that paper, as you wrote to me.

One Mr. Wescomb, who, it seems, is a gamester, has won the other day 180 *guineas* in ready money from two young Englishmen, and he told an acquaintance of mine he was going in ten days to Paris, and from that to travel to Italy. I was told by two letters from pretty good hands that the King and his friends are so afraid of the Prince's party in the next parliament, and so provoked against them, that they have under deliberation whether or not to find an errand for sending

the Prince to Hanover, but this wants confirmation. Desire *Mar* to look over his journal of June or July last, which he showed *T. Bruce* at *Liége*.

James III. to Dr. Leslie.

1717, Nov. 29. Urbino.—I thank you for the account in yours of 29 Oct. *of the affair of Dr. Hoadly before the Convocation,* to which there was a stop put by a prorogation. This, with many other proceedings of the Elector's, seem to be designed by Providence to show the Church and people of England how little secure their laws and privileges are under the present government, for by the best information I can have the intrinsic spiritual power of the Church, or power of the Keys as exercised by the Apostles and most pure and primitive Church in the first three centuries has ever been thought an essential right of the Church of England, so that it may inquire into the doctrines of its own members and inflict ecclesiastical censures, not extending to any civil punishment. Now the civil government's putting a stop to such proceedings is in effect taking away that undoubted right of the Church, which, if it please God to restore me to my own just right, I am firmly resolved to maintain to it.

The many and repeated assurances I have given of *maintaining inviolably to the Church of England all her just rights and privileges secured by so many laws, of confirming those rights in our first Parliament, and of giving what further reasonable security on that head shall then seem good to our people,* is, I think, more than enough to quiet and satisfy the most scrupulous and apprehensive as to the security that Church will enjoy under our lawful government, and, if people would but compare what they now feel and see to what they may then expect, the conclusion cannot but be very much for my advantage in the opening the eyes of those now deluded, and convincing them that doing justice to me is the only solid foundation for a lasting peace and happiness to both Church and State. I could not but signify thus much to you, and you may communicate it to whom you think fit.

I doubt not but the Convocation will now soon meet again, for it would be too gross to put it off a second time, and then to be sure it will take this case of Dr. Hoadly's again under its consideration, and I shall be glad to hear from you what is done. (*The parts between asterisks are printed in the* Stuart Papers, p. 37, note.) *Copy.*

J. Menzies to *L. Inese*.

1717, Monday, Nov. 18[–29].—By our public prints you will see our predominant humour. To court the Emperor, and yet we know not why, we run down the King of Spain, but with as little judgement, for we have more real business with Spain in one year than with the Emperor in 50. Last

week we killed the King of Spain outright. Now he is a little better but cannot live. We show our inclinations and he is afraid of us and dares not complain, which is mighty civil in him, and more his goodness than anything he can see in us. We have had a mighty clutter about the christening and the names and godfathers of the new born child, which is not yet settled. You'll see in the prints what the butchers of Clare Market say of him.

We talk much of the approaching Parliament, and yet no man can talk or think sense yet about it. Very few Tories are come to town. Their very leaders or who should be so are themselves in the country or just newly come, but the courtiers are not idle. However, every one fancies or pretends to fancy a considerable struggle. If the conduct of the Tories be as weak and shallow this year as it was the last, the Court will carry all they desire as they did then, though divided, and the Tories will have the glory of now and then a hot speech without a majority. *Belle consolation!*

One cannot but say too that the Whigs are almost grown Tories in conduct, divided and indolent and distrustful. Yet still we are all quiet and obedient even in this strange jumble of a troubled sea, for we have a pretty good army still.

Sir George Byng is come home with the greatest part of the ships in very indifferent condition and all the rest are to follow, so it is plain we fear nothing on that side. If we had known so much before, a great expense might have been spared.

We know yet only by conjecture what Monsr. du Bois or Benterrider came for, but we are perpetually guessing.

Lord Carteret, that is just come from Paris, destroys the imagination we had of Bolingbroke's being here *incognito*, so it seems it is only some of his friends that have those nocturnal rendezvouses.

Mrs. *Ogilvie* came to town with her goods late last Thursday night. Please let *Mar* know it, and her other relations that her goods are safe and care a taking of them. I wrote to you lately by a new conveyance for a trial and I long to hear of the fate of it.

It is said many foolish Jacobites are come over here and into Scotland, who talk big of great designs and great haste. It is just what the government would have at the beginning of a parliament, though they laugh in their sleeve at the news.

Mr. Minshull to James III.

1717, Nov. 18[–29]. London.—If it will be permitted you to receive and detain the two Georges as your prisoners by the government where you reside, nothing but your consent is wanting to put it in effectual practice next summer, in case the Elector does not step home very early in the year, and then, if you will have the other is the query? They

shall be sent safely to Pesaro, touching at no port in their passage. In consequence hereof, be pleased to send D[uke of] O[rmonde], who is so much beloved here, hither, ready fortified with your commission to wait this event, that then he may take on him the administration in all capacities, till you can arrive, that he may improve the consternation on his appearing or allay the same occasionally, for he will be unexceptionable to all parties.

If by this method you should fail, it may be concluded you have but few friends here, and this is a sure way to prove them. I wish we are not too late for the Tories and that they go not first into places, for the late Chief Justice Trevor is so endeavouring having been introduced by Sunderland and kissed the hand, and all will follow as can.

This comes from the self same sincere person, who sent Mrs. P. to you just before you took your journey last January, She is well and can commodiously receive D[uke of] O[rmonde] in Falcon Court, Southwark. She returned safely 4 March.

James Murray to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 19[–30]. London.—Though your friends have resolved not to answer yours of 9 Oct. till after *the Parliament's* meeting, when they may be able to make a more perfect judgement of the things you recommend to them, and then to send their opinion by a particular person, yet, having heard of this occasion, I thought it my duty not to neglect any opportunity of mentioning what may contribute to your information and consequently *the King's* service.

I entreat to know if writing to G[eneral] D[illon] be not in every respect the same as writing to you, for on an assurance that you desired things to be communicated this way I undertook a correspondence with a gentleman I do not know, which could not otherwise have been my choice.

If you thought any uneasiness expressed formerly on not hearing was meant by any person whatever as a reflection on you, it consists with my knowledge that no man ever had such a thought, and I dont know a friend *the King* has in this part of the world who has not the utmost confidence in you and a most perfect sense of your great capacity and application. But, if I might pretend to expostulate in my turn, might I not think it a little cruel in you to suspect me of being capable of doing anything with an intention to hurt or reflect on a person for whom I have professed the most particular respect, one whose services to *the King* have tied me in the strictest manner to be his servant, beside many other most natural causes that oblige me to be so. I have often given you these assurances, and you yourself know more of late years than formerly, in which my conduct will appear very different from that of many others with whom you are acquainted. I hope those to whom I am known believe

that sincerity is a part of my character, all which ought to have protected me from the least thought of what is insinuated in yours of 1 August.

The fact was this : people did not hear in a long while. It appeared afterwards there was nothing in all that time to be heard, and, if the reason had been explained, there would have been no occasion for what you call a complaint, which however was meant by no means in the least to touch you.

I am very sensible of your difficulties to please many different people, and I hope you'll consider from what you feel in that respect that we have ours likewise. It is none of my inclination to complain of anybody, but I could not have forgot myself so far as to have complained of you. What was written on that occasion was by command, and, if one does not give way to opinions on some occasions, they will have little credit to conquer them on others. I thought in justice to myself I could say no less, and shall think my time well spent, if I can thereby satisfy one of the men in the world I esteem the most that nobody is more sincerely his servant than I am.

The inconveniencies we lie under by being at so great a distance from our partners are certainly very great, but surely some have been occasioned by other causes. For example mine to you, dated last August, did not leave this in a fortnight after it was delivered, nor did yours of 9 October come from Paris in three weeks after, nor arrive here before last Friday. If one person was appointed at Dunkirk and another at Calais to receive the cargoes, they certainly might be forwarded safely by the common carriers, nor can I find any use in the other persons going along with the goods, but to carry a parcel of women's stories, which I believe you are too wise to take any notice of. In every one of them there is some design, but it will be proper to overlook these things and let them go on in their own way.

I shall do my utmost to encourage the *collection of money*. If the accounts sent over of some particular people prove true, it will not only be so far of consequence, but the example will have a strong effect. Now give me leave to tell you, this seems to me the only thing in which *Lord Oxford* can do *the King* important service. If he has a mind, he can certainly procure him *20,000l.* at least, and, if he declines this particular, you may judge of his inclinations, which I have long suspected to be no other than to be well with you, and so have an opportunity of assuming to himself the merit of other people's services without running any risk himself. But God forbid my suspicions hurt any man. Put the matter to the trial, and then people will be convinced by the event in what manner to think of him.

Your direction for your friend in Holland came most seasonably, and I shall not fail to make proper use of it.

We are not yet sure whether we are to see *Bolingbroke* or not. He has attempted to do *the King* all the mischief he could by his messenger, but has had so little success that some begin to say he will not come. I did my part towards that disappointment, and from particular reasons was able to contribute more to it than many others. On this occasion I cannot but in justice say that nobody has behaved better than *Wyndham*. He is a man of good understanding and great honour, however unfortunate he may have been in one particular. His situation was a very difficult one, and few are qualified for such undertakings. I was however surprised to hear that his answer to *the King's* letter never was delivered, for to my certain knowledge he wrote it, and with the same honest spirit which has governed his politics since.

I have endeavoured to see the youngest of the two gentlemen mentioned in yours, but have not yet been able to meet with him. I hear both he and the other breathe their discontents in a high strain, but how far their dispositions are mended as to our branch of trade I cannot say.

One of *the King's* letters is delivered, that directed to the person with whom you are but little acquainted. He received it in such a manner as was to be expected from him and will return answer by the next occasion when *the Bishop of Rochester* writes. He is a man of great parts and extraordinary courage. His integrity is such as to have resisted temptations which few are of consequence enough to meet with, and for these reasons he is at present justly the person in *Parliament* who has most power with the *Torys*. The other two gentlemen are not yet arrived, but certainly will be here before you can hear from this again.

I was extremely surprised with what accompanied *the King's* letter, but that being a particular I am out of countenance upon, and having explained myself fully to Johnny (Col. John Hay), I will not add to the trouble I have given by saying any thing further to it.

After *the Parliament's* meeting, when we shall be able to make a more perfect judgement of affairs, I will endeavour to send you a memoir with an account of the state of them, which I have always thought for many reasons a good method in business.

I have sent by this occasion to *Dillon* a short memoir containing a project of my own. If any merit can be made with *the King of Spain* by what will be done as to that particular, it is well, if not there is no harm done. I have desired him to transmit you a copy. (Giving two addresses for writing to him.)

Postscript. Sunday, Nov. 24[–Dec. 5].—The bearer having delayed his journey till to-morrow, I thought myself obliged to give you what further lights I can. The Parliament met last Thursday, and was opened with a speech which no doubt

you will have seen, before this can reach you. It contains these four propositions. I will have such an army as I think necessary for your security. A demand of money, on the pretence of arrears, to bribe foreign powers. In order to secure the Church of England, as it is said, in favour of the Dissenters, to repeal the laws which are the chief support of it. A desire to be supported in his measures for restoring the peace of Christendom, which are a squadron to the Mediterranean, &c.

Addresses on speeches being matter of compliment are seldom opposed, nor was it by any means proper, while the Houses were so thin, to push an opposition far. But, that an Address in which they promise to find some method for strengthening the Protestant interest, as they call it, might not pass *nem. con.*, and, that the courtiers might be under a necessity to declare their designs against the Church, an amendment was offered after the words "Protestant interest," "So far as is consistent with the laws made for the security of the Church of England, which your Majesty so justly recommends as the bulwark of the Protestant religion, and for which your Commons must ever have the tenderest regard, as it is the truest support of the throne." The courtiers objected to this amendment, and plainly declared that some of those laws ought to be repealed, and that they hoped they should go about that matter in the first place. The amendment was rejected, which will sufficiently convince the nation what these gentlemen intend, and produce that all the members who have the least regard for the Church will come up to town. This may prove a dangerous undertaking, for you know the Church in this kingdom is a tender point. The danger of it will inflame the people, and, as soon as the motion is made, that may be forwarded by divers measures. I have thought of one, to promote a measure of Addressing from all the corners of the nation, expressing their concern for the welfare of the Church and their zeal to defend it. This will bring the kingdom into such a temper, that, should the Court during the Session be obliged to dissolve the Parliament, it will not be possible for them to get another anyways to their liking. 10 *pages.*

John Paterson to his Father.

1717, November.—Explaining why he had not written for two years, giving an account of his circumstances and begging him to write to him. 4 *pages. Copy.*

Antonio David to ————.

1717, Dec. 1. Rome.—Explaining that his long illness, by which he has been confined to bed for two months, was the only cause which has prevented him from finishing the portraits, but that he hopes in eight or ten days to take up his pencils again, and begging him to represent all this to his Majesty. *Italian.*

Capt. Sempill to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 2. Paris.—Hoping that his Grace will not be offended at his begging to have some share in his remembrance, and that, when the King has use for his faithful subjects, he will obtain his Majesty's commands for himself and his son.

Mrs. *Ogilvie* to Capt. John Ogilvie.

1717, Nov. 21[–Dec. 2].—My falling sick where you are was extremely unlucky, for what *Queen Mary* and *Mar* recommended so earnestly to me could come no other way but with myself, at least I was afraid so then, but I am told since I came here that *Queen Mary* wrote about that another way, and has had all the answer that could be given in so ticklish a matter. Mr. *Dillon*, for fear, I suppose, of any accident hindering me, sent off one of his people to his friends here, and I believed till these few days it was only to be better informed concerning that point on which all *the King's* friends had good reason to wish for all the light that could be had, and I thought Mr. *Dillon* absolutely in the right and was glad he sent here considering the hindrances I was tristed with, so that Mr. *Dillon's* friend was here long before me. However, had his business been what I first believed it to be, I am afraid he would not have carried much more back than what Mrs. *Ogilvie* acquainted *the King's* friends on your side of, nor even quite so much, for our merchants here would not readily trust such an affair to any more messengers than needs must, and they all seem surprised that any further light in it should be expected, and think themselves extremely happy to have been able by a timely advertisement to prevent the breaking of our chief merchant and ruin of our trade. However Mrs. *Ogilvie* has let our partners on your side know all she had commission for, which here we think a good deal, for she came the length even of telling names and giving as circumstantial proofs as can be had in anything not effectually finished, but, if anything can be sent more to the satisfaction of *Queen Mary* and others, it's like Mr. *Dillon's* friend may be trusted in it, who, I suppose, will be on your side before Mrs. *Ogilvie*, if she come at all, but, if any intelligence in that affair be trusted to him from hence, it must be from others than those who meddled in it first, but, as he came on less important business, his going soon or late is of no great consequence. As it happens, I know every circumstance of his message from one they little dream of. I wish less were sent over by word of mouth, for I believe all those messengers have exaggerated their commission, and in those cases some are too much exposed, and others very ill represented.

Lord Oxford is not yet come to town, but we expect him every day. He would not suffer Mrs. *Ogilvie* to go to him because of a crowd of company being with him, but I sent down his cargo

with one he left for that purpose, and he sent me up some money. I took it mighty kind, but I would have been very much put to it before I had asked him for any.

You will receive by this post a long letter from Mrs. *Anne Oglethorpe*, with a copy of the part of *Lord Oxford's* letter relating to *Capt. Ogilvie*. I saw the original, wherein he seems extremely concerned that *Capt. Ogilvie* or any of us should think him capable of shaking off so faithful servant to *the King* and friend to *Mar* and *Lord Oxford* as *Capt. Ogilvie* is. However, I am very easy now, since *Lord Oxford* is so good as to make this amends for leaving room to misconstruct his meaning. He declares he will have to do with none that could be put in *Capt. Ogilvie's* place, and likewise orders me to stop his journey by this post, which was very good news to me, for people had need be very strong, that take such journeys at this time of year. Mrs. *Anne Oglethorpe* begs you to continue your former friendship to her and promises you all the good offices in her power. She owns being a little out of humour with you of late, but it's all over. I told her *Queen Mary* was so good as to pay the charges of our journey, so she says that the small bills *Lord Oxford* answered of late she believes will come in good season, notwithstanding *Queen Mary's* compliment.

Mrs. *Anne Oglethorpe* has got *Lord Oxford's* promise to put Jamie to school immediately, in order to which he has caused a house to be taken near Westminster, that the child may not be fatigued with walking, and he actually sent Mr. Thomas to see warning given for the old house, so I hope you'll have no reason to be uneasy about him.

I think it next to a miracle that *Mar* should have so much as one enemy on earth, sure none are so that know him half so well as you and I do. I have not seen *Lady Mar* yet, but, if I have not leave to see her soon, I believe I shall break my promise and go. My dear *Lord Erskine* is not yet come from his uncle's house in Yorkshire.

Let *Mr. Dillon* know that I gave the parcels of goods out of my own hand to the two gentlemen for whom they were directed. The quarrel being entirely made up between Mrs. *Anne Oglethorpe* and Sir R. [Everard], both he and Mr. J. M[urray] chose to see me at her house and no other place. 3 *pages.*

William Murray to John Paterson.

[1717, Dec. 3. Bordeaux.]—Giving an account of his safe arrival there and of his losing by an accident near Florence the letters he had been charged with. (See his letter of 8 Jan., 1718, calendared *post, p.* 376.) *Much damaged.*

William Drummond to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 3. Bologna.—In reply to his Grace's letter of 26 Nov. (calendared *ante, p.* 242), declaring that he is entirely

ignorant of what is laid to his charge, desiring to know his crime, and requesting that he may stay at Pesaro, till it be thought proper to recall him to Urbino.

Postscript.—A friend whispered in my ear that David Nairne had certainly rendered me very ill service with the King. $4\frac{1}{2}$ *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to Dr. Charles Leslie.

1717, Dec. 3. Urbino.—His Majesty has written to you so fully in the enclosed, that it leaves me little to say. I think the hint you gave very right, and hope what the King has written here, with the use you will make of it, may be of very good service at this time, and produce very good effects for his interest. I need not recommend to you the sending copies of the letter to England without loss of time, and I doubt not the friends to whom you send it will take care to make it sufficiently known, and in my opinion too much it cannot be, but it seems prudent for them to take the advice of the principal men of the present clergy, who seem most scandalized at Dr. Hoadly's doctrine.

The King does not take notice of the Explanatory Act by the Council of Scotland, which you mention. He thought the essential words in it marked by you would be the stronger when made his own, and that being a Scots Act, and but of the Council made it not so fit to be made use of in this case, which chiefly regards England.

Two things you are mistaken in concerning that affair in Scotland, the Test was enacted by the Duke of York's Parliament, and not in the Duke of Lauderdale's, and the Scots Privy Council had no power to explain the Acts of its Parliament further than any judicature there, one of which it was, had, when those Acts came before them in a judicial way, but neither of these is material to the point now before us.

The King thought it better to express himself as he did concerning his promises for the security of the Church of England under his government, than to seem to think they have not removed all scruples and apprehensions, and on second thoughts, I believe, you will be also of that opinion. It is indeed odd and scarce to be believed that any reasonable and impartial man of the Church of England can have any apprehensions of danger to that Church from the King's government, after the assurances he has more than once given, and what he has now wrote so plainly to you may show them further how secure that Church should be then, and how little it is so now.

I will be very glad to have a particular account from you of what the Convocation does further in Dr. Hoadly's affair, how the King's letter is received in England, and what effects it has.

If anything else of this kind at any time occur to you which you think may be of use for the King's interest, I hope you will lay it before him. *Copy.*

J. Stewart of Invernity to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 4. Rome.—The honour and pleasure I had by your permission of reading your letter to Lord Southesk makes me assure you that, since I saw you, except seeing the King I have had nothing that has made me so happy as finding your Grace pleased to mind me, and with an appellation I am extremely proud of, and it shall ever be my constant endeavour to show myself such.

Major J. Cockburne to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 4. Bologna.—As to what you desire in your letter by last post to know from here, all that ever I came to hear about the Duke of Gordon I wrote to Mr. Nairne, for I got no encouragement to wait on him, though I proposed it. Those of his company I conversed with told me they had heard Lord Peterborough frequently speaking on the subject of his own vindication, but always honourably of the King. That peer went off Thursday last for Venice, having dispatched a couple of his servants thither two days before by water. He had three chaises in his retinue, one for his lordship and his mistress and two for their attendants. He has left his coachman here with coach and horses, but those are useless moveables at Venice. I can learn nothing how long he stays there, or what route he takes from thence, and indeed his whole affair, since he came out of prison, has made very little noise here, except what he makes himself, for his particular way of living and the people he had ordinarily about him, who are not proper company for everybody, have been occasion of his making but a very obscure figure, and there is an end of him.

Monsr. Belloni has not been negligent about the music of the opera you recommended to him, but it takes time, and there is even some difficulty to obtain it, if it were not for the interest he has generally here, for this has had the vogue of all the operas acted in Italy this season, which makes them somewhat unwilling to give copies of it, so, when it comes to you, you will be pleased to caution your people not to give copies of the whole music, though they may of some *arietta* or other. Besides I believe it will cost money, but Monsr. Belloni is a generous man and refused to tell me anything of that. You will take your own way as to that. The representations of it ended Tuesday last.

I delivered what you enclosed for Mr. Drummond and gave Monsr. Belloni the private address of your letters. A courier from St. Germains passed here about midday, but I had not wrote my letters and he made haste to be gone.

The Duke of Mar to General Hamilton.

1717, Dec. 4. Urbino.—On coming here last week I had yours of 13 Oct., and I hear since you are come to Paris,

I am glad Mr. H[oo]ke is cured of the mistakes he was under, and, as his capacity is well known, I doubt not he may be of very good service in our Master's affairs, if he will apply himself that way. The Court you name is where he may be of most use, and at present we have very little business there, so the services he can do must take their rise from himself, and, if he can bring those people to alter their way of thinking and doing in relation to our Master's interest, it would be doing him very good service.

Our Master was very glad of my having seen you well. Since you cannot be publicly in Paris, he believes your stay there will not be long, but that you will be at some convenient place for hearing from that gentleman to whom I told you how to write. I shall be glad to hear sometimes from you.

I never saw my Master look better, nor better in his health, and I wish he may soon have an opportunity of making a more active use of it than he has in this dull place, where I have nothing to entertain you, and, when I tell you we have scarce any wine that can raise mirth, you'll regret the less not being with us.

I shall get your commission exped immediately, and you would let me know whether I should exped it for you, or send it with the first sure hand. *Draft.*

Cardinal Gualterio to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 4. [Received.]—I am inexpressibly confused to see myself anticipated by your letter, which would not have happened, had I been previously informed of your arrival at Urbino. I should have wished to have returned thither after your arrival to have discharged my duty in person, but flatter myself I shall have the pleasure of seeing you here, where I offer you a house to be at your disposal and every thing that can depend on me. I beg you to honour me always with your orders about every thing that may regard the service of his Majesty or yourself. *French.*

Col. J. Parker to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 5. Montargis.—No one can be more sensible than myself of the extreme disappointments and hard usage our Master and his subjects suffer in this kingdom. In a time we had both interest and freedom to give them such proofs that their undoubted interest was to perform promises made to restore us, and it's visible to all mankind it was never their intention. Our first affair, when we were sent to Ireland without money and a handful of arms good for nothing, yet, when they found a likelihood of our passing with those troops for Scotland to join with Lord Dundee, which at the time had infallibly done our business, the French ambassador opposed it with *chaleur*, reiterating the wonderful assistance we should have the next year, &c. I had several contestations with him on this head and then plainly saw what the several fruits afterwards confirmed.

It's a year since you honoured me with a line, and I am sure if you knew the great hardships I and my family have suffered, no pensions paid and her Majesty not in circumstances to assist us only in 50 *livres* a month. We were obliged to sell our clothes and little necessaries for bread and water. It's very impossible for me to obtain leave to return for a month to England to settle some remainder I have left. I see no prospect but to starve or be hanged.

What I have to recommend to you, is, that his Majesty would let my sufferings be represented from him to Card. Gualterio, to whom I am known and have represented my case. His Majesty's recommendation would certainly answer the end, for he knows very well my zeal and sincerity and my hardships. Onslow, who is of the republican stamp yet George's favourite, having married my sister's daughter, was solicited to obtain me a privy seal for two months to return to settle my affairs, but his answer was that, as long as Marlborough has interest, it would be impossible for me to return, and, if I ventured it, sure he was I should find no quarter, but, if I would address the Parliament, as I ought in good form, I might find friends, which he knows I'll never do. I am in the most urgent necessity, and, if I do not soon hear from his Eminence, I must quit France or starve. I cannot resist a month more here, for our credit is so run down and the people so poor, it's impossible.

I hope you will obtain his Majesty's consent to recommend me to the Cardinal immediately, for last year he had recommended me to his Holiness, but the expense of the year was then settled.

James Murray to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, Nov. 24[–Dec. 5]. London.—I send you the enclosed packet for our friend, which is not meant as an answer to his last, which a friend of yours is to bring, but having this occasion I thought it my duty to give what lights I could. I have enclosed a memoir, of which I desire you may send *Mar* a copy. Its nature will be best known from its contents.

The inconveniencies in the present method of conveying our thoughts are certainly very great. I hope you will comply with a proposition made you for another way. The courtiers last Friday in Parliament plainly declared their intention to repeal some of the laws enacted for the security of the Church, which you may believe will produce a very strong effect in this kingdom. You will know the state of affairs more fully by the next occasion. (Giving addresses by which he may be written to.)

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Monday night, Dec. 6.—The enclosed packets from *Menzies* came almost all together, though of very different

dates. The packet from Scotland came under a blank cover addressed in Father Græme's hand from Calais. *Menzies* mentions a letter of the 3rd by another conveyance, but that I have not seen. Most of the prints are not, I think, worth the postage, as *Mar* will see by the enclosed. By what he says in his last of the 18th, it seems *Bolingbroke* was not yet come to London, as had been expected. I wrote to *Menzies* and Ch. K[innaird] to do all they could to hinder all *the King's* friends from seeing him, when he comes, or giving him any countenance. I well remember on his coming to Paris from Lorraine, where for the first time he had seen *the King* and conversed for several days with him, I asked him how he was satisfied with *the King* and what he thought of him. He fell out mightily in his praises, and amongst other things said he had never met with a person of *the King's* age that had more judgement and penetration, or that spoke more reasonably on all kind of affairs and much more to that purpose. Now, as I am satisfied that he then spoke what he himself thought, it was but natural and indeed necessary for him to write his thoughts in the same manner to his friends in England, who had by *James Murray* engaged him to enter into *the King's* service, and I am persuaded he did so, and gave at that time a very true and advantageous character to them of *the King*. If therefore any of his letters writ at that time could be recovered and produced, nothing could more confound him and stop his mouth. *Mar*, who, I suppose, was then at London, may possibly have heard of these letters. However I have now writ to *Menzies* to try whether by means of *James Murray* or Ch. K[innaird] some of these letters may not be yet recovered.

I must refer *Mar* to *Dillon* for all that relates to *Ormonde* and friends on that side, with whom he alone has correspondence. *Queen Mary* expected him here last night, but he is not yet come.

I receive this minute the news of honest Dr. Abercromby's death at Lille after a long expensive sickness. He received in October the 200 *livres Mar* directed *Dicconson* to send for him, and his small pension was regularly paid, yet Capt. Wauchop writes that all his wife's clothes were in pawn for the expense of his sickness, and that they could not bury him but on the credit the Captain got, the poor man having spent all he had to get his books printed, which were mainly intended for the support of the monarchy. Can his dying request to have his pension continued to his widow and family be granted? *Mar* can best judge what ought or indeed can be done. I intend to speak to *Queen Mary* that the pension be at least continued to the widow, who is in the last misery, till *Mar* let us know *the King's* resolution. 2 *pages*.

MAURICE MORAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Dec. 6. Paris.—Expressing his regret that he had been twice so near his Grace without having the honour to speak with him.

Your last letter had one enclosed to a friend, which I failed not to forward the first post, nor he to profit as much as he could of your advice, though he gave me no particular answer, till last post I had a letter telling me so, and bidding me assure you of his unalterable respect and friendship. This is the second time I have had the good fortune to be partly an instrument with you in helping to save that bacon, for the turning it once from black to white, which you'll remember I happened by your assistance to negotiate, was one of your favours, which I hope none concerned in that family will easily forget, and your seasonable advice has put its representative in a better way, though he says his late indisposition has given him such a backset as he cannot recover, till, as you say, time works a thorough cure.

He seems too to be much in pain about some tolerable settlement to his brothers. The case of the youngest is so well known to you already, I shall only tell you he says the same apothecaries you advised him to deal with, it is expected, will prepare a new medicine which may also be of some use to him. Since you cannot find work for him where you are, it is supposed by some friends he may be more useful there, though that air is at present so infected, that it must needs be disagreeable to his stomach, and the subsistence his old Master and you appointed him here beginning already to come slower, it would require conduct and assistance equal to yours to order its being communicated securely at that distance. Then as to R[obi]n, whom you also mention, you know what a large share he has had of misfortunes. Though he be now at liberty, he has lately lost his wife by a fever, whose jointure had been hitherto some help to him, and she has left him several motherless children.

To ask your assistance and advice in both these cases is a favour I should scarce have ventured to demand from a person of whose wisdom and friendship I had a lower opinion than your Grace's. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pages.*

Margaret Abercromby to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 6. Lille.—Informing him of the death of her husband on the 2nd and begging him to represent her case to the King, as she has nothing else to depend on, for her husband bestowed all his little stock and credit in publishing the works he wrote for the King's service, of which he never reaped the benefit, nor can she expect a sixpence from them, for they had advice from Edinburgh seven months ago that his creditors were going to dispose of them immediately at any rate. Had it not been for the singular goodness and friendship of Capt. Wauchop, Brigadier Wauchop's brother, who left his garrison at Bethune and acted the part of a kind countryman to her husband at his death, she would not have known what to have done. *Prefixed,*

Dr. Patrick Abercromby to *the Duke of Mar.*

Writing for the last time to his Grace to inform him he is seriously apprehensive of approaching death and begging that the King and his Grace will not suffer his poor wife to perish for misery and want when he is gone. It is fit she should go home, and he therefore begs his Grace to obtain from the King the means for her to do so, and an allowance for her when she is there. 15 *Nov.*, 1717. *Lille.*

J. Menzies to [L. Inese].

1717, Monday, Nov. 25[–Dec. 6].—Enclosed are the beginnings of this session. The malcontents are highly offended with his Majesty's speech. I give you some hints of their commentaries in the margin.

One thing all the world sees plain, the folly of those Tories that had a mind to come in and in order to that made mighty reports of the party's coming. Now, instead of giving the Church or the Tories more power, they must open their arms and enlarge their barrier to strengthen the Protestant interest, *i.e.* the Dissenters. Now the poor Tories wonder they did not see this before, which every cobbler might have seen, as I plainly told you formerly.

No man of truth and sense can as yet pretend to form a judgement of this session. If any give themselves airs to give you one, it is dream or flattery, to be sure vanity.

Few of the Tories are come, so do they manage their matters. The pretending leaders are but just come themselves. Others, seeing their indolence and omissions and fear, *en fin* the Tory qualities, have exerted themselves at a pinch and taken all imaginable pains to have them come to town and retrieve mistakes. Some, that see a little into the millstone, labour hard to procure a good understanding between them and Walpole. If they unite now as in common sense they ought and might have done last year, this may prove a warm session. If they do not, every thing will be carried that the Court desires, as last year. I tell you always truth without flattery, I am none of the sons of Zebedee.

As to the Addresses of both Houses that goes in course and compliment whilst a Prince is in possession and in the beginning of a session, but you see how they both drop the German Princes in profound silence.

Does *the Bishop of Rochester* complain any more about the *money?* 2 *pages.*

Capt. H. Straiton to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov. 25[–Dec. 6]. L ——. I had yours of 30 Oct. and am most heartily glad that your good uncle (*i.e.* the King) is in perfect health. Long, very long may he be so. I wrote a very long letter to *Mar* 28 Sept., and another 3 Oct. and have

accounts that both came safe to *Menzies'* hands, so I hope they may be with *Mar* before this.

(Recapitulation of the part of his letter of 28 Sept. about young Maclean's affairs.) On receipt of your last I sent for young *Macleod* and more than once read to him what you last wrote concerning little *Maclean*. What he said for himself was so trivial that it's not worth repeating. However I said very little to him, for I am and always shall be most unwilling to give the least offence to any man that's willing and capable to promote *the King's* interest. After all, though it's full three months since I delivered the money, *Sir H. Maclean* is not yet brought to town. However, as I have already pressed his coming, I will continue to do so, and, when he comes, shall take particular care he wants for nothing necessary. I am sorry you have met with so much trouble about this affair, and give you my most hearty thanks for your charitable opinion after reading *Macleod's* letter to his friend at Paris. When all accounts come to you, you will know if I have been faulty.

I told you in my last I had engaged *Lockhart of Carnwath* to speak to *the Earl of Eglinton* concerning trade, particularly that of *money*. *Lockhart* has had a full and free conversation with him on that subject, and he assures me that *the Earl of Eglinton* is heartily sincere and frank and positively promises to have 2,000 *guineas* ready on the first occasion, and, if that were not sufficient, he would do more, and this he desired *Lockhart* to tell me, and that he would have seen me, had *Lockhart* spoke sooner, but *Lockhart* had not a convenient opportunity, till a short time before *the Earl of Eglinton* was going homeward. I should think it not amiss that *Mar* would write to *the Earl of Eglinton* either as from *the King* or himself, for I am persuaded it would make him more forward and likewise oblige him to influence others, and I am sure he can prevail with three or four very substantial merchants, and I know he has many lesser ones in his reverence, and it's reasonable to suppose he may influence such of those as are but tolerably well inclined.

By what I can learn from all hands *the King's* friends are still increasing, and *King George's* declining. The last seem to have little or nothing to depend on but *the army's* favour, and it's thought he is not fully sure of that, and it's hoped *the Parliament* will soon give light to matters, and crave his own and diminish *the army's* stock. It is not yet convenient to trouble you with particulars concerning the *collection of money*, but I am hopeful it shall go on as well as circumstances will allow.

Macleod and others tell me that many of those merchants in *the Highlands and North of Scotland* company, who did not so well as was expected in the last voyage with you, are longing much for an opportunity to retrieve their mistakes, I'm unwilling to say, misbehaviour.

This place affords little news unless I tell you that numbers of pamphlets and papers are printed and published in England, and many of them reprinted and dispersed in Scotland, yet the most diligent Justice Clerk cannot find out either printers or dispersers. All or most of these scurvy papers reflect much on the judicious and great King George and his family and reason against his and for the Chevalier's right, and that without any sort of disguise, but in plain English call the one usurper and the other lawful king.

C. Kinnaird has desired me to tell you he shall be most careful of everything you recommended to his care, and, as soon as he can, he will give you account. 3 *pages.*

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 7. *Leyden.*— I received yours of 12 Nov. from Venice and the enclosed, which I forwarded some days ago and I hope it will go safe. This will, I hope, find you safe *at Urbino,* from whence I long to hear from you and to know that you found *the King* in good health, concerning which we have had some bad accounts of late. You would find several letters from *Lady Mar* and *Sir H. Paterson* on your getting to *Urbino,* by which you would know all your letters to them have been received. My last to you was 18 Nov., and you had two others from me since you left *Paris.*

I have wrote frequently of late to *Ormonde* and had last week a letter from him of 10 Nov., saying he believes there is nothing in the bargain you heard of between *the Czar, the Regent* and *the King of Prussia,* and he has reason still to believe that the first continues in the same sentiments he was formerly. He had not then heard from *Jerningham.* I hope *Sir H. Stirling* is with him before this.

I have heard frequently of late from *Menzies,* the contents of one of which he desires may be communicated to *Mar* and I have likewise wrote it to *Ormonde.* He says that the divisions between *the Elector and his son* and their partners daily increase, which very much embarrasses *the Ministry,* who have yet nothing prepared for *the Parliament* and are in terror of *them* and not yet sure on what foot they are to stand with *them. The Ministry* have on this account actually retrenched part of *the army,* thinking by that to prevent *the Parliament's* request. There have been some differences too betwixt *Cadogan* and *Stanhope,* who are rivals in trade at bottom, and it's thought the first will have enough to do to stand it.

The King's friends in England have rejected *the Elector's* offers and are not prevailed on to have any dealing with him. *The King* gets daily new partners and those not inconsiderable ones, and many of *the King's enemies in England* offer to enter in partnership with him, so that, had *the King* only a small cargo of *men* and *arms* to import, he could not fail of making a good market, for he never had so good an opportunity for

disposing these goods, and a very small quantity would make him rich. *Menzies* desires *Mar* may be assured of this. I had another from him this morning much to the same purpose with one enclosed to be sent to *Sweden* from which, he says, they have had some agreeable accounts lately. I hope to find a way to send his letter soon, by means of *the King of Sweden's* factor, whom I am to be with to-morrow. I got from him last week some memoranda relating to the affair I mentioned in my last, which I am preparing with the help of *H. Maule* to be sent to *England*, where it is much desired. That factor seems very willing to give all the light in these matters he can. I am to endeavour to get *H. Maule* and him acquainted who, I am sure, will be able to convince him of the mistaken notions *the King of Sweden's* factors formerly had of ever thinking they could make up with *England* while *the Elector* has any footing there, who must always be the other's rival in trade, and that *the King of Sweden* cannot pretend to have any interest there inseparable from that of *the King*. He gave me a paper on that subject which I have put into *H. Maule's* hands to revise. I think I told you that *Cadogan*, before he left *Holland*, had pressed *the States General* very much to go to *war* with *the King of Sweden*, and for that end to send *ships* to *the Baltic* which *the States General* having told him they were not in a condition to do, *Sir H. Paterson* is now informed from a good hand that *Cadogan*, before he left *Holland*, had consigned a good deal of *money* effects *to Amsterdam* to enable *the States General* to perform it, and this, with some effects of that kind they have lately sent to *the King of Denmark* to enable him to exert himself, they think will make all secure on that side.

There is very little news here at present. We are in expectations of a great deal on the sitting of the Parliament towards which everything is preparing, though some letters seem still to doubt of its meeting to do business on the day appointed. The Government has actually disbanded part of the army to take away any pretence for heats and grievances on that score. It is said this reduction will amount to 5,000 common soldiers, for none of the regiments are broke, and it is computed about 16,000 may be still on foot in Britain and the garrisons abroad; whereof 10,000 in the first, which, considering how they are dispersed, are little enough to keep the discontented in order, who still make complaints and allege that this reduction is not sufficient, since none of the regiments are broke, and that the Government can recruit them again when they have a mind. It's said the Imperial Minister lately arrived in England has made a demand on that Court of 900,000*l.* due to his Master since the last war, of which he is satisfied to take 500,000*l.* in specie and the rest in men and ships to be employed against Spain, but, considering the present difficulties of the Government to raise money and the other occasions they have for it, it is not to be expected

they will be able to comply with this demand, and it's said the Treasury is so drained already by remittances abroad and elsewhere that Mr. Stanhope has been lately endeavouring to transact a considerable sum on the credit of the funds the Parliament is to give, for which he has offered a greater interest than what they now give to others. The last English newspapers give an account of some mobs lately in Exeter and other parts of Devonshire, where great numbers of clothiers had got together in a very audacious manner and refused to pay any more taxes, unless there were a new Parliament, and the prohibition taken off as to the commerce with Sweden, by which they say all their manufactories are ruined. Some troops were sent by the Government against them and it was thought they would be dispersed.

A great noise is likewise made about the late prorogation of the Convocation, which has much alarmed the clergy, but it's hoped the wise and prudent conduct of the Government will rectify all these grievances. I hear *James Hamilton* has been obliged to keep *incog.* for fear of his creditors, who have been looking after him, and he knows not yet what measures to take with them. *Menzies* in his last acknowledges one from *Mar*. I wrote lately to *Dillon* as I did formerly, but have never heard from him, if any of my letters come to him. 5 *pages.*

Major J. Cockburne to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 8. Bologna.—Apologizing for having neglected to advise him of Lord Peterborough's departure by the courier that passed there last Saturday.—I am likewise a post behind in giving you an account of the departure of his travelling coach and horses by his order towards Placentia that same afternoon, but this was none of my fault, for Mr. Belloni, from whom I have had all my intelligence about him, omitted to tell me that, and did not know it himself till pretty late that evening. All that I can hear remains of him here is his finest coach. I cannot inform you how long he is to stay at Venice, or if he makes any stay at Placentia. Belloni has written to Venice to see what can be learnt of his motions but can have no answer yet. The music of your opera cannot be got till towards Christmas, he who copies it being necessarily employed otherwise.

The Marquess of Tullibardine to *the Duke of Mar.*

1717, Dec. 8.—*Glendarule* having writ to you once or twice I had nothing particular to say since my last of 8 Nov. The enclosed letters came to me two days ago. What they mention was perfectly new to me, and not knowing what to say about so strange an accident makes me send them you directly that you may see how the whole matter stands. The D[uke] of B[erwick] has certainly heard of this unhappy

affair. However it does not seem necessary he should have the least information of it from me. It's not very probable he will do the poor man any considerable service, and I would not be the means by which he may come to know what the other was so lately to have been concerned in, though probably that will break out, if things be brought to a trial or the like extremity with him. Could any method be found to get him off, all might be kept quiet, and is what suggests itself to me. From what I have heard, he seems a notable fellow in his way and fit for carrying on things of more than ordinary concern. *Endorsed* by W. Dicconson " Received 30 March, being a letter that was in the packet that came from Bordeaux 18 Dec. that was robbed." *Enclosed,*

LORD TULLIBARDINE *to* LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

In case you should not otherwise hear of the strange accident to Mr. Barry, I cannot forbear letting you know it, that inconveniences may be avoided on account of business with him, and likewise, if possible, anything can be done towards relieving him. He had a project to set up a new sort of mint, if he could get encouragement from some of the neighbouring Courts. For this end copper is consigned to him from Holland, and in a ship of his were workmen and tools. A broker at St. Sebastian got about 40 *Spanish pistoles from him, for one who wanted gold for silver. They were found insufficient by a goldsmith, which occasioned their being returned. Some days after a bag of tools was found near his ship. On that he was suspected of coining and an order was given to seize him. Hearing of it and knowing the rigour used in such cases even on suspicion, he retired to the Franciscan Convent, where he is strictly guarded, not being allowed the use of paper nor any body to see him. The workmen threw away the tools and ran for it, which makes it thought they might have coined without his knowledge. Some days after his correspondent, who lives in the same town, was seized and strictly examined, thrown into the common gaol and loaded with irons. Mr. Barry's creditors have seized his house and effects at Bayonne. It's said his sons are gone to Madrid, so how this will end is uncertain.* 1717, *Dec.* 8. *Copy.*

[*BRIGADIER CAMPBELL*] *to* MR. BRAYAN (? LORD TULLIBARDINE).

Let none see the enclosed but the D[uke of] B[erwic]k or Glendarule. *You should give* Dillon *and* Mar *notice of it. If you sent the last a copy, he would get Castelblanco or some other to write to Madrid. If they ruin Barry for those tools and copper, he suffers for indiscreet zeal and for overdoing. Tell* Mar, *if Barry be guilty, we have reason to thank God the discovery has been made before*

we entered effectually into business. The embarrass is great enough already, but it had been another matter, had goods been bought and paid for. Some indeed are, but not worth speaking of. Here are factors of different nations, who would do anything to oblige Mar, *if the necessary advances be made.*

I give Nagle a bill on Mr. Gordon and when he answers it, I am paid till Jan. next. Augustin Barry restored me this morning the one I thought had been paid. It must be answered to Mr. Nagle's order and then I am paid for the last two months, for which he has discharge and for this. As he is in advance, I cannot trouble him, but pray write to W. Gordon something of this and, if possible, let me have a credit for 150 livres, *for without some hopes of that I cannot subsist eight days. God knows how I have been paid those* 300 livres *for this month and the two last, sometimes* 5 livres, *sometimes* 15, *never* 30 *together but once.*

I know you have heard of this several days ago, but the thing I would have concealed from everybody but his Grace of B[*erwick*] *and* Glendarule, *and which must be a secret, if it be not to save that unlucky man's life, is his discourse to me of a mint. You may remember it was in the end of his letter. Mind to tell Mr. Gordon that, if he get a billet from me by a carpenter and another young man, let them not stay in Bordeaux, let them go to Ireland or where they will out of this country, for they are not safe.*

You'll have difficulty to get this paper understood, for I am very much afflicted and hurried.

If Barry be a knave, he is a damned artificial one, to let me live miserable here, when he could easily have supplied me, but, as I am persuaded he is not, and that none of his family have any concern in the matter, I cannot enough pity them. It's but a jest to be guilty of overt acts of high treason in England, even in this reign, in respect of being suspected of coining in this country. 1 *Dec.*, 1717. *Bayonne. Enclosed,*

[*Brigadier Campbell*] *to* Mr. Brayan (? Lord Tullibardine).

You'll no doubt be surprised at Mr. Barry's being accused of coining Spanish pistoles, *and that he is now blocked up in the Franciscan Convent of St. Sebastian. None being allowed to see him, or he to write, it is impossible to know what he advances in his own justification. His creditors fall on his house here and all is sealed. He has some lands, which by the same justice will be sequestrate. His correspondent, Mr. Meagher of St. Sebastian, after several examinations, four days after his retiring to the convent, was seized and sent to the common gaol, where he now lies in irons, for nothing that I can learn but his having*

been a friend of Mr. Barry's. Everybody of worth regrets both of them and their families. That odious crime is very frequent on these frontiers, and hence the laws against it are extreme rigorous. The occasion of it by the best informations I can get is this. An inhabitant of St. Jean de Luz, wanting gold for silver, employed a broker, who brought him 30 *or* 40 pistoles. *He goes with his* pistoles *to a goldsmith and they were found not current, whereon he restored them to the broker and he to Mr. Barry. This affair made no noise for some days, till on the strand not far from Barry's ship a bag of coining tools was found. Then Mr Barry fell under suspicion and orders were given to seize him, who, knowing the severity of the procedure, retired to the convent. Some copper is also consigned to him here from Rotterdam. His poor sons have taken the alarm at this, it being their lawyer's opinion that this is an evident proof of a bad design.*

If Barry is really guilty of coining (for as to Meagher I see nothing can be said to him, though he suffers much), I wish him hanged, were it but for the disgrace he has brought on his family, but, from what I see, it's but supposing the traveller or the broker a rogue or the seamen, any of which is as likely, and then I cannot condemn him, except of an indiscreet anticipation in the case of the copper and tools, supposing they had been his, which yet I know not if he will own. I remember among other projects, whereof he talked to me for King James' advantage, he said a mint for the lesser species would be useful to him, if ever he should return to Scotland, and the want of them in that country had done considerable damage to his affairs in his last expedition, that he, Barry, was then of the same opinion and had communicated so much to his Grace of B[erwick], and had proposed to set up such a thing in France or Spain, provided his Grace could obtain patents for that end from the Courts of St. Germains', Madrid and France. This he reiterated twice or thrice, and never spoke but of the smaller species and talked of getting copper from Rotterdam, Hamburg or Sweden. This is my reason to believe he might have both tools and copper without any bad design. His Grace will no doubt protect him as to these two articles, for as to the gold, if true, there is nothing to be said but that there is not one false piece pretended to be either in St. Sebastian or here, and, if he be innocent of that part of his crime, I must declare what he talked to me as above. Pray put it into some order and get it privately conveyed to his Grace. On such an urgent occasion you may privately wait on him and the sooner, the better. He knows Barry well enough, and, if he wrote to Madrid, it may prevent two or three presumptions being a proof. It may be Barry knew nothing of the tools, for one of the fellows of his ship

understood such matters, and perhaps debauched the others ; which I believe will be his first plea, but, if he own them his, I am obliged to vindicate him from any design in keeping them, if no effects appear and hope his Grace will do the same. I understand Barry entertained a goldsmith in his ship, this dog has debauched the seamen, and, if they did work, it's likely it was without Barry's knowledge ; and the goldsmith has escaped with the whole crew after throwing their tools away, so the tools have been the goldsmith's, but I believe the entertaining that fellow was the prospect of making the smaller species when needful, as well as the copper from Rotterdam. 4 *pages.*

[*Brigadier Campbell*] *to* Mr. Brayan (?Lord Tullibardine).

I cannot write with any certainty as to Barry's being guilty or innocent, or of having escaped out of the convent or not, or of a hundred stories about him, but this I can with too good ground, that I took the alarm too hot in his favours. Therefore, if you have not yet communicated this affair to the Governor General, delay doing it, and, if you have, pray advertise him that it appears to be more dubious than it did. Be so good as to write the same per next to Mar. *We have no more use for* Barry, *whatever the event of his accusation prove, nor for any Teague here. Louis du Livier and others of the richest merchants here, who are known to be* the King's *friends but know nothing of me, will be glad to trade with* Mar. *I am glad I came here, though it has and will cost me pinching and* Mar *at least* 200 livres *for his address. God be thanked it's no worse, for, had we entered but a little into affairs, such dismal consequences had inevitably followed, that not only I but* Mar *and others had been spoke of. It makes my hair stand. I'll write more plainly to you and* Mar *when I see clearly into the matter.*

I thank Mr. Gordon for his recommendation to Louis du Livier, though it will be of no great effect, if not well backed. I found it necessary to wait on M. d'Hureaux, the judge criminal and civil. He is most civil. If the Intendant had been here, when this affair fell out, I had been sent for at least, because I was then at a country house of Barry's. *Several wrote to me to retire, that is to own myself his complice.* Glendarule *knows I was once taken for a dancing-master and was well pleased, but the devil had been in them who had taken me for a false coiner, who never too much loved even true coin. The worst of it is I have no protection here on any incident.* Marlborough's *nephew is a sad fellow, but I wish he were spoke to. See if Mr. Gordon can get from him a recommendation to his namesake here, a gentleman who had an affair &c. to Le Gendre, the intendant.* 4 *Dec.*, 1717. *Bayonne.*

LOUIS DU LIVIER to ROBERT GORDON.

1717, Dec. 8. Bayonne.—The gentleman you recommended appears of the character you give him, but his long staying here, with the knowledge every one has that he has been lodged at Mr. Barry's country house, and that he has been with him at St. Sebastian makes people curious to know who and what he is. I have given him notice of these rumours. Our Intendant will be here to-morrow and doubtless, if he hears of him, will question him and will acquaint the Duke of Berwick. He tells me, if things come to that, he will give him full satisfaction.

T. OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Dec. 9. Rome.—Condoling with him on his arrival at Urbino, but congratulating him and the King on their mutual meeting, and requesting him to procure the bearer, Mr. Cagnoni, who was at Urbino with the writer, the honour of kissing his Majesty's hands.

The DUKE OF MAR to the EARL MARISCHAL.

1717, Dec. 9. Urbino.—I have spoke to his Majesty as you desired of your continuing somewhere in France for some months, if the Duke of Ormonde do not write for you. I wrote to the King of this, when you spoke to me, but he, expecting me soon here, delayed giving an answer, and I have now his orders to let you know he agrees to it, and thinks you are in the right in it for making yourself master of the French.

I hear you have been at Paris and have gone back to Reims, so I hope you have found it better than you expected. I wish we had some of your wine here. The Burgundy you put me in hopes of finding here in plenty was all spoiled, and we have nothing but country wine till more come from France. I never saw our Master look better nor in so good health. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to CAVALIERE NICOLINI.

1717, Dec. 9. Urbino.—I hope you'll forgive my not making myself known to you at Venice and cannot but thank you for your civilities there, and no less for your saying nothing since of what you suspected of me. You do not forget old acquaintance and I hope yet to renew it where I knew you first, and receive as much pleasure by it as ever. As you pass to Naples, where you told me you intended to go after the Carnival, if you will call here, it will not be much out of your way, you will be very welcome, and it will be doing a great deal of pleasure to an old friend as well as those I am with, nor will it be any treason, though you were to return to our country to-morrow, and it will be making useful new acquaintance for your going thither some time hence, with those who perhaps may be there before you. The Duke of

Ormonde will regret not seeing you. He and I have often wished for you since we have been on this side of the sea.

You promised me the music of the opera I heard you perform so finely in Venice. If you will give it to Mr. West, who lives with Mr. Smith, an English merchant there, he will find a way of sending it me. I was so pleased with it, that I long for it. I have got a little concert made up here of such voices and instruments as the place affords, some of which are not bad, and they perform in my room thrice a week. When I get your music, I propose a great deal of pleasure by their giving me some idea, though a faint one, of what I thought of it when I heard it last.

I hope you will pardon what may be amiss in the translation. I wish I were master of so much of your language as to converse with you in it. *Draft. Noted as sent in Italian.*

Lord Pitsligo to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 10. Leyden.—Concerning the two letters he had formerly written him after his return there, and the death of Dr. Abercromby, and his widow's very bad circumstances.

Poor Mrs. Newport, her sister, died lately at Ypres. After Newport's death she married a Capt. Oliphant, Dr. Oliphant's brother, and, being brought to bed of a daughter in the seventh month, both mother and child died immediately after.

I have lingered longer here than I intended. I had no great humour to apply for a privy seal, which possibly would not have been obtained. I heard some persons conjecture that the Parliament would allow everybody to go home, except a few of the attainted, since several of the attainders themselves were to be reversed. If this conjecture hold, the ancient kingdom will be a little better peopled, but as yet 'tis not known what they will do. We have seen nothing but the Speech. Some went home awhile ago at a venture, and the Advocate has received orders to prosecute them and take them up. I hope the gentlemen shall be safe, and am not much alarmed at such news. If I slip over, which I very much incline to do, I'll take as good care of a faithful subject as I can.

The last time I wrote, I mentioned Lord Dundee's widow, and Provost Hay's brother, whose money is unluckily in such hands that he cannot touch it. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pages.*

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 10. Brussels.—Mr. Wescomb has still some thoughts of coming your way to crave your friend. I have used means to dissuade him by letting him know your friend's straits, and had prevailed with him, but he has a strange forward wife. He will probably come some part of the way, and I wish, when your friends meet him, they may second what

I have said. By letters from Holland we are told orders are sent to Scotland to seize all that have gone home without privy seals and particularly one Henry Crawford, but I can scarce credit these reports.

Count Volkra has been here a few days in his way to Vienna. He gives out that matters in England are very well disposed for his master's interest, and that he doubts not an English squadron will be sent to the Mediterranean. I cannot tell how far he believes this, but I know he has said so to several and most people here go into the belief of it though much contrary to the opinion they had of it a few days ago, and very much different from the accounts come lately from England.

Private letters by the last post from Vienna notice that the King of Prussia has given in a memorial or rather a manifesto to the Diet of the Empire, in which, amongst other things, he represents that the Protestant interest in the Empire is very much weakened and endangered by the King of Poland and his sons turning Roman Catholics, that this interest cannot any longer be safe under them as chief directors of it, and therefore that the Diet would think of means for its further security. He remonstrates likewise against the Emperor for having put the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne in the ban of the Empire, without consent of the States, and for having restored them in the same manner. There was a warm debate whether this memorial should be received and recorded, and it is sent to the Emperor for his answer. Some people think there is no great matter in this; that it proceeds only from a proper caution in the King of Prussia, arising naturally from the present circumstances of the King of Poland and his son, and that perhaps the King of Prussia has a view to place himself in their stead as chief director of the Protestant interest in Germany, but others pretend to carry this a great way further, that it looks like a challenge to the Emperor, and a concert with England. The reason for the first is, that he insists on that affair of the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne, which being almost forgot, the reviving of it looks like picking a quarrel with the Emperor. Their reason for the other point is, they remark a paragraph in King George's speech to the Parliament, of which as yet we have only the heads, recommending that they would think of means for securing the Protestant religion *abroad*. This, they say, is a concert betwixt the speech and the memorial. The Jacobites and other enemies of our Government pretend that this will very much alarm and animate the Catholic potentates against King George, as endeavouring to commence a war of religion, for, say they, whatever reason or justice the King of Prussia might have to take care of the Protestant interest in Germany, of which he is a prince, yet the King of England's recommending means with respect to that interest *abroad* can bear no other construction, with a pretence

thereby to keep up an army at home and to form new alliances abroad, and in this they conclude the King of Prussia is entered into a concert with our King. I understand that within these few days the King of Prussia has made some new movements in Holland in his lawsuit against the Prince of Friesland, for three days ago Mr. *de Wilda*, an eminent lawyer here, who is advocate for the Prince, was suddenly called away to Holland on that account, and, if the conjectures I mentioned stood good, it is probable the Dutch will not be the more unfavourable judges for the King of Prussia's purpose. How far these conjectures are true, and, if they are, what impressions they may make on the Emperor's measures, I shall not judge, but, by what I understand by people come hither three days ago lately from Vienna, the Emperor seems very little inclined to recognize King Philip, though many of his best friends are of opinion he should do it.

For three weeks past all the public papers from all hands seem to agree that there is a peace concluded betwixt the Czar and the King of Sweden, but as yet I see no absolute certainty for it. We are also uncertain as to the peace with the Turks, and within these few days they begin to think here that Prince Eugene comes by way of Prussia and Holland for England. From this people observe that the Emperor is resolved to put himself in a condition to act offensively in Italy, though he should be obliged to leave himself on the defensive in Hungary. 2½ *pages.*

Receipt.

1717, Dec. 10.—By Francis Maizey for 3 old *louis d'ors* and one new one, received from Joshua Virgin.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, Dec. 11.—Acknowledging various letters from him and Inese, which he delays answering till Bask returns.

The reason of detaining Bask so long is *the King's* expecting an answer to a letter of his, which it is necessary for him to have, before he can answer fully those which occasioned Bask's journey. He expects it in a few days, and, as soon as the necessary dispatches can be wrote after his receiving it, Bask shall be dispatched. *The King* desires me to tell you, in case this should be with you before Bask, that he hopes that Wogan's journey was not stopped on what you sent by the express, and, if it was, that he should be detained no longer, but dispatched forthwith according to his first orders. It will take a considerable time before there can be a report from those whom *Ormonde* sends to see *the Czar's* friend (*i.e.* daughter), and, in case that report should not be satisfactory, it is good to be informed of the others, that no time may be lost, in case one of them be chosen. I cannot though but say even now that *the Czar's* friend is much preferable to them,

if the report answer what we wish. *The Czar's* offer seems mighty kind, but I wish it may be without regard to the other part of the proposal in relation to *D'Uxelles*, which seems a little odd from those who had been so lately in that country.

Creagh and Sir Peter Redmond came last night, but brought nothing to occasion my saying anything more now. I had the Montmelian cipher and Mr. Kinnaird's two from the first, and I'll long for that of *Sparre* which you promise me. *Copy.*

Francis Francia to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, Dec. 11.—I had yours of the 6th. My last letter from a friend was from Ostend of 24 November telling me he there found orders to go to *the King* and make all the haste imaginable back to *Paris*. I wrote immediately to the friend, complaining that the proposal was neither followed, nor the objection arising thereon endeavoured to be reconciled, to which answer has been made me last post but one, desiring me to be easy, for that both *Queen Mary* and *Dillon* would shortly not only commend, but they humbly conceived and hoped they would deserve their thanks of this management. I shall on my side exert myself to the utmost of my slender power, and let you know by a next, which will soon follow, how things now stand, and the issue of the late insurrection, which, it is thought, is only a State's policy, *King George* being entirely distrustful of *the Parliament*. *Copy.*

James III to Cardinal Origo.

1717, Dec. 11. Urbino.—I cannot recall Mr. Cockburne from Bologna without charging him to give you this letter of thanks for all your civilities towards him during his stay in your Legation. I repeat my thanks for all the zeal you have shown in the business of Lord Peterborough, regretting greatly that it has caused you so much trouble. But I hope you are now rid of it and that there is no ground for alarm at the threats spoken of on the side of England. I am mortified that you have suffered the least unpleasantness on my account, and, in case you have any apprehension, I am ready to employ all the best offices I can with his Holiness in your favour. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 214.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Monday, Dec. 13.—This packet has all I have received from England since my last. I have seen other letters that are very positive that the two main points of the Speech, relating to the Army and the Dissenters, will yet meet with great opposition. Meantime the two Addresses are very complying, and seem only to say Amen to every article except the arrears of subsidy to foreign princes, of which they take

no notice. When the Tories are all there, they will be outvoted by a great majority as to the Dissenters, for in that all the Whigs, both of court and country, will be sure to join, but, as to the other point of the Army, 'tis hoped Walpole's party may join with the Tories, and then they will be sure to carry it.

The Queen has kept her bed these four days of a great cold. She is better to-day, but not yet well.

J. Menzies to *L. Inese.*

1717, Monday, Dec. 2[-13]. London.—On Thursday I gave you a plain though hasty account of our Parliament matters then. By the order observed in the estimates the Navy was the first, which nobody thought would create any struggle, because some fleet and a competent one we must still have. The next is the Army. You have seen the King's speech and how he lays it down as indisputable that the present force, 16,000 men, is the least, consistent with the people's safety. Many malcontents, Whig and Tory, grumbled extremely at this eternal army. If the Parliament give a supply suitable to this number this year, then they cannot move to have it diminished. It was expected this question would be in on Friday. But, when the time was coming, the seemingly greatest number of the House seemed to be for gaining time and to go on in a slow method. Several members, one after another, proposed some more papers and accounts to be laid before the House, without which they could not well go on the matter of the Supply at all. The courtiers were a little surprised at this, and seemed in disorder, for they did not expect any opposition, so they dropped their design and said nothing. But they had at bottom another reason of their disorder, which was not then known in the House, which proves to be such as now astonishes everybody. In short that day about noon the Prince of Wales was taken into custody, that is, committed prisoner to his own apartment and to see nobody but his own servants.

(Account of the quarrel between the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Newcastle narrated more fully in the next letter.)

It was expected the Prince's arrest would have been laid before Parliament to-day by one side or other. But neither did, and the House of Lords are adjourned till Wednesday. The moment I write, about 11 at night, it is said he is removed out of St. James' and gone in a hackney chair to Berkeley House, which is Devonshire House, others say, to Lord Grantham's in Albemarle Street. But that's no matter, it is a private house, which we shall know to-morrow morning with the other particulars. You may guess what a strange phenomenon this is in England, and will be in all Europe, a Prince of Wales in prison. All the foreign ministers on Saturday sent expresses to all their principals, and you will

hear it far and wide. The consequences must be extraordinary some way or other, but that we must leave to time and chance and conduct. I shall only say that this great event draws our attention entirely to it, and supersedes in a great measure all other things. Yet the House of Commons met to-day, gave a supply for the Navy, and are to go on that for the Army on Friday, where the grand question before mentioned must come in. By the air and talk in general of the members to-day there appeared to be an inclination to reduce the Army to 10,000 men, but of this you shall hear when it comes to be debated, and he is too wise that pretends to foretell.

The Tories begin to come up more numerous. What the refining and hot metaphysical heads had neglected, the cooler and solider have endeavoured to repair, and have exerted themselves to the utmost to bring all to town. Mr. Walpole and those that stick to him seem very vigorous to reduce the Army. The wiser Tories have a value for his help.

I have yours of 30 Nov. this evening, but have not gone through it, till I get at my books. You will see by the enclosed verses how angry the malcontents are. 3 *pages.*

James Murray to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, Monday, Dec. 2[–13].—I had yours of the 6th this evening, which was a pleasure to me, because I began to be afraid that my letters to you, since I have been in town, had miscarried. "But, since this is to inform you of a fact the most extraordinary that has happened in this kingdom for many years, lest it should be intercepted, I have transmitted the contents to you in another manner, which, I am confident, will come to your hands

"I have formerly acquainted you and with that concern you could expect from one of my principles, that there had been great disputes at Court between his Majesty and his Royal Highness about the christening of the young Prince, his Highness and the Princess having made it their request to the King that the Duke of York should stand godfather with his Majesty, and the Queen of Prussia godmother, and the King on the other hand having been positive (at the Duke of Newcastle's desire as 'tis thought) that the Duke of Newcastle should stand godfather with him, and the Duchess of St. Albans godmother, the matter was at last settled by the Prince submitting to his father's pleasure, after many messages which the said Duke brought them from him, and which people say he delivered in a way not so respectful as could have been wished, so that at last the young Prince was christened last Thursday night. Immediately after the ceremony was over the Prince came up to the Duke of Newcastle and spoke to him in the following manner. My Lord, said he, you see that I have submitted to my father's humour in all this affair, but I must let you know that I am

sensible that all the uneasiness I have suffered and the ill blood which has been created between us, is owing to you, for which reason you are a rascal, and be assured that one day I shall be able to revenge your insolence, having at the same time trod upon his toes. The Duke made a complaint of this treatment to the King, upon which a cabinet was called next morning; the result of which meeting was in the first place a message from his Majesty to the Prince to know if he owned the fact. This message was carried by the Duke of Roxburgh and some other Lords of the Cabinet. His Highness made no scruple immediately to acknowledge that it was true, and, when the Duke of Roxburgh took occasion to say that he was sorry the Duke of Newcastle had incurred his Royal Highness' displeasure, and as to his standing godfather, he could assure them that it was not a thing his Grace had courted, but that what he had done in that matter was purely in obedience to his Majesty's commands, the Prince told him he did not believe one word he said. A report being made of this, the King wrote immediately with his own hand an order to him to remain prisoner in his own apartment till he should know his pleasure further. This order was delivered last Friday about two o'clock, and he has been prisoner accordingly ever since with a yeoman of the Guards without the door, who denies access to all but his own servants. It is said he has written two several letters to the King full of the most respectful expressions, but that he made no mention of giving the Duke any satisfaction for the indignity done him, and for this reason his letters have not produced any effect. What will next be done, no mortal can imagine; some talk of his being sent to the Tower, but that is inconsistent with the privileges of an English peer now that the *Habeas Corpus* Act is in force. In short this is the present situation. You may believe our friends are embarrassed to the last degree, but in what manner the scene may change is more than I am able to inform you. In the meantime you may imagine how uppish the Jacobites are upon this disaster, and it must be owned they never had so much reason. For now the Ministry and in particular the Cabinet Council are so dipped in this affair against the Prince that it is hard to say what they have to expect from him. Mr. Walpole did this day make a speech against the Army, and it is thought that matter will be settled one way or other this week. *The Bishop of Rochester* is still ill and keeps his bed which renders him incapable of doing anything."

Postscript.—The Prince and Princess are turned out of St. James' House and are forbid the Court. She is very ill, having been obliged to come too soon abroad. 5 *pages.*

James Hamilton to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Monday, Dec. 2-13. London.—(Giving an account of the quarrel between the King and the Prince of Wales as

in the last two letters, adding, that both the Secretaries declined to write the order for the Prince's confinement, so that the King wrote or copied it, but in what language I know not, for the Prince said he knew the King could not write English and insinuated a doubt of his writing any other language, but 'tis certain the order was strangely scrawled.)

I am told the King said to the Council that, had he been in Hanover, he knew what to have done, but, as he came here to govern by the laws of the country, he desired their advice in this important affair.

The Princess has wrote a very submissive letter to the King, but what effects it will have is not yet known, nor how this will end, both the father's and the son's party being equally exasperated, for, though their differences have been of long standing and much stiffled in foreign courts as Jacobite malice, this strange incident will let the world see the irreconcilable animosity between them, and what consequences it may have here are hard to guess, both parties being so obstinate.

At the writing of this a friend of the Court assures me that the Prince and Princess are sent from St. James' to Devonshire House in two hackney chairs.

James Hamilton is so severely ha[u]nted by his creditors that he has not seen the sun these many weeks, nor does he find that *Mar* will venture to speak to his father-in-law to accommodate matters with his creditors. He begs you may influence *Mar* to act a little in his favour.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Tuesday, Dec. 14.—I wrote to you last Saturday and enclose the contents of two letters received yesterday from *George Kelly* and also the Speech and the Addresses of both Houses. It seems they had some accounts in *England* of *the King's* having made a proposal about *marriage*, whether grounded on conjecture or otherwise I cannot determine, but it has been reported here these six weeks, and still continues, that *the King* is to be united to *the Princess of Modena* in the beginning of the New Year with several circumstances concerning the agreement on that account. It's impossible to hinder men from thinking and divulging their thoughts, many, if not most of mankind, being fond of their own suggestions, and, though they have stated this case wrong, one may as well expect they would not think at all, as hope they will not speak of it. This report will be the wonder of nine days, and, when they find it has no effect, it will soon drop.

It's said *du Bois* will return to *England* in two days. His errand is kept as great a secret here as it was there, so that *Dillon* could have no true information about it. I have no news from *Ormonde* since my last.

Supposing *the King* approves *the Czar's* proposal about *marriage*, as I wish he may, will not *the King* think it advisable

to communicate the offer and his answer to *the Bishop of Rochester* and *Lord Arran*, recommending the secret to them, if *the King* thinks that precaution necessary? 'Tis not to be doubted they will keep it most religiously, and this confidence will please and induce them to carry on *the King's* interest with more vigour and resolution. If I be not much mistaken, they will esteem this union of *marriage* one of the most essential steps that *the King* can make towards regaining his own right. *The Bishop of Rochester* and *Lord Arran* are to be informed of what hopes there will be from *the Czar* and *King of Sweden*, and, if this were concealed from them, they may with some reason be dissatisfied. I am sorry not to have mentioned this by the express, but had not then thought of it. 3¼ *pages.*

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Dec. 14.—My last letter from you was from Turin. A very good correspondent of *M. de Mezières* sends him word that du *Bois* is arrived from *London*, stayed but two days and is gone back. He is discontented with b (? King George). He has not succeeded, but has taken new instructions of *the Regent*, and is gone back to try to finish, if possible. *Stair* has received orders to stop all the expenses he was a making till he hears further. Laws is fallen out with the Duc de Noailles and pretends he can stand on his own legs. This is all our news. The first part is of consequence enough, if it continues, for you to be informed of it.

My youngest brother has at last taken the resolution to go see his eldest [brother] at Rome. He intends to ask to kiss our Master's hand. I suppose he'll address himself to you. He is charmed with your goodness to him at T[urin]. You never miss an occasion to attach us more to you. It's needless since nothing can be added to our way of thinking. I wrote to you about Theo[philus'] affair. I am persuaded you'll serve us like a friend, but I am not so much that it will succeed. If it does, it's a great favour, and we shall look on it as such.

The rainy weather and the country is enough to inspire every creature and me especially with a heaviness that makes a letter very dull.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Dec. 14. Paris.—I had Mr. Nairne's of 18 Nov. advising that you were not come but hourly expected at Urbino. I had yesterday a letter from *Capt. Ogilvie* asking if I could send you a packet, so, if you expect anything of consequence by any private address I doubt not you will send such orders that they may come safe to you. I advised him you were not then come to Urbino, but, as soon as you did, I expected orders about letters, so, if you have not done it, please do it without delay, for he writes as if it were particular letters of your private affairs.

By my last I advised you of Dr. Abercromby's death and burial at Lille, but have not since heard from his widow as I expected. We are still as scarce of money as ever, though the Queen spoke herself to the Regent and to the Duke of Noailles. Some say the Abbé du Bois is returned or soon to return to England. Lord Stair continues ill, and some say not without danger. His sore has been twice lanced and cut up already.

MAURICE MORAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Dec. 14. Paris.—I wrote to you last post partly to the same purpose on a letter I had from my brother A[bercairn]y, and suppose you'll not disapprove of my taking the first opportunity to forward this also. I am desired to communicate whatever you are pleased to answer. You'll see, now he's a widower, he's as ready as I could be to come where you are, could you find work for him. *Enclosed,*

R[OBIN] M[ORAY] to [the DUKE OF MAR].

As by the death of his wife about a month ago, he and his five children are deprived of the scanty subsistence they had, remitting the whole matter to his Grace and expecting a speedy and pleasing return, since he is persuaded his Grace believes him as deserving as some who are cared for. 12[-23] *Nov.* 1717. *Edinburgh.*

WILLIAM DRUMMOND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Dec. 14. Bologna.—Expressing his joy at his Grace's letter of the 9th, and declaring he should wait till the Comte de Castleblanco and the Duke of Perth came there and then follow whatever orders his Grace thinks proper, and begging him to remove any wrong impression his Majesty had taken of him for his foolishness and to speak to the Duke and the Comte, that he may know when they come there, that they may take him with them.

J. MENZIES to [SIR H. PATERSON].

1717, Tuesday, Dec. 3[-14].—Our breaches grow wider every day. The Prince, after 4 days imprisonment was last night about 6 set at liberty, and being turned out of St. James' went with the Princess, though she was not recovered, to Lord Grantham's in Albemarle Street without guards or coaches or anything. Not a farthing of money. The Duke of Devonshire has offered him his house, which is much better. The breach and animosity grows very high. All, who have places both from the father and the son, are to reside on one side and give up the other. Nay, if any lady that serves the Princess has a husband that enjoys any place from the father, he must give up one or t'other. So the Duchess of St. Albans surrendered yesterday to let her husband continue

in the father's family. Several others are doing the same daily, and it's said that Lord Hertford and all others must. Yea, Lord Berkeley, that's in waiting, Bedchamber to the father, intimated to-day to the Court at St. James' that whoever went to the Prince must not come there. Such a scene was never seen here. In the House of Commons there seems an intention to break yet more troops and to reduce them to 10,000 men in the island and foreign garrisons. This comes on on Friday.

We want four mails from Holland and you may easily believe how we long for them.

Postscript in James Hamilton's hand.—I long very much to hear from you and beg you will write to *Mar* to use his interest with his friend here, for they decline doing anything, and you will guess how hard 'tis with me every way.

PIETRO FRANCESCO BELLONI to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Dec. 15. Bologna.—Informing him that he had availed himself of the departure of Major Cockburn for the Court of Urbino to send him the opera called Merope in a book with the whole of the accompaniment of the instruments, as he had heard it on his passage through Bologna. *Italian.*

JAMES III to the BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

1717, Dec. 15.—"*Mar's* absence was the occasion of my being longer deprived of yours of 15 Aug., which I received by him with an account of what related to my affairs with you. *Your long silence wanted no apology. Where the heart and actions speak so plainly and effectually, letters become less necessary as agreeable as they are and always will be to me both by their author and their style.* The account you give me of my affairs in general is comfortable indeed, and I am not without hopes of giving you soon as satisfactory a one of them as they relate to the Continent, but have at present no further lights to give you than what you have already heard. The meeting you know of, is now, I hope, at least begun, and *Ormonde's* neighbourhood to it is of the greatest advantage. Pray God that those facts be not made ill use of this winter by enemies with you, for the first is, I fear, known, and the other cannot but be easily guessed at. I am indeed at ease in any event as to *Ormonde's* safety, but it would be great pity, if what he so cheerfully undertook, and my service so eminently required, should prove ineffectual.

"The fixed resolution *the King* is in of marrying without delay is what will, I believe, be very agreeable to you, and your advice did not a little contribute to it; he was, as you know, determined for the person proposed by you, and you are not ignorant of the reasons which make that affair impracticable, but, in failure of that, many others of suitable rank present themselves, and though I am absolutely sure of none, I think it impossible that all should fail, or that the affair be not

soon concluded with some one. I mention none by name for fear of accidents, and because none is yet fixed upon, but I shall venture to say so much, that, if my chief project in that respect succeeds, we shall none of us have reason to repent of the failure of **the Princess of Hesse*, whom I was once ready to have preferred to all others as most agreeable to my friends and Henry (*i.e.* England),* with whom I hope I shall not lose the merit of it, nor in general that of submitting at all to marry at this time, which in respect of my unsettled circumstances, was no ways suitable in private to my inclination, but on his account and his only, I have got the better of myself,* and am willing to enter into any marriage rather than none at all,* since it is the only way I can provide for his future happiness, and that I am sensible that our obligations are reciprocal. I hope he will not be unmindful one day of those due to me, and what I do now for him ought to be a sufficient earnest, that I shall always make all temporal things, how nearly soever they touch me, subservient to his peace and welfare, which is now my study and shall be my only care, if ever in my power.

"If I did not conclude you would have from other hands a letter I lately wrote to *Dr. Leslie*, I would send it you. I am sorry there was not time to consult you previously about it, but it behoved to nick the time, and I am persuaded it will meet with your approbation.

*"*Mar* writes to you in relation to a certain cap about which I should be glad to have your advice. I should think Henry would not much regard such a trifle, and that it could not be of any ill consequence, it being a thing in course and what would be looked on as a slight by others in my station, if they exercised not that privilege, but after that Henry's disposition must decide, for however unreasonable he may be in indifferent things, it is fit to yield to him, and there are few evils so great, as that of disgusting of him. I shall expect your answer on this head before I make any step in the matter.*

*"I wish you would explain to me what you say to *Mar* of Mr. Cook (*i.e.* the Catholics). As favourable as I may be thought to be to that gentleman, I shall be the first to censure him if he proves faulty, and to prevent as much as in me lies any false step he may be upon, but sure he cannot be so blind either as to *the King's* interest, or his own, as to give any umbrage at this time. I am sure if he follows either my advice or example he will give none at any time, but I cannot answer for the indiscretion of some, and as I take your hint very kindly, so I desire your further light and advice upon it.*

"I heartily wish *Peterborough's* affair had never made any noise, but you know I acted on solid grounds, and, as the affair has ended, I hope it will be of no ill consequence.

"The enclosed I desire you will deliver to its address, it is short, for I refer to you, knowing the deserved confidence you have in that worthy person.

"With friends like you it is not easy to finish a letter, but it is time to conclude this with my heartiest thanks for your indefatigable zeal in my service. I can only ask the continuation of it, and that when convenient you will let me hear from you in making your correspondence as useful as it is agreeable, by imparting to me your advice and opinion with great freedom and frankness, for I can say with truth, that you will never offend me by telling it to me, and that I should not look on you as my friend if you hid it from me. My heartiest good wishes and all my kindness attend you now by writing, and will, I hope, one day by my actions." *The parts between asterisks are printed in the* Stuart Papers, *pp.* 23, 15, 26, 6, 2. *Copy.*

James III to the Earl of Arran.

1717, Dec. 15.—"Though I shall not trouble you with business, of which *the Bishop of Rochester*, to whom I have writ at large, will inform you, yet I cannot let slip any opportunity of expressing to you the true value and friendship I have for you, which your own merit as well as near relation to my chief friend do so eminently deserve from me. You will, I believe, have fresher accounts from himself than any I could send you, and I pray God give a blessing to his unwearied endeavours, and unparalleled zeal in my service. May the day soon come, in which he may reap the fruits of his labours, and in which I may show you both that I look on you more as friends than servants, and that your happiness and advantage is as much regarded by me as my own from which they are inseparable." *Copy.*

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 16.—I will be very glad to know you have received my long letter of the 7th and some others of former dates. The enclosed I had last night from *Menzies* and his news makes a very great noise here. The last mail with the letters having been stopped on the other side, we have not yet received any further particulars, only this morning I had a note from *the King of Sweden's* factor at *the Hague*, who says that the Chancellor was sent to the Pr[ince] to let him know it was not fit he should head a party that opposed the sentiments of the Court, to which, it seems, he gave no satisfactory answer, for, on the Chancellor's return, orders were sent to him to keep his room, which he refused to do and said he did not think himself liable to any military discipline, and on this the Guards were called to give their assistance to compel him to it. This must no doubt give a good deal of uneasiness and we shall know soon the consequences, and what measures the Peers will take upon it. *Enclosed,*

J. Menzies to Sir H. Paterson.

Pray direct this very note to Ninian (? Mar) to let him know our news to-night, which are extraordinary. The Pr[ince] had resisted long as to the godfathers, but last night the thing was done, as the father, the K[ing], would have it. As the ceremony was over, the Pr[ince] came to the Duke of Newcastle, told him he knew he owed all this hard usage chiefly to him, called him rogue and rascal and put his foot on his toes. The Duke went and complained. A Cabinet was called and another this morning. The Pr[ince] is confined to his chamber, and it's thought to-morrow things will go higher, in particular the Tower, &c. 1717, *Friday, Nov.* 29[-*Dec.* 10].

James III to the Earl of Oxford.

1717, Dec. 16.—On *Mar's* return I had the perusal of your letters to my mother and him with an account of all that relates to our correspondence. "It is impossible to be more sensible than I am of your application and zeal in my law suit, and I hope the time is near in which my heart and pen will not alone speak on that topic.

"You have from *Mar* all that relates to the main affair. The prospect is good, but nothing as yet fixed, though I think the uncertainty cannot long subsist.

"Your wishing my return from my travels is kind and reasonable, but I should be glad to know what are your views in that respect. Few can be fonder of a journey than I am, but how is it to be compassed, and, if it be not, what can you propose to diminish at least the great inconveniencies of so cruel a distance?"

(Concerning the affair of "the cap" and the projects for his marriage as in the letter of the day before to the Bishop of Rochester.)

As to *Pet[erborough]'s* affair, you will have heard of the progress and conclusion of it. A commendable zeal in you and a reasonable prudence in me occasioned what I wish now had never happened, but I hope no ill effect will come from it. Neither of us could act otherwise than we did, and, as I am sensibly obliged to you for your part in it, I am persuaded you'll be convinced of the reasonableness of my conduct, when you consider all the circumstances.

I shall be kind to *Capt. Ogilvie*, since you will have him with me, and heartily wish you may replace so honest and active a trader. I think this is all I have to add to what *Mar* writes you.

I shall be always glad to hear from you, looking on you as a true friend on whose advice I must depend. I desire you will make my kind compliments to *Mr. Cæsar*, whose hearty letter I have received. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Owen O'Rourke.

1717, Dec. 16. Urbino.—By my long absence from the King I have had no opportunity of writing to you since he came into this country, but, now I am with him again, I'm very glad to renew the correspondence with you, though the place we are in be so dull and out of the way that it will be very little entertainment to you. Where you are is more in the way of the stirring world, and I hope you will sometimes let us know what they are doing in the land of the living. The enclosed is for your Master. Mine, from whom it is, thought it better to address it so than by his own name, and hopes yours has not lost the key they used to write by, by which he may write and address his to him under your cover. He has wrote so much of the present situation in the enclosed, which it is not unlikely you may see, that I need not repeat anything of it here. We are still living in good hopes without neglecting what is in our power to bring about what we wish, which soon or late, I am persuaded, will happen, and in the meantime we have nothing to reproach ourselves with. Oppression cannot always be permitted to prevail, and I hope the time is not at a great distance when it will be in my Master's power to requite the many instances of friendship he has from yours.

The people of this country are in great apprehensions, and indeed by the present aspect of affairs it looks very like the eve of a war over most of Europe. Should it so happen, some people cannot well be worse than they are, and a very little turn to affairs may make them a great deal better, both for themselves and those they may be obliged to.

It will be long before you can have this, and much longer before I can have a return. Great things have happened in less time than that can be. Come when it will, it will be welcome, as that to the enclosed will always be, and deservedly from so true a friend. (Sending addresses by which he may be written to.) *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Fanny Oglethorpe.

1717, Dec. 16. Urbino.—Since I wrote to you a few days after coming here I have two of yours of the 21st and the 23rd. I did not neglect the first opportunity I found of speaking to *the King* of the affair for Theo[philus], and I found him as ready to do anything which might do any of you a pleasure, as I could be to propose it. He said your father's merit, as well as all your zeal for him. entitled you to ask anything of him, and that he thought himself obliged to comply with a thing the family so justly deserved. He gave me orders immediately for preparing the warrant, so you may be sure it shall not be neglected, but I could not delay the pleasure of giving you account of it, till it was ready to send, which shall be in a very little time with my next. He is resolved that

in all such things the first step shall be, as is natural, that of *a lord baron*, so you will not be surprised at this being so. He says that, should he do otherwise, nobody would think that a favour, nor thank him for it, and that it would make that of 255 (? a peer) too cheap, that this gave the essential privileges as well as what was higher, and that it was fit he should still keep in his power to make advancements on such people's good behaviour. These reasons convinced me, and left me nothing to offer against them, and I doubt not of their satisfying you, who are reasonable people. Failing Theo. it is to go to Jamie, and *the King* is very sorry the custom has not been to give it further as you propose, which he would gladly have done on account of *M. de Mezières* as well as Madam's, and he thinks, with reason I must say, it would be of ill consequence for him to go out of the common road in things of that nature especially. Such a thing has sometimes been done to the nearest of kin in the male line, though seldom, but then the person must be in being at the time. What you propose does not answer that, for it is neither of the male line nor of the eldest, but the loss in this is small, for the person it is proposed for will never think of going there, unless *the King* do, and then it will be still in his power to help it in his own person. *The King* hopes on his account as well as your own, that the thing's being done will be an inviolable secret, so I need say no more, only let me wish you joy of it.

A gentleman is here just now who had been here with Theo. and brought me a letter from him and left him at Rome about 8 days ago. He tells me he will set out for M[alta] before a letter could reach him, else I would have wrote to him. You amongst you are best judge whether he himself be to be entrusted with this being done. Let me know what you are to do in that, that I may regulate myself accordingly, when I write to him or see him. I believe since young F[ur]y (*i.e.* Anne Oglethorpe) wrote to me of it, I must say something to make her easy when I write to her, but let me know what you are to do in that too. that we may act alike, and I may hear from you on this, before I shall be obliged to write to her. I'm afraid old F[ur]y (*i.e.* Mrs. Oglethorpe) could not keep it, which might be hurtful both to you and us, and I wish it may be safe with the young. Why do you answer for her (Anne Oglethorpe) never m[arry]ing ? If one were out of the way, I am persuaded it would be none of her fault if she did not, and I fancy she has power enough over another to make him comply.

I made your compliments to McM[aho]n. I believe your being right with him depends on his being so with you, which is always in your own power. I believe he is now easier here than he was, so will not be so splenetic as perhaps he has been. He is really a very good conditioned, quiet, modest man and speaks with all the gratitude in the world of his obligations to *M. de Mezières* and you all.

As to *Lord Ilay*, I told *the King* of what you wrote me *M. de Mezières* thought advisable to be done, but he is not altogether of his mind, neither as proper for him, *the King*, nor the probable way of gaining *Lord Ilay* and his friend, and I am also of that opinion. What seems in the other way fit to be done is for you to write to him freely and expostulate on his laconic dark dry way, and represent it is not reasonable for him to expect more, till he open a little further, or they show by their actions they are in earnest and may be relied on, which they may soon have an opportunity of doing, and that you are sure they will not have occasion to repent of it from this side, and, by the generous way of proceeding here with them already, of which he seems sensible, they may easily be convinced of what would follow. It is not the way to gain people or to keep old friends to make favour to such too cheap, and, when *M. de Mezières* reflects on it and all that is past, I fancy he will be of these sentiments. When we know what answer we have to your letter and see a little further how their parties form this session, we'll be better able to judge what is further fit to be done as to them, and I wish I may know the answer you get soon. If you think fit, you may make *Lord Ilay* my compliments; but I leave it to *M. de Mezières* to advise you whether it be better to do so, or to write entirely as of yourself. *Peterborough* will be going your way after the Carnival, if not sooner. Pray be mindful of what I cautioned you in my last. He has set about an odd paper enough, and with less regard of manners towards *the King* than he showed in all his discourse and writings before, and it is fulsome on his own part.

If Jamie be still with you, my compliments to him, or when you write. I'm afraid he can scarce carry over the strong box without its being opened, but you can best judge. I doubt not you'll have a letter from *Lady Mar*. She got well there and found her little one so.

Do you not regret *James Hamilton's* being taken up? I told him what would be his fate, but his friends would have him go. If they hang him for a conjurer, they mistake their man, but will it not be comical, if they found a plot on any thing they can make out of him? I long much to hear of *M. de Mezières* getting another letter from *Sparre* and sure it ought to be soon now, if things go to our liking there.

You cannot now stay long in the country, if this find you there, and, when you come to town, you'll make your letters more frequent.

The King gave me the enclosed paragraph of a letter to send you, having earnestly recommended that business to the Cardinal, and he is wrote to again to press the last part of it. $5\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. Copy.*

J. Menzies to L. Inese.

1717, Thursday, Dec. 5[-16].—It may seem pretty ridiculous to write a letter, when it's above a hundred to one if it comes

to the hands it is designed for. It is generally assured that all the letters of the two last posts for France and Holland were either burnt, or the suspected ones stopped and reserved to be read. Yet, since all the world may read this, I send it to take its chance.

I told you in my last I had yours of 30 Nov. You are strangely misinformed as to *Lord Lansdown* and his other friend W[? yndham]. The direct contrary is true hitherto, and both of them worthy men.

C. Kinnaird stayed but 4 or 5 days in London, and went home to his own country to his private affairs, without seeing his friend W[? yndham], who was not then come to town.

Morton's (Bolingbroke's) apology is ready for the press, but when he comes to town I know no certainty. I shall only as to news give you the pleasure that the Court last night and to-day have gained their chief points, as to the Army and money for it, by 60 and odd majority. Mr. Shippen for a hot speech is sent to the Tower. Many Tories are still absent, and those who will needs be their leaders are strange leaders indeed.

James Hamilton to *L. Inese*.

1717, Dec. 5[-16]. London.—I sent you some time ago the paper you desired, which I hope came safe, and, though no doubt you have heard his Majesty's speech, I send the printed one. Since my last there have been considerable changes afloat, and, as they make a great noise here, I thought it not amiss to send you the following account.

The Prince was much offended that the Duke of Newcastle should stand godfather to the young Prince against his knowledge and consent, and called him rascal and other names to his face, on which his Majesty ordered him to be confined to his apartments from Thursday night to last Monday, and then he was ordered to leave the Court, on which he and the Princess left St. James' at 9 on Monday night, and went to Lord Grantham's in Albemarle Street, where they continue. As soon as they left the Court, orders were sent to the Horse Guards to be ready to mount at a minute's warning. On Tuesday the Duke of Argyle was with the Prince two hours. The same day the King sent to all the foreign ministers to desire they should not visit the Prince, and ordered at the same time, that all those of the quality, gentry &c., who go near him, may not appear at Court. Also orders were given that all who have places in the government and under the Prince likewise may dispose of one or other. Accordingly, Lord Lumley has resigned his command of the First Troop of Horse Grenadiers, being Master of the Horse to the Prince, and the Duchesses of Montagu and St. Albans and Lady Cowper have resigned their places as Ladies of the Bedchamber to the Princess, besides a great many domestics of both, and other changes are hourly expected.

Yesterday Mr. Shippen made a motion in the House of Commons for reducing the Army to the usual number in times of peace, and said, It was a great misfortune that the King was ignorant both of our laws and language, and that he made a speech calculated rather for the meridian of Hanover than a British Parliament, and that it were to be wished the Ministry would advise him otherwise. (Copies of the resolution sending Shippen to the Tower and of the votes of men and money for the Army printed in *Commons' Journals, Vol. XVIII, pp.* 653, 655.) It's said the Dukes of Somerset and Devonshire have offered their houses to the Prince, but it's not known yet where he will go, the house where he is being too little for him.

James Murray to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, Dec. 5[-16]. London.—(Concerning the breach between the King and the Prince as in the last letter.) Her Royal Highness has been extremely ill ever since, and she is not as yet believed to be out of danger. Amidst all this confusion a report has been set about to-day that some people were endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation, but I cannot say there is any good reason to believe such a thing probable. However, the truth of this can only be determined by time, and I wish from my heart this whole matter may receive such a turn as may be for his Majesty's interest and that of his people.

(Concerning Mr. Shippen's speech and his being sent to the Tower, as in the last letter.) It was most remarkable in this affair that Walpole and the Speaker, who are both violent for the reduction of the Army, joined with the Court in this measure against Mr. Shippen, which will probably spoil all that could have been projected from a union of these two parties, it being most natural for the Tories to show a resentment on such treatment. *The Bishop of Rochester* continues ill, for which reason nothing has yet been attempted in the affair of the *money*, but I think, happen what will, your friend *George Kelly* will leave this next week, and nothing in my power shall be wanting to hasten him.

The Court have carried the present Army, amounting to 16,300 men, in the Committee by a majority of above 60, but several of the Tories were absent from a resentment of what happened last night, so it's like to run nearer to-morrow on the report, but it will be carried. 3 *pages.*

George Kelly to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, Dec. 5[-16].—By last post I gave you a full account of business as it then stood, which, I am afraid, will suffer much by a late accident to Mr. *Shippen. Lord Arran* is not returned from the country. I have been all this night with *the Bishop of Rochester* alone. whose health is something better, though

far from being well. I find him very cautious about the *money* affair, and he is much concerned at Mr. *Shippen's* misfortune, not only on this account but several others, and particularly concerning the commission you sent, for he liked that matter so well that he undertook likewise the management of it, and *the Bishop of Rochester* is afraid it must now drop for want of a proper person to carry it on, and, as for the *money* business, nothing can do that more service than an account of *Ormonde's* success on that side, as I told you in my last, and answered the other particulars of your letter then. I find *the Bishop of Rochester* now of opinion to send away *Kelly* soon, and, as he proposes to write himself to *Dillon* and others, I shall refer everything to his own account. He engaged me particularly to assure you of his friendship. If you think *Kelly's* staying any longer requisite, please write, because it will be improper for him to disobey any commands of theirs, and at the same time he would willingly know your inclinations, though I don't at present see what account his continuing any longer here can turn to.

(Concerning the quarrel between the King and the Prince, and Mr. Shippen's commitment as in the previous letters.)

The Court party are resolved to pass whatever scheme they have now on, which some think is to declare the Duchess of Munster Queen, and her children (for now they begin to talk of a hopeful young fellow she has) the successors, but, be that as it will, 'tis certain Cadogan and his party are very well pleased, and the Prince satisfied that they intend to dock his entail.

Sir R. Everard told me this morning he would write at large to-night.

James III. to Cardinal Davia.

1717, Dec. 16. Urbino.—Thanking him for his letter of good wishes for the approaching Christmas and New Year. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 215.

Commission.

1717, Dec. 16. Urbino.—To John O'Brien to be major of a foot regiment to be raised for the King's service. *Entry Book* 6, *p.* 2.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Friday, Dec. 17.—The English letters are not yet come, nor those from Italy; so this is only to cover the enclosed from Brussels.

A very odd letter is come to *Dillon* from Francia, who writes that his friend, in place of coming to pay a part of what was promised to *Queen Mary*, intends to go first to *the King* and then to return here. All this looks of a piece with their shuffling all along. Four months ago Francia wrote very positively that all was ready on a call, that on a day's warning his friend would part and deliver whatever part of the money *Queen Mary* should name to any having *her* order. *Queen Mary* appointed a person, gave him *her* orders and acquainted

Francia 3 or 4 months ago, and ever since some shuffling excuse or other was sent for the delay, and now at last this person is pretended to be sent to *the King*. If he really goes to *the King*, I fear it is on no other account but to try to find out *the King's* designs and the state of his affairs, so I doubt not that *Mar*, who knows this matter from the beginning, will be on his guard.

The other letter from Lady Nithsdale to her husband was sent me just now. Lord Stair has been very ill of an aposthume or anthrax, the report just now from Paris is that he is dead. *Dillon*, who is at Paris, will no doubt, if it be true, write it to *Mar*.

Clanranald to *the Duke of Mar*.

1717, Dec. 17. Bordeaux.—I am obliged to *Tullibardine* for this opportunity. He, thinking I might be of some use in the affair trusted to *Barry*, desired I might come here from where I passed the summer and harvest quarters, and, though not entirely recovered of a great indisposition I laboured under the three preceding months, on the first summons I made shift to transport myself hither. Coming here I was informed of *Barry's* unlucky accident, the particulars of which you shall have from *Tullibardine* and *Glendarule*, so it will be unnecessary in me to enter into the details. I shall repair to *Barry's* quarters, where *Brigadier Campbell* is before me, to wait your further commands. I design to set out for it in a few days.

The Duke of Mar to Lord Seaforth.

1717, Dec. 17. Urbino.—I had yours of 13 Nov. three days ago with the accompanying paper, of which I immediately acquainted *the King*. One came here on that subject from another man 8 days before, which his Majesty delayed reading till yours should come, and now he is a good deal taken up, so it will be some days before he can find time to look on either, and, when he does, I doubt not he will write to you. A very material thing is wanting in yours, since you found so much upon it, copies at least of the other's letters to you, and especially that to your mother, which I concluded would have been affixed to the end of your paper, and I think you should send them as soon as possible.

One thing in your paper common justice obliges me to tell you you have been misinformed of, that is, the packet from the other's mother, &c., which you say fell into my hands, which was not so, and I only was told of that matter, but this is all I'll say till I hear again from you, only that you have had a much better clerk than the other.

I heartily congratulate you on the birth of your son, my young cousin, and hope you will have many more to strengthen your family. I hope my lady and the young gentleman are well, and that the first will soon be in a condition to come over to you again. *Copy.*

Monsr. Pajot de Villars to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 18. Paris.—Forwarding a dispatch from the Queen to the King, and a packet of letters for the Duke and the ordinary Gazettes. *French.*

Capt. John Ogilvie to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 18. Dunkirk.—You'll be surprised at what has detained me here all this time. The reason is, I received a letter from *Lord Oxford* ordering me to stay here till our boat comes back, which is not yet come, but, as soon as she comes, I shall part.

I send you a letter from Mrs. *Ogilvie* to me and a slip of paper in it, which makes me fancy *Anne Oglethorpe* or some of them was present when she wrote, and, that they might know nothing, she has put in this slip. God forbid, I should be any ways instrumental to create any ill understanding betwixt friends, but it is and ever shall be a maxim of mine that no man can say he either understands what it is to be a true friend or indeed honour itself, if he do not strive to preserve his friend, even at the risk of his blood, and, if it be not in his power to do so, yet to advertise him, that he may preserve himself, for a warned man is an armed man. Therefore I pray you to put the right construction on what she writes. She has mettle enough to find out the very bottom of it, for she truly loves and esteems you. I shall write to her to come over here, where I can learn more by speaking with her than I can by writing, so you shall know everything material. I also enclose a copy of a letter from *Lord Oxford* to *Anne Oglethorpe* relating to me. He talks of an angry letter he received from *Capt. Ogilvie*. Lest you should think he should have done some indiscreet thing, I send you the copy of the letter he wrote to *Lord Oxford*. I would have nobody see it but yourself, from whom I shall never have any reserve, for I know you to be a sincere friend to those to whom you profess it. One article in *Lord Oxford's* letter, that it was at *Capt. Ogilvie's* request what he desired of *Mar* is fit to be explained to you. At the time I believed you were to go to *the King of Sweden* I desired *Lord Oxford* to pray you to take me along with you. I was very plain in telling him my affection for *Mar*. It was not I fancied myself of any merit to deserve this, but I know I had both honour and resolution to have stuck close to you at the risk of 10,000 lives, had I had so many.

Let *Lord Oxford* write what he will by the boat, I am determined to come to you, for I have several things to acquaint you of, that cannot be so well done by writing, therefore I pray you to write to Mr. Gordon to let me have a small credit to bear my charges. If I should go to *Queen Mary*, I know I should be sent to *Dillon*, which I never will do. If you think it necessary I should be here for *the King's* service, I shall return immediately, after seeing my master and you.

I had almost forgot to tell you another thing. Mrs. *Ogilvie* was seized in her down coming with a continued fever, thought to be very dangerous. It continued above 20 days, before she was able to come out of bed, and the physicians are much fitter for horse fevers than for Christians', for a Dutch constitution is much like that of their horse. However, she recovered, and went over as soon as possible. I hear she is pretty well and may serve again, if need be. *Lord Oxford* was very generous and sent me over a bill to make amends for the little money he gave her when she came last away, notwithstanding the compliment *Queen Mary* gave, which I advertised him of. It came in good time to pay the expenses of her illness.

We have no news here, but the Admiralty of Dunkirk has seized a Swedish privateer and another Swedish ship for reprisals of some ships of theirs taken by the Swedes. The captain of the privateer is an Englishman. They have taken his commission from him. It's very ample, for he has orders to cruise above Calais in the Channel, and to take, burn and destroy all that he judges enemies to the King of Sweden. As for the English, he has no war with them further than that they have given themselves to the Duke of Hanover, who is at war with him as Duke of Hanover, whom he does not acknowledge as King of England. (About the quarrel between King George and the Prince of Wales as in previous letters.) 4 *pages. Enclosed,*

Capt. John Ogilvie to the Earl of Oxford.

There is no greater satisfaction to me than to hear you keep your health well. God grant the continuance of it. It would have been no small pleasure to me to have seen you after your late recovery (i.e. *acquittal*), *but, since my unhappy fate could not permit it without making you uneasy, I must submit. It mortified me not a little to find by Mrs.* Ogilvie's *letters from* England *that* Lord Oxford *seemed dissatisfied with what* Capt. Ogilvie *wrote last to him.* Capt. Ogilvie *had no further plot than the safety of his friend, and I am persuaded* Lord Oxford *cannot miss to know the sincerity of* Capt. Ogilvie *and that he never took one step but what was for the interest of* Lord Oxford *and what was entirely approved of by* Mar, *whom I know to be the best friend* Lord Oxford *has.* Capt. Ogilvie *has copies of everything he gave* the King *and his other friends as instructions from* Lord Oxford, *who did* Capt. Ogilvie *the honour to trust him in all those matters, and I am persuaded that, when* Capt. Ogilvie *sees his friend, he will himself approve of all he has done to serve* Lord Oxford, *whose interest and welfare next to* the King's *has ever been* Capt. Ogilvie's *chief aim. This will perhaps be the last time he will have an opportunity of letting*

Lord Oxford *know that amongst all that ever he obliged none ever served him with a more grateful sense than* Capt. Ogilvie.

The Queen *and* Mar *both seemed surprised at* Capt. Ogilvie's *being desired to leave this place and the more because it was by* Lord Oxford's *advice. Both seem to be at a loss for one that can be trusted by all parties.* Capt. Ogilvie *is no further ambitious of it than to serve his master and be useful to his friend. God grant that neither of them may suffer by the change. The former, I hope, is in no danger of it. I do not doubt his friends will find one faithful in his interest, at least I hope so, but for the latter, everyone that professes friendship to him is far from practising it. I thank God* Lord Oxford's *affairs have never had the least miscarriage in* Capt. Ogilvie's *hands. Heaven give him as good success in those of others.* Capt. Ogilvie *cannot let himself believe that this removal of his was meant unkind by his friend, though from any other it would scarce admit of a friendly construction, considering how* Capt. Ogilvie *was recommended to* Mar, *for all that was said left room for a* double entendre, *had not* Capt. Ogilvie *been conscious that he never took any measures in* the King's *affairs or in what related to* Lord Oxford. *but what he can answer to God and to them both. However,* Capt. Ogilvie *has great reason to be thankful that this recommendation was writ to* Mar, *who is a man of entire honour, justice and sense and too much* Lord Oxford's *friend to make a handle of anything to either his disadvantage or* Capt. Ogilvie's, *whom he knows to be sincerely attached to* Lord Oxford. *It's true* Mar *as well as others was to seek what could be the reasons, till I undeceived them by assuring them it was to obtemperate* the Bishop of Rochester, *which I knew to be matter of fact, for I am very sensible that* Lord Oxford *was sufficiently importuned on that head in his lodging below bridge* (i.e. *the Tower*). *I cannot imagine what should make* the Bishop *an enemy to* Capt. Ogilvie, *who, I am sure, never injured him, but always wished him extremely well, knowing he was embarked in* the King's *interest as deep as any man. It's impossible to think a man of his parts should resent what passed concerning Mr. Downs. I am so far from repenting what I did in that affair, that I think no man that studied either duty or honour could do less than advertise our friends on this side what ill offices that gentleman was doing them, for at that time nothing could be more unjust and barbarous than to give out that* the King *was wedded to nothing but Popery and that there was a very ill understanding betwixt* Mar *and* Ormonde, *both which I knew to be false aspersions, and I own I advertised* Mar *of it and, had I corresponded at that time with* Ormonde, *I had*

given him the same account. I sent Mar *a gentleman's letters at the same time with my own to show I advanced nothing but what I had vouchers for, so that I am sure any of Mr. Downs' friends, that will give themselves leave to think, must know that all I designed by it was the good of my master and the quiet of my friends and that for the future those aspersions should be quashed. I never saw Mr. Downs in my life, so none can suppose I have any personal pique at him. However, except it be this affair of his, I can find out nothing that should have made* the Bishop *so solicitous to have me laid aside, so God forbid my being in the way should create the least uneasiness amongst* the King's *friends, for, though I believe he can have but little use for me about himself, having too many idle people there already, I depend upon Providence and, while there is use for men by sea or land, I don't fear want. I am resolved neither to want bread nor be a useless burden to my master, while any lawful prince in Europe wants men. There is but one in the world that can suffer much by my absence, the thoughts of which I have scarce fortitude to bear. Is it possible that, after all she has so unjustly suffered on my account, she must be reduced either meanly to work for her bread or want? I'll starve first. She must not want, while my sword can earn her bread. I have given her my best advice and I am sure she will obey me, which is, to board herself in the convent with her sister. There she will be safe and easy, for I know she would starve sooner than do a mean thing.* 5¼ *pages. Copy.*

Colin Campbell of Glendarule to *the Duke of Mar.*

1717, Dec. 18. Bordeaux.—I herewith transmit a letter received last post from *J. Macleod, junior*, by which you will see what part *Stuart of Appin* acts, and I will have from time to time a particular account from *J. Macleod, junior*, of all the steps *Stuart of Appin* makes in that affair. I do not discourage *J. Macleod, junior*, from prosecuting that affair of *the Duke of Argyle*, yet by his letters there seem to me less hopes of it now than in his first letter to me about it, which I then sent you. I own it's no disappointment to me, and I continue entirely of opinion that it's much more *the King's* interest he should be passive, than any part he can act for him, considering the many inconveniencies he would carry along with him.

I received last post a letter from Ards[h]eal, *Stuart of Appin's* cousin, telling me that *Stuart of Appin* lives at his own house, that he waited on him and asked him many questions concerning *the King's* affairs, but his answers were so ambiguous that he could make nothing clear of him, that might afford him the least hopes, therefore he desired to know from me if they are to keep up their hearts. Though poor Ards[h]eal has been very hardly dealt with and has had considerable losses, he

writes with the same spirit and good heart he always had towards *the King's* affairs, and begs me to make you his compliments with a full assurance of his readiness to serve under your wise conduct on all occasions. I hope you will approve of my letters to Ards[h]eal and others concerning *Stuart of Appin* on receipt of yours of 10 Oct., in which I gave a pretty free character of good *Stuart of Appin*, who seems in a fair way of getting himself hanged, if all be true that's said of him, but, let him do as he will, Ards[h]eal will make up that loss. I had sent you his letter, but was unwilling to make too large a packet. My letter to him was not then come. I have writ to him this post in terms I hope will please *Mar*.

I had also a most kind letter from *Mar's* own kn[igh]t, Sir Du[nca]n Ca[mpbe]ll, who makes the greatest professions imaginable of his sincere intentions to serve *the King* the very first opportunity, and declares he devotes himself to *Mar's* service. I am writ to from several I can trust that he is certainly sincere, which brings a thought in my head about him. If he acts his part as he promises, he can do service that may make him worth noticing, therefore I propose he be made Mr. Hanly (? major) to *Glendarule* for three reasons, the first, is the service he can do *the King ;* the next, that whatever part *the Duke of Argyle* acts, the more of those men that are fixed independent of him will make him less wanted and easier to be dealt with, if he be found necessary, at any time ; and the third is that it will very much strengthen *Glendarule's* interest in that part and extremely facilitate him in making up his friend Mr. Taylor (? regiment). If this be thought convenient, a paper to that purpose may be signed and sent to *Glendarule*, but all this is with entire submission to your good pleasure.

Also is enclosed a letter from *Brigadier Campbell* to *Tullibardine* relating to that unlucky affair of *Barry*, of whom I need say little, he having rendered himself unfit at present to do any service. Therefore it was necessary to think of some man of credit there to make up the want of *Barry*. *Tullibardine* discoursed fully with *R. Gordon* about it, who knows all the men of best business there. Mr. Louis du Livier he recommends as a man not only of entire credit, but as sincerely affected to *the King*. Enclosed is his letter to *R. Gordon*, in answer to *Gordon's* concerning *Brigadier Campbell*, who mentions him also in his letter. *Tullibardine* acquainted *Dillon* of *Barry's* misfortune, which will put him to a loss, if any money be ordered for *swords* and *targes* before *Tullibardine's* last letters come to you. Therefore I shall trouble him with a line this or next post and mention du Livier as a person that may be trusted that no time may be lost, *Tullibardine* having writ to him so often without any return that he is unwilling to give him any further trouble. *Clanranald* is come this far on his way to where *Brigadier Campbell* stays, who would not venture on that affair without him, so now no time will be lost by them.

I may with confidence assure you that no man is more your servant than *Tullibardine*. He reflects often with uneasiness on the little mistakes that happened, and, did you know the unworthy and base acts used and the pains taken to put him wrong, you would not have wondered at what happened, but now, I am most firmly persuaded, he will continue to you a firm friend and true servant. I continue to live with him, till *the King's* affairs require me to do otherwise.

Stuart of Appin gives out falsely that *Clanranald* and *Lochiel* designed to go to *Scotland*, but that is like the rest of his stories, for neither one or other thinks of it unless ordered by *the King*.

You have but part of *J. Macleod, junior's*, letter. The rest I cut off, being a long unpleasant story of my little affairs.

Tullibardine made no application to *Marlborough's* nephew concerning *Brigadier Campbell*, but *R. Gordon*, who is well acquainted with him, applied to him, but made no mention of *Tullibardine*, who has no ways made it known to him that he is in these parts. *R. Gordon* says he instantly writ to the Intendant to show his friend Mr. Nicholas Gordon, at Bayonne, all friendship, that being the name *Brigadier Campbell* goes under there, and *R. Gordon* this moment received a letter from him, showing the Intendant was most civil to him. *Brigadier Campbell* seems straitened in his circumstances. You see the occasion of it. All here are under very great obligations to *R. Gordon*, who to the utmost of his power serves every man concerned in *the King*. 4 *pages*. *Enclosed*,

J. Macleod, junior, to Glendarule.

I had yours of the 2nd instant, but some persons to whom it first came had opened it. (Suggesting a method to avoid such inconveniencies in future.)

I desired in my last, which I hope came safe with Neil Mackginnis, (i.e. Mr. Lacy) and the lieut.-colonel's letters, to understand what had brought your friend Stuart of Appin *to those parts, but it seems you resolve to be so much on the reserve as to keep your friends here in a continual mist as to* the King's *business, which can't fail to render them less capable of doing you service. I was no sooner acquainted with his being here than I set all my little wit at work to dive into his designs, being not a little apprehensive, that his dear self, whom he has most at heart, might incline him to act less consistent with what he formerly professed in* the King's *behalf, and I have it assured me from unquestionable authority that he came hither instructed from* the King's *most inveterate enemy in your parts* (i.e. *Lord Stair*) *and that since his arrival he has managed his business so with* King George's *agent, as to have got a sist of execution, in consequence of which he has gone to his country place,*

where he lives at liberty and without the least dread of messengers or diligence. He gives it out as certain that Lochiel *and* Clanranald *will in like manner be very soon here, but that part of his accounts meets with very little credit.*

A step he has taken which, I hope, may turn to the King's *advantage is, that it would appear from the discovery I have made, that he stands engaged to* King George *to give some clearance in the matters wherewith* the Duke of Argyle *stands charged, and to be assisting in making out that charge against him, which will infallibly render him of all others most acceptable. As I have very good reason to believe this, so I can positively assure you, that he is now making offers to* the Duke of Argyle *to lay the whole design open to him on certain conditions, by which means he doubts not to gain at both hands. An account of this is sent to* the Duke of Argyle, *and, if he hearkens to the preliminary articles, I don't doubt to give you betimes a particular account of the whole treaty. Meanwhile, I conjure you to acquaint no one living of this affair, as I had it told me as a grand secret, and that the revealing of it may incapacitate me to see further into this affair, but you may consider whether it mayn't be proper to acquaint* the King *or* Mar *of this, if possibly they can make any use of it. With submission to your better judgement I think it not amiss that* Mar, *amongst other arguments his wisdom may suggest with regard to* the Duke of Argyle, *should signify the villainous designs on foot against him, as shall seem to him most proper, and who knows but such an account with the demonstration of the truth of it which shall be given at home, may prove a prevailing argument?*

You desire in your last to understand if the Duke of Argyle *designs to become* the King's *friend. I can say nothing but what I more than once repeated, that is, that he is extremely piqued and fully sensible of his bad usage, from which I concluded it was very proper to let you know so much. I have not been idle in doing all in my power to improve his just resentment to* the King's *advantage, wherein I dare not hitherto despond, for the gentleman I employed to lay Major Mackginnis' story before him, assures me he'll do it very pathetically, and does not despair to have a very free conversation on that subject. You know my correspondent is your good friend and a person of honour, but, since he does not know my having communicated any of this story, I must leave you to your conjectures.*

I have hitherto been no stranger to what Il(?)——*r has been practising against* the King, *and I have settled matters so that I hope to be upon his secrets, but, since the best laid projects may miscarry, pray fail not to acquaint*

me some considerable time before you or any of your friends take journey for your own country, and I shall put it out of his power by a stratagem I have fallen on to do you any hurt. 31 *October*[-11 *November*]. *Over* 2 *pages.*

CAPT. DAVID GEORGE to *L. INESE.*

1717, Dec. 18. Bordeaux.—Sending an attested copy of the receipts of the people that complained, that he may see how groundless the accusation against the writer is. *Enclosed, Attested copies of receipts by the crew of the* Bonaccord *pink for their wages for various periods ending* 23 *Nov.*, 1716.

JOHN CAMERON OF LOCHIEL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Dec. 18.—Thanking him for his care in procuring for his nephew the subsistence his Grace ordered him, and requesting him to tell his brother, Allan, that he is alive.

W. DRUMMOND OF BALHALDY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Dec. 18.—Thanking him for ordering him some small subsistence, which he has at last got, and the more so as he understands his enemies have mis-spent their time in misrepresenting him to his Grace.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Monday, Dec. 20.—*Mar* will be informed by the enclosed and by letters *Dillon* sends from *J. Murray* of the great news that surprises both friends and enemies at present, their pretended Prince of Wales being made prisoner, at least confined in arrest and forbid the Court. This is like not only to make ill blood but also to have great consequences in that Court, for all that know that young gentleman's temper are of opinion that he will resent this affront in some extraordinary way. We are now every moment expecting the return of *Queen Mary's* last courier. Till he comes, *Queen Mary* does not think of dispatching Wogan, or indeed speaking to him of *marriage* concerns for, in case *the Czar's* proposal is agreeable to *the King*, as we hope it will, it were unnecessary to open to Wogan the other plan relating to *marriage.*

Queen Mary herself has been, and still is, indisposed, though without any danger. *She* had a great pain in her hand before it swelled, but now *she* is much more easy. *Her* physician is not sorry that *her* ailments are turned to the gout.

I have given the complaints and accounts sent to *Mar* by Capt. George's crew to *Dicconson* to examine, for he alone can do that, having all Capt. George's accounts from the beginning. If he finds anything wrong or doubtful, he can still call him to account, and, if he be found to have embezzled any of the money, I think he should not only be obliged to repay it, but should be severely punished. As to what they pretend of his having defrauded them of part of their

pay, I think the shortest and quietest way were for each party to name a person on the place, who, after hearing both sides, should finally decide. These gentlemen in their letter are very injurious to *Inese*, in saying he is partial to Capt. George, because he is a convert. If this be so, it must have been long before I knew him, for I ever heard he had been bred a Catholic from his infancy.

But *Inese* has no kind of interest in him, nor thinks he ever showed any partiality to him. Justice is due to every man, and *Inese* knows and has said that he, at the earnest desire of *the King's* friends, left a very good trade he had, and came over to serve *the King*, when none of his employment that these friends could trust would undertake it.

As to what *Mar* writes of *Menzies*, I am of his mind entirely, and one must hear once more of the *money* from *the Bishop of Rochester* before there is any reasonable ground to be satisfied with *Menzies'* management of that. *Menzies* was of *the Bishop of Rochester's* own choosing, for I do not think *Mar* ever recommended the *money* to be given to him, and I am very sure *Inese* never did, for, though I cannot but still think *Menzies* to be perfectly honest, he having given so many and so long proofs of his honesty, yet I am of C. Kin[nair]d's mind that he was not to be employed in managing of *money*. In his letters he has referred his accounting for that matter to letters sent by a friend, who is not yet come. When he comes, *Mar* shall know all I can learn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pages*.

Sir Hugh Paterson to L. Inese.

1717, Dec. 20.—Requesting him to forward the enclosed to *the Duke of Mar*, after perusing it, and hoping he had received one from him by the last post, with a similar enclosure.

Sir Hugh Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 20.—I sent you last post our accounts here of the late breach betwixt G[eorge] and his son, and cannot give you better what further particulars we have than by transmitting the enclosed, which contains all we have yet learnt about it. It makes a good deal of noise here, and they are at great pains to conceal it, and would fain give it another turn, but everybody knows it. The postscript to the enclosed is from *James Hamilton*, who is still *incog.*, and entreats *Mar* will write to his friend he went over with to see if anything can be done for him. *Enclosed is Menzies' letter of* 3-14 *Dec., calendared ante, p.* 277.

J. Menzies to *L. Inese*.

1717, Monday, Dec. 9[–20].—Whilst I send only the common occurrences James Craggs may do with my letter even what he will.

I told you last Thursday that the Court had carried their point as to the Army, and the necessary money in proportion.

On Friday and Saturday several Whigs altered their minds on particular views. The whole matter was recommitted, and there seemed to be a majority for at least reducing regiments entire, and not by the present method of reducing so many sentinels a company. The dragoons were chiefly aimed at, they being most hurtful and most odious to the country. On Saturday there seemed to be a majority against the Court, so they did not venture the vote, but dropped it for that time. But to-day again, having picked up most of the stragglers and exerted themselves, they have carried it by 14 majority. It is a small one, but no matter. If they can but get the money, it is another session gained. Seventy of the Tories are still absent, hunting the fox and drinking strong beer. Those here are reeling in confusion and factions, the undertakers and leaders changing their maxims every hour of the day, very visionary, very shallow, and very hot, but more Tories are soon expected in town on better advice.

We have had much talk these two days of a reconciliation between his Majesty and the Prince, and that Argyle will be dropped, but of this no man can know of for certain, till it be declared, one way or another. If the Prince submits, it must be *carte blanche*.

Six Dutch mails are due to-day, so you can expect nothing in our prints. The author of the *Scourge* is ordered to be prosecuted, so he is frighted and disappears, and the paper is quite blown up. This frightens the *Weekly Journal*, and he will either lay down or be prosecuted. The last of his *Journals* was very silly speculation, as very often they are, but sometimes there is something that is free, and that will sink it. The other prints, which are the Government's, show the Government's notions and maxims and desires and intentions, so far as they think fit to speak out, and indeed in them is to be seen the spirit and drift of their whole affairs always plain enough.

James Murray to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, Dec. 9[-20]. London.—Your affairs continue in the same state as when I wrote last. I have prepared a memorial containing a full account of them, which your friend will, I hope, soon bring you. But his relation, *the Bishop of Rochester*, is still so very ill that he cannot leave as yet. It is amazing you have heard nothing in so long a time from *Ormonde*. (Concerning the debate in the House of Commons mentioned in the last letter.)

James III to the Attorney or Solicitor General of England.

1717, Dec. 20.—Urbino. Warrant for preparing a bill creating Theophilus Oglethorpe a Baron by the title of Baron Oglethorpe of Oglethorpe in the county of ———, with remainder to the heirs male of his body with remainder to

James Oglethorpe, his brother, and the heirs male of his body. *Torn. Draft. There is also a fair copy in Entry Book* 5, *p.* 59.

JAMES III.

1717, Dec. 20. Urbino.—Warrant for preparing a bill creating Sir Peter Redmond, Knight of the Order of Christ, a knight and baronet of England, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. *Torn. Copy. There is also a fair copy in Entry Book* 5, *p.* 60.

COMMISSION.

1717, Dec. 20. Urbino.—To Capt. McMahon to be a colonel of horse. Minute. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 61.

WILLIAM GORDON to DAVID NAIRNE.

1717, Dec. 21. Paris.—Acknowledging his of the 18th and 20th, and thanking him for his care in settling so with Monsr. Langlois and Monsr. Pajot that the correspondence of friends in his parts with their friends in Britain be not interrupted, adding that he has not yet had time to see Mr. Pajot to know the success of Nairne's letter, and that till then he shall address the letters of friends at Urbino as he has done this post.

WILLIAM GORDON to [DAVID NAIRNE].

1717, Dec. 21.—Sending an enclosed for the Duke of Mar, which came after his letter of that morning enclosing several for the Duke.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Dec. 21. Paris.—I have yours of 27 Nov. from Urbino with the agreeable news of your safety after so long a journey, and doubt not you have received all mine addressed to Mr. Nairne.

I am persuaded it has been Sir H. Paterson's forgetfulness, for I wrote him twice by Mr. Dicconson's order, that his subsistence was to commence from any time he pleased, and that he might take 60 *livres* a month as Sir John Pr[eston] had, who was next him on his list, and, if he did not think that enough, I desired him to advise me. I never had any answer, but that Mr. Dundas had paid him what he called for, so I have written to Mr. Dundas to know what he has paid him, and for what use, and have done the same to Sir Hugh himself.

Your encloseds were duly delivered as directed, and I shall acquaint Mr. Dicconson of his Majesty's pleasure as to Lady Dundee.

Sir H. Paterson wishes to write you about subsistence to Mr. Edminston (Edmonstone), son to Broich, a Stirlingshire gentleman, who served in Lord Linlithgow's regiment. I shall apply to Mr. Dicconson about him, but, if he should not think fit to do it, please give me your orders. Poor John Duff's wife is dead at Rotterdam, and her burial charges will be hard on him in this winter season, if his Majesty is not pleased to allow

him something. The enclosed from Sir H. Paterson lost a post by the Dutch post coming a day late, occasioned by the ill weather.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Tuesday, Dec. 21.—Yours of the 26 Nov., with the enclosures, came safe last Saturday. *Dillon* was the same day at *St. Germains* to communicate all to *Queen Mary, the King* having referred the latter to his information.

We hourly expect the return of *Dillon's* messenger, for which reason *Queen Mary* does not think fit that *Wogan* should be spoke to till he comes, being uncertain if *the Czar's* proposal about *marriage* may not occasion some change in the message *Mar* recommends. The choice of *Wogan* is, I believe, very good, and I don't question he'll perform his mission with much discretion and to *the King's* satisfaction. Secrecy shall be strictly recommended, and you need not have the least apprehension from his former intimacy with young *Leslie*. *Dillon* came from *St. Germains* last night pretty late, and the post parts at 11 this morning. He therefore refers you to a more particular answer by the next. In the meantime, I enclose my last letter from *James Murray*, wherein you'll find both uncommon and surprising news. I also enclose some prints for *the King's* and your diversion. May the discontents of that illustrious family end according to the true wishes of *Mar* and *Dillon*. You know we are in duty bound to pray for our sovereign lord the King.

I had a letter from *George Kelly* of the 2nd, o.s. He says *the Bishop of Rochester* was so ill with gout that none could have admittance to him for three days before, which is a great impediment to the King's concerns. It's hoped he'll be soon in a condition to see friends. *Lord Arran* was not then come to town, nor the major part of the *Tories*, which I hear is their usual custom, when their presence is most necessary.

The MARQUIS DE VILLEFRANCHE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Dec. 21. Pernes.—Having just heard of his arrival at Urbino, begging him to honour him with his orders and wishing him a happy New Year. *French.*

PATRICK GUTHRIE to L. INESE.

1717, Dec. 10[–21]. London.—I had yours of the 14th, on the 13th of our style safe. The reason of its not coming sooner was contrary winds and my not having called for it. I return you my most hearty thanks for having procured me those 10*l.* I am sorry you did not receive my first.

We Whigs will probably carry everything we have a mind to this session, as we have hitherto, though this is not so much owing to our own prudent management as to the bad conduct and want of concert amongst our enemies. The Tories lost their business last sessions by not courting Walpole, and they are like to do the same this. He's a good speaker, a popular man, and experienced in business, and therefore ought to be courted,

though in the main he is a vain, rattling fellow, which hinders him from making his court to them, and yet he's glad of any opportunity to mortify a Court that he knows will never forgive him, for, when he waited on the King at Newmarket, he took no manner of notice of him, though he spoke to everybody else that was in the room. On the 4th he moved that the troops might be reduced to 12,000 men, including officers, and harangued most nobly, as did Mr. Shippen, Mr. Hungerford, Mr. Jeffrys, Mr. Bromley, Sir Thomas Hanmer and several others to the same purpose. On the other side spoke Mr. Aislaby, Mr. Lechmere, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Mr. Young, Mr. Craggs, Sir David Dalrymple, Mr. Baillie, and some others. The Tories had much the better of us in speaking, but we carried it by numbers, though not without vast struggling, that continued till eleven at night, and even then we were obliged to delay the question till next day, when about six in the evening, after great debates, we carried it by a majority of fifty. The Tories urged that a standing army in time of peace might be of dangerous consequence, that it was inconsistent with the nature of our own Government, and that a good King should never have what a bad one might make use of to oppress his people, that a standing army was not only entirely useless, but most dangerous to liberty, quiet, and the ease of the subject in time of a profound peace, and when we were in a strict alliance and friendship with most foreign Powers. Besides, said Mr. Hungerford, when there is occasion for an army, the officers with a drum, a guinea, and a barrel of ale can bring them together. On the other hand the Whigs said that the King was a good and wise prince, that we ought to repose an entire confidence in him, and that he was the best judge what troops were necessary, that the reducing the army after the peace of Ryswick was the occasion of the last war, by lessening the King's reputation abroad, making the Duke of Bavaria join France, and the King of Spain leave his crown to the Duke of Anjou, that the affairs of Europe were very much embarrassed, that the Czar and Swede had made a peace, that the King of Spain was making mighty preparations, that, if the King should be obliged to reduce the army further, it would lessen his credit abroad, and encourage an invasion, which the people were but too much inclined to favour. The Whig members from the different counties declared with regret that the generality of the people were very much disposed to rebellion, and that an army was absolutely necessary to keep them quiet. Sir David Dalrymple and Mr. Baillie said they did not pretend to know England, but that to their certain knowledge the generality of Scotland was more than ever inclined to rebellion, that they not only had received his Majesty's most gracious pardon with ingratitude, but with contempt and disdain. This speech was thought to come ill from men who last year pretended so much moderation and clemency. But 20 of Mr. Walpole and the Speaker's

friends stood by them, Mr. Smith was thought to have been bribed of by the Court, as well as some others. The sixth, Mr. Walpole said, since the House had thought 16,347 men necessary, he hoped that it would be very agreeable to them if a way could be fallen upon to save the nation 100,060*l.* of the sum that had been proposed as necessary, which he said might be done, if nine regiments of Dragoons and some foot were broke, and their officers put upon half pay, and the companies of standing regiments augmented. He was seconded by Sir Joseph Jekyll, Mr. Smith and Sir William Thompson who are reckoned Court Whigs, and by all the Tory speakers. Most people were surprised at Sir Joseph Jekyll's leaving the Court, but he is a man of honour, and is provided for during life as Master of the Rolls. This matter was debated from Friday till Monday, and the House sat every night till seven, in one division the Court carried it by a majority of 25, in another only of 14 and, had all the Prince's servants been present and some of the Tories who were in taverns, the Court had been probably defeated. A great many of the Tories are not yet come up, and some of the Whigs, but more of the first are absent. There has nothing material been done since except voting three shillings of the pound land tax which was carried by a great majority ; Walpole voted for it, only the old Tories were against it. What is done besides you will see in the minutes and votes, they have already voted 2,400,000*l.*, so that most of the money matters is already over, that for the civil list, and payment of interests being provided for by former parliaments, the land tax at three shillings, of the p[ound] amounts to above 1,400,000*l.*, so that there remains only to go upon ways and means for a million of the sum voted, which they will do quickly, for business goes cleverly, the King being resolved to go early next spring to Hanover. I am afraid I have already wearied your patience, but the post is going off, otherwise I would write you a great deal more. I doubt not but you have long ago had an exact detail of the unhappy difference of the insulting carriage of a great man to the Prince, of the hard usage he has met with, that the few servants that followed him are turned out of the posts they had under the King, that vast numbers of the gentry and nobility went for some mornings to wait upon [him], but he did not see them, that since everybody is forbid under pain of not daring to come to Court, that all the foreign and our Ministers and Envoys are instructed what account to give in foreign Courts of the difference, that search is made for the printer of the letters from the P[rince] to the K[ing]. The whole of this business looks like madness on all hands, on the part of the K[ing], on the part of the Court, on the part of the P[rince], on the part of the D[uke]. I say it with regret, but am afraid it will [be] of mischievous consequence. What a mean opinion it gives folks at home, how it confirms the people in the belief of all the foolish stories that have been industriously spread!

What a reproach upon our councils in foreign Courts! Good God, our security proceeds only from the weakness of our enemies. I am afraid that if it is not made up before January it will be a parlty (? parliamentary) business, for side winds will blow in an unsettled country like this. And, which adds to our misfortune, the wisest think it never will be made up. Several attempts have been made, the P[rince] yielded to everything to no purpose, and has since retracted, but the K[ing] is prodigiously positive in everything, he knows not what it is to forgive, and the Ministry push him on, that he may have no share in the Regency during the King's absence.

The Tories, by their struggling from Friday saved 40,000*l*. as the pay of the general officers, which the Court yielded without dividing.

The Duke of Mar to Fanny Oglethorpe.

1717, Dec. 21.—Having this opportunity of one going to Paris in a few days, I thought it better to keep my other letter till he went, and to send the warrant with it, which I now do, and hope they will reach you sooner than they could by the post.

Charles Forman McMahon to James III.

1717, Dec. 22. Versailles.—When I imagined myself entirely lost in your good opinion, though my chiefest resource was to throw myself at your feet, I wrote at the same time to Mr. M[enzies] in London to send over such a testimony of my stedfastness, loyalty and conduct as our correspondence, when I was in business, and he engaged in your affairs there, enabled him to do. He has at last answered my expectation in a letter to Mr. Gordon, as far as prudence would allow him without particularizing matters of fact.

It is so much in my favour that modesty will not permit me to transmit a copy of it, leaving that to Mr. Gordon. I thought myself obliged to give this account, for fear I might be thought not to have placed a sufficient confidence in Mr. Nairne's letter, and to have writ to Mr. M[enzies] after the receipt of it. I beg most humbly to thank your Majesty for your gracious assurances in that letter of the continuance of your protection and favour to me and to assure you that I will never give you the least grounds to alter your royal intentions towards me.

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 22.—I am terribly afraid you'll say, "Lord, how troublesome this girl is; she's in the country, has nothing to do, so must every day plague me with her dull epistles," but have patience, the news that is the cause of this, if you have it not already, is the reason, and is worth reading.

(Then follows an account of the quarrel between King George and the Prince and the debates about reducing the Army, already given in previous letters, with a few more particulars, as that the Princess of Wales had written to the Prince d'Anspach and the Queen of Prussia to be godfather and godmother, that, when she was to leave her children she fainted twice, and that she was like to have died, and faints for two hours together the same day.)

The news of Paris is that a certain princess is again sick of the same distemper of Mrs. Baladin.

All our family are your slaves. We hear no more from the eldest (Anne Oglethorpe), but other people send me word she is prodigiously angry with me, though she does not say for what. The weakest always bears the burden, but I suffer it with patience and will be willing to do the same whenever it can be of use. I hope to manage better another time. We are more convinced than ever that what she knows is by the Sicilian correspondent, who told her and showed her the packet which was directed for my mother, and *Lord Ilay* sending for it gave her room to guess.

Sure the Georges' follies will do us good.

René is this minute come from Elbœuf. The two brothers are here, I never saw two such different animals.

We're told that Brinsden, who carried letters to England from Lord Bolingbroke, has been beaten most unmercifully, and has had his nose cut off. I believe his Lordship is not well pleased with his ambassador's ill usage, and a nose in a man's face makes a difference. I believe our nobility will be stunned at their princes' odd manner of treating them. Our nation is fit for slavery if they bear it. It's said the Duke of Orm[onde] is gone to Sweden. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pages.*

Brigadier Campbell to *the Duke of Mar.*

1717, Dec. 22. Bayonne.—*Barry's* most strange and unhappy affair fell out more than a month since. I cannot say anything positive about his guilt or innocence, nor more than what I desired *Tullibardine* to write you and *Dillon*, when I had first notice of it. I have heard twice from him since. He stands on his justification, and says that two Frenchmen who understood those matters, and whom he entertained for an honourable purpose, made a wrong use of their talent, and having escaped left him in the lurch. Had I written to you about him a fortnight ago, I had condemned him, for it was then told me by several, I thought above exception, that some barrels of copper cut for the impression of Spanish pistoles were consigned to *Barry* from Rotterdam. I find since these barrels of copper are copper shavings of no use but to be melted again, which he told me he would cause to be brought from Rotterdam, Hamburg and Gottenburg, that he might the better judge the price and quality in order

to serve himself for an end quite different from what he is accused of.

There is a story as if he had given a broker some false pistoles; if true, he is the greatest rogue alive, for he had brought us all in for it, if we had had a little more dealing with him, but I cannot find one of those pistoles extant, so that I cannot but lament his case and his poor family's.

(Informing the Duke of the writer's irrecoverable loss on this emergent, he being brought into 200 *livres* of necessary debts, and begging his deliverance.)

There is no getting an answer from *Dillon*, no more than credit from *R. Gordon*. Had his namesake Gilbert (*i.e.* Gen. Gordon) been here or many others, it had cost you the quadruple, and, had I any the least reserve as they have, you should never have been troubled with it.

I see by the public papers that the difference between *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar* is concluded. I understand the same by private accounts. I dare not beg a remove of station, though I know myself to have more interest in those gentlemen's families than any who has gone there; except such people as *Ormonde*, etc. Pray think on it. We have always occasions by sea, and I know more there than any can tell you, and it will cost you little.

(Recommending him, if he has any business thereabouts, Peter Neagle, merchant, as a correspondent.)

Cardinal Gualterio to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 22. Rome.—Sending him his compliments for the New Year and desiring the continuance of his good graces. *French.*

Lord Orrery to the *Duke of Mar.*

1717, Dec. 11[–22].—I am very much obliged for your good opinion of me in your letter of 9 Oct. I will endeavour to merit at least the continuance of it, by sending a very plain answer, and endeavouring to give you some tolerable light into our present situation, though I dare neither to write with my own hand nor with all the freedom you may perhaps think necessary. "You cannot expect, nay perhaps you could hardly wish, a much better disposition towards you than there is here at present. The many and the great grievances which have been felt by almost all sorts of people for these last three years have created a manifest abhorrence of the authors of 'em. The wretched qualifications of a certain person have raised a pretty general hatred of him, and a contempt of him almost universal, and the little prospect there is of any relief, whilst under ——— even from a change of ministers, if that could be had, have all contributed to give a turn of reflection, I am persuaded, to the generality of people very much in favour of ———. This is in my opinion our true state, and great advantages may

certainly be expected from it, nay, if the right use be made of it and prudent measures taken, I think the great project will be very likely to succeed, as likely as any project well can be, that must from the nature of it be liable to many accidents.

"But, I must say at the same time, there may be too great a dependence even on this fortunate conjuncture, for as good and as general as this disposition is towards the great work, yet that can only be assisted, not entirely effected from hence. Nothing, to be plain with you, but a considerable force from abroad can compass that end, how much soever it may be desired and wished for here, and, if any calculation be made on any other foundation, I am apt to believe it will be a fatal error, but things may be kept afloat here as you desire, and in probability they will, if there be any reasonable hopes of foreign assistance in some little time."

I have now wrote a very naive description of our condition in general. If I can be of any use, I must be particularly instructed, and a trust must be put in me to make use of my knowledge and informations where I shall find it necessary. Some people foresee mighty difficulties in any scheme that can be proposed for overturning a formed government, though never so odious and despicable, others, that would be willing to enter on proper measures to shake off the present load almost at any hazard, have yet terrible apprehensions about Religion. If I was enabled from the best hand to open in proper places and at proper seasons so much of the design and of the methods proposed for effecting it, as I should judge necessary for convincing some cautious people of the probability of success, and was authorized too to give all possible assurances of the real intentions to secure and encourage the established Religion, I might perhaps be qualified to do my country some service.

Your great distance from us, I think, carries many inconveniences. If the affair should draw in length, would it not be possible for you to come nearer. 2 *pages.*

Account.

[1717, December 22.]—For board wages and other disbursements from 6 Feb. to 22 December, 1717. The writer was at Epeny (Epinay) between his being at St. Amand (St. Mandé) and Liége, so Epinay or Espinay, was probably the place where Mar stayed, after leaving St. Mandé, which is mentioned in the last volume as Esp—e and there conjectured to be Esperance.

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 23.—Reminding him of what her sister took the liberty to speak to him of, viz., the grant of a peerage to her brother, and setting forth at great length the services of her

father and other ancestors, mentioning that King James left with her mother his George and privy seal, which she delivered afterwards to him with her own hands, and that the family was ancient enough, as the pedigree taken out of the Heralds' Office to make the writer to be received a chanoinesse " which I should now be, if it did not oblige to residence almost always and other things which does not suit my present situation " proves. 5 *pages.*

J. Menzies to *L. Inese.*

1717, Thursday, Dec. 12[–23].—We have had so many and so strong reports of the stopping of letters since this affair of the Prince that it seems most uncertain if anything by the common post shall come to your hands. But, since our correspondence consists only in matters of our own particular private affairs or in the public news, our letters can neither hurt nor offend anybody, and so perhaps they may pass.

As to the public, the King's own friends or party have got an entire victory at present over all opposition, for, after some light skirmishes in parliament and some hot speeches, wherein the Tories and the Walpole men have shown themselves very shallow and continued disjointed, the Court has in spite of both found a majority. And now, since the Walpole men have considered the Prince as submitting, and consequently that their support failed, and their further danger was certain, and complaining likewise that they were neglected by the Tories, they have made a sudden and thorough turn, and have run in *tête baisée* to the Court, so that in yesterday's vote in the Committee, and to-day in the full House for 3 *shillings* in the pound Land Tax, the Tories stood alone to the number of 80 or 90, and very hard to get so many of them to attend, even of those who are to come to town, but about 70 are not come at all. And now indeed they may stay at home, for the principal points of fleet, army and money are already voted and settled, which are the great business of the session, the fleet entirely as last year, the Army 16,000 men, without breaking of regiments or corps, and for this army 650 odd thousand pounds, which, if well managed, will maintain 25,000 men, if the Court has a mind to. The day this was voted in the full House many of the Tories were abed, and near a dozen of them went to dine and drink with Mr. Shippen in the Tower, who for a hot speech is thus not only punished, but disabled for this Session.

In short their behaviour this Session is generally compared to the whole affair of Preston, strange commanders, and strange conduct, etc.

The Prince's affair is variously believed and asserted. It is generally said, and by those who should know very well, that he entirely submits *carte blanche* and the particulars are very oddly talked of.

The order for his first confinement, and that for his getting him out of St. James' with his three letters to the King and the papers given to the foreign ministers by way of manifesto, of which there were two, you will see in print and in the public news in a little time, so I need not trouble you with them at present, not knowing either, if it be fit for a private man yet to meddle with them.

Though generally this entire submission is talked of and believed, yet others positively deny it and believe the contrary. *Nearly 2 pages.*

MRS. OGILVIE to CAPTAIN JOHN OGILVIE.

[1717], Dec. 12[–23].—I hope the long letter I wrote on Monday is come to you. One came to town yesterday from *Lord Oxford*, but he did not write to anybody, so all the answer I had was that, God willing, he would infallibly come to town Saturday night, but that I must not fail by Thursday's post to prevent *Capt. Ogilvie* stirring from where he is, for he declares his correspondence shall cease, if *Capt. Ogilvie* is not there. What he always designed is that no goods of his should come through any other hands but those he has trusted all along, and that, when he proposed *Capt. Ogilvie's* going with *Mar*, he thought there was a great deal of reason to believe that *the King's* family would have been here before now, and that *Capt. Ogilvie* would have had an opportunity to come back with him, but, had he thought there would have been use for sending so much as one parcel of goods more, he would never have dreamt of sending away *Capt. Ogilvie*. However, he says he is sure *Capt. Ogilvie* has better sense and knows *Lord Oxford* better than to believe he is capable of shaking him off, unless he give him some reason to be unkind, which he is very sure will never happen to him from *Capt. Ogilvie*, and on the other hand he says it's time enough for *Capt. Ogilvie* to suspect *Lord Oxford*, when he gives any demonstration of neglecting him or his. I find by his saying so, he is disobliged at your insisting on it. Therefore I beg you not to sour him too much. I know he likes you, therefore it would be quite wrong to vex him and besides it gives a handle for his not writing if you remove, and I should be very sorry *the King's* affairs were in the least neglected, but especially by any mismanagement of yours. Write to *Mar* and ask his advice. I am sure he will be entirely for keeping measures with *Lord Oxford*. He is too capable to serve *the King* not to be well used by all that are friends to him. I most earnestly recommend one thing to you, which is a parcel of goods that will come to you next week from here. *Anne Oglethorpe* will send it first to our friend at Calais and he will send it you. I beg you to forward it immediately to *Mar*. It is of very great value; and must be sent soon and safe. It must go by Mr. W. G[ordon's] way, if that be as quick and sure as *Mr. Dillon's*, but don't lose a moment in sending it. It's from the gentleman that sent

the King the pretty verses in imitation of Horace. *Lord Oxford* being out of town so long vexes me, because of keeping Peter all this while here. However, I hope to see him on Sunday at furthest, and then I'll know a little better what measures to take. It's talked here that the agreement will soon be made up at Court, the Prince having sent submissive letters.

It was *Mr. Cæsar* that came up yesterday from *Lord Oxford*. He seems to think you wrong to insist on going further, since *Lord Oxford* is absolutely against it, and he gives a very solid reason for it, (viz., that *Lord Oxford* was mistaken in thinking the King would soon return, *ut supra*). You can be much more useful where you are. He likewise says that, though it's true *the Bishop of Rochester* proposed your being laid aside, it would have been the last thing *Lord Oxford* would ever have done, and he takes it very ill that any of us should think him capable of abandoning an honest man for anybody's caprice. I shall write again on Monday after seeing *Lord Oxford*. I am to see *Lady Mar* to-morrow. *Enclosed in Ogilvie's letter of* 3 *January. Over* 3 *pages.*

Sir W. Wyndham to James III.

1717, Dec. 12[–23].—Expressing his surprise and concern that his humble acknowledgments for the great honour done him some time ago had not reached him. Having since inquired from *Menzies*, to whom he delivered it, he had learned that it was, with several others destroyed.

You mentioned in your letter something of your breaking partnership with *Bolingbroke*. I am very sorry his subsequent behaviour has but too much justified that step, but how advantageous a light soever former friendship may have for some time set his actions in before my eyes, yet I can with confidence say, it never once led them from the fixed point of my duty.

The Duke of Mar to J. Menzies.

1717, Dec. 23.—I have been here about three weeks, and have had some of yours to *Inese* sent me, and one to *Mar*, which I delivered. I have since heard of *James Hamilton's* falling into his creditors' hands, which I am very much concerned for, but I hope none of his sureties will suffer by it, and that he will soon get himself cleared. I apprehended this very much, but your thinking there was no danger in it made me consent.

I am sorry mine of 9 Oct. was so long coming to you, but I hope it did long ere now, and that there's an answer by the road. Till I receive it, it is needless for me to say anything on the affair I wrote of so much then and formerly, and of which you write an excuse for what *James Hamilton* wrote about it. I answered that letter of *James Hamilton's* before yours to *Mar* came. I should be in more pain about it, were it not that

one to *Lady Mar* sent by the same address came safe after his misfortune, and that has encouraged me to write again that way to her, in which I desired her to speak to you to enquire for another letter sent her by another of *James Hamilton's* addresses. It is necessary new addresses should be sent both for her and you. I hope *James Hamilton* had none of his lists about him.

You'll take care to have the enclosed delivered safely, in which *the King* and I have wrote so fully of all the affairs of the company, that I need not repeat them.

The King was never better in his life, but we'll long impatiently to hear from you and other friends.

Postscript, December 29.—Having a sure occasion of sending this a good part of the way, I kept it till the occasion was ready, and I have so many letters to send by it that I am in some hurry, so cannot add much. *Inese* has since sent me yours to him of 11, 14, and 18 Nov. and that of the 10th for *Mar*, but I cannot now answer the particulars. I am very glad *Mrs. Ogilvie* and *her* cargo was at last arrived, and I'll be in expectation every post of hearing again from you on the disposal of the cargo, and when you saw how the goods were liked.

Mrs. Ogilvie will not probably be sent again, and on some extraordinary occasions at most. I have wrote both to the *Bishop of Rochester* and *Lord Oxford* about some speedy course being taken for establishing a new conveyance of goods or putting the old on a better foot, and *Capt. Ogilvie's* leaving the port where he was factor makes it the more necessary. Were there two ways of sending, it would be surest, and perhaps the customers would like it better too, but one way or other, I hope they will have one at least established soon, and, now that *the King* and I are at such a distance that it cannot be concerted with us, I have desired them to do it with *Dillon*.

Bolingbroke, we hear, is like to play the part of a complete scoundrel, and it seems he has lost all sense of honour, honesty and shame, but sure he is too well known by friends to be able to do hurt, and those he now courts by those vile ways cannot but despise him.

You say not a word of *James Hamilton*. Pray what is become of him ?

I long to know what passed between Edwards (? King George) and *Shrewsbury*, you mentioned some time ago in one of your letters. I have recommended this to *Dillon* to forward by a sure conveyance. 3 *pages*. *Copy*.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 24. St. Germains.—All letters by last post from *England* assure that the breach between the father and son augments daily, as *Mar* will see by the enclosed, and what he will have from *Dillon*. The Parliament's so easily and with so great a majority allowing the Army to stand as it is,

and settling a fund for paying it next year has surprised every body. It would really seem to me as if that very breach in that family has very much contributed to it. If that be, the son must have a party, if not, it would seem that Walpole has a secret understanding with the Court. Be that as it will, I am persuaded *Mar's* character of Walpole is the true one, and that *Gualtier* either is imposed on himself or would impose on us. But on our side there is no danger in hearing, and that is all the length we shall go till we have surer ground to walk on than as yet, or, I fear, is like to appear.

Menzies gives but a very imperfect account of the state of affairs on that side in the enclosed, and mistakes entirely what I wrote about *Lord Lansdown*.

I said not a word of his honesty, but what I wrote supposed him to be honest. I wrote that *Lord Lansdown* being an old intimate comrade of *Bolingbroke's*, we were told this last was now endeavouring to make up with him and to renew old friendship, and therefore, to hinder that, I desired both *Menzies* and Ch. Kinn[aird] would do all they could to dissuade *Lord Lansdown* from having any correspondence or giving any countenance to a person who was using so infamous means to make his peace as *Bolingbroke* now was. What *Menzies* means by Morton's (Bolingbroke's) apology is what I never heard of, nor do I understand, perhaps *Mar* may.

The other two enclosed I had to-night together. I guess they are from *Sir H. Paterson*, but am not sure. He desires me to communicate their encloseds to *Queen Mary*, but, both being sealed, I did not think fit to open them.

The enclosed to *the King* I was ordered by *Queen Mary* to write to give him an account of *her* health, *she* having only time to read the dates of *the King's* letters which *she* will answer next post.

The Duke of Mar to Dr. Erskine.

1717, Dec. 24. Urbino.—" I saw lately a letter of yours of 29 Sept., o.s. to *Ormonde*, which, though short, is substantial, and shows how much *the King* is obliged to you by the kind proposal you make him from *the Czar*. *The King* is very sensible of it, and has ordered me to return you his hearty thanks, and he hopes you will still go on in your good endeavours for his service of which he will be ever mindful. This being only designed for yourself I may write freely on the subject to you. You know it is children we want, the sooner they come the better, and their not coming at all would be ruin to us. Besides, in the situation *the King* is, an agreeable person is a good deal to be considered, when he has so few things that are any way so to entertain himself with. I wish *the Czar's daughter* may answer all these, which if she does, *the King* cannot certainly match so happily elsewhere. The offer in *the Czar* is generous, and I hope the time will come when it will be of good account to him. You will allow that

it is reasonable *the King* should be informed of her person before he engage himself. I hope that may be soon, and I wish to God the account may be to his liking, and then it cannot be too soon concluded. We are told she is but young, not above thirteen, but that is a thing which is always amending, and can be no fault to obstruct it, and I am sure, if there be any that can, it will be a very great mortification to *the King*, who is very fond of the thing, but *as to it all our friend* Ormonde, *who is so near you, will adjust it with you*, the King *having wrote to him fully on it, and what else concerns his affairs in those parts.*

"If the newstruck friendship go on betwixt *King George* and *the Emperor*, and 'tis likely and we hear it does, what you propose of bringing *d'Uxelles* to, may be thought of and not unlikely to succeed, but so long as things are as when I left those parts, it would be to no purpose and indeed not safe to mention it to him, though I am persuaded that he and *the Regent* too would be very glad to see others show a good countenance to *the King*, and, when these came once to assist him, it is very probable *the Regent* would give a helping hand even without any stricter friendship betwixt those ladies (*i.e.* King George and the Emperor) than was formerly. But, should that grow more close as by the situation of affairs it can scarce fail of doing, I have no doubt but *the Regent* would be glad to assist *the King* as far as he could. In either case, the affair of marriage you propose for him cannot be disagreeable to *the Regent* and *d'Uxelles*, but I think it is better to say nothing of that to them till it be finished.

"We long mightily to know how things are agoing betwixt [the] other two ladies, *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden*, I would fain hope that all is settled by this time, and then that as *the King* will find the good effects of it so that *King George* shall the contrary.

"We are here in a strange place of the world, or rather I may say out of it, pray give your helping hand in getting us soon to a better though colder climate. I hope I shall not be allowed time to go to see the fine town and that would be a balk to one of my taste, though there are ways to make it an agreeable one. I have not heard from our friend *Sir H. Stirling* a long while, and I fancy he may be at least near you before this. If he be, my kind compliments to him.

"I wrote you from Liége a long letter about my health, which I fear never came to your hands. I have been pretty well all the time I was a travelling, which has been almost ever since I wrote to you till a month ago that I came here to my master, and it still continues so. There will be likely an occasion of sending letters soon after you get this from *Ormonde* hither, and you may be sure I will be glad to hear from you. I wish you would send me the receipt of that powder for my stomach you promised me and forgot to give it, for from thence all my ails proceeds.

"Your cousin Will. [Erskine], my fellow traveller, salutes you, and wishes we had good wine here to drink your health and

preserve ours, but, though it be a wine country, that which is tolerable is scarcer than, I believe, amongst your snow and ice. If the affair of *the marriage* goes on, as I hope and wish heartily it may, I may see your habitation e'er long I hope, and from thence that we may go together with some good company to see our old friends and acquaintances." *Draft in Mar's hand.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, Dec. 24.—God forgive you for exposing poor Father Græme's letter. He did not think it would have gone further than yourself, which made him write so freely. He is not over wise, but means well and is good enough for the use I made of him, and was of some in getting me intelligence of what passed thereabouts. I shall not inform him of his letters being seen, but he'll hear of it, as he does most things at *St Germains.* These people all hate him, and this will give them a handle to do him all the mischief they can. I once proposed to him to keep correspondence with another, but he would not, nor have any dealing with anybody there but yourself. Do not think I am over fond of him. I know his love to meddling, that he is credulous, and not overstocked with discretion, but I have always found him honest, and know he loves our master and would venture his life to serve him, and, though he speaks his mind freely, where he thinks he's safe, nobody has a greater regard for *Queen Mary.* I do not wonder to see *Queen Mary* angry with him on that letter, and I'll be far from justifying his indiscreet zeal, though the thing had been true, as it is not, but his credulity made him believe it was. I am not pleased with him for another reason, his showing my letters to the Jew, contrary to his promise on my first entering into correspondence with him.

I have the offer of a new correspondent in these parts, who, to show his intelligence, tells me of some things I thought could not be known without the help of a familiar, and I cannot imagine how he came by that knowledge, thinking myself sure that not above three more than myself knew anything of them, and those I thought myself sure of. Were I in the land of the living, this correspondent might be of use, if he can find out other secrets as well as those he has given for an example, but in the wilderness we are in, I see little service it can do. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1717, Dec. 24.—*Dillon* will inform you how you come to be so long hearing from us. (Mentioning what letters of his he had received since he wrote on the 26th.)

We are here as it were out of the world, at least Europe, so it signifies very little what we think or say, and our writing is to very little purpose. Many a revolution has happened in less time than since we heard from the land of the living,

which has not been since Bask arrived on the 5th, so one can have but very little gusto for writing from hence, especially as, before his friends can receive his answer to any thing they write, what they write about must in all likelihood be past. I do not wonder the people of this country give themselves to music, architecture, etc., since they are in a manner out of communication with the world, and must have things not depending on it to entertain themselves.

From that, together with their hot climate, comes their laziness and inactivity, and, if some of us stay long here, we shall become as much so as they can be. When I think so of it in winter, you may judge what I will in the hot weather. Heaven send us a good and quick deliverance at least from this place.

I hope there are letters on the road for us from England, for I long much to know what they are doing there. Your fancy of the three people they may make use of for a plot seems not ill founded. Should they bring in *James Hamilton* for a fourth, it would be comical. If they hang him for a conjurer, they mistake their man. I see not how they can hurt him, if his own simplicity and prating, judging himself all the while very cunning, do not give them a handle. I apprehended this on his going, but *Menzies* would have him come. I long to hear of him, and I wish it may not bring *Lady Mar* to some trouble, since he went over with her. *Menzies* is mighty long of giving satisfaction in the affair of *the Bishop of Rochester's money*, and, if he do not do it on what I wrote him last, it is needless for me to say more.

The *money* from *the Pope*, which we thought ourselves so sure of on occasion, is like to fail altogether, and, if that of *Francia's* do so too, the consequence must be fatal, even should *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden* agree in assisting *the King*, and I despair now of any from *England*.

I have several from our correspondents at Brussels, since I came here, besides what you sent, none of which I could make sense of till Creagh came with the cipher, and there's little in them and scarce worth answering. I doubt not you have had several from him too. I'm afraid you'll be tempted at least to say to him what you told me M. de Louvois said to one of his correspondents, "to continue to write on imp——t, as it was." He means well and has a working head which has nothing now to be taken up with but those projects, but I suppose by this time he sees there is an end of them all by the new agreement, which is, I suppose, before this time betwixt *King George* and *the Emperor*, on which his friend there told him all depended.

You were wrong informed of *Lord Seaforth* and his aunt's having sent then the justification you mention, for it came not here till 10 days after that which you sent. *The King* would read both when he had time. *The Duke of Gordon* has had a very bad clerk and it seems they have not all their materials

by them, for some are inserted defective, and they should not therefore have said it was a true copy, nor was it prudent to name some things and places positively, since it is generally known that some of the things were not so and the true places are several miles from those named. I see you have been so cautious not to help one word of it, not so much as in making some parts of it sense, it not being so, occasioned, I suppose, by a Frenchman's transcribing it, and indeed the whole shows plainly you had no hand in it.

It has only some flings at *Mar* and it spares not *the Duke of Perth* nor *Earl Marischal*, though it does not name them as it does *Lord Seaforth*. Whatever either of them says for their own justification they say enough against each other, and one should think there should be no great entreaty wanting to keep them from publishing them, but all this to yourself. *The Duke of Gordon's* friend, who saw *Mar* at Paris, not seeing *the King* when in this country, as he told *Mar* he positively intended, looks very odd and can be ascribed to nothing but *the Duke of Gordon's* commands. This had best be added to the justification as a postscript, especially if it be printed, but enough of all that. I suppose they are both now returned from whence they came.

Glenb[ucket] said he would leave an address and cipher with you. Let me know if he did. He is an honest, brave fellow, and it will be none of his fault if he do not well when occasion offers. I need repeat nothing of what is said to *Queen Mary* and *Dillon* on the affair which occasioned the express.

I may have letters of yours before this go, but, if Bask go, as we design Monday or Tuesday at furthest, I shall not have time to answer them by him, but shall do it by the post.

(About how Lady Mar and he himself sent their letters to each other.)

You have long ere now, I suppose, seen what *the King* wrote to *Dr. Leslie*, so I need say nothing, only it will come in good time and be of use for defeating some of the mischief we hear *Bolingbroke* intends to do, besides other good consequences it cannot fail of having. Creagh has not brought me a receipt for the bag of papers of mine he left with you and your brother, therefore I wish you would send it me.

Postscript. December 27.—We still keep Bask in expectation of fresher letters to-morrow and Wednesday, though *the King* has got the answer to his letter he so long kept him for.

I thank you for the enclosed you sent, though it was not from *Lady Mar*, but from an old Whig acquaintance that still ventures to correspond with me.

The King has showed me Berry's (? St. Amand's) to *Dicconson*, by which it seems as if he knew little of *Ormonde* and his friends with relation to *Bolingbroke*. What you say you were to write on it can do no hurt, but I fear little prejudice he can do with

those two gentlemen you mention and the less either as to them or others, by what *James Murray* writes to *Dillon*. *Bolingbroke*, it seems, has lost all sense of honour &c. (About him as in his letter to Menzies of the day before.) C. K[innair]d is sufficiently apprised of all his doings, and, I am sure, will bestir himself in preventing any mischief he can do, as much as his courage will allow him, and with the two you name and have a mind he should speak, he is safe, and doubtless has been on it with them long ere now. I wonder *Menzies* says nothing of *James Hamilton*.

I find by one from *James Murray* people there are far yet from satisfied with *Menzies* about that parcel of *money*, so you may see what credit is to be given to what he says himself in that.

Postscript. December 29.—I have to-day yours of the 6th with *Menzies'* enclosed. It is odd he says nothing yet of *James Hamilton*, so I would hope he is again out of trouble. I have wrote to him now, which I have sent to *Dillon* with some other letters he is to send to *England*. I am truly concerned for Dr. Abercromby. I believe *the King* has wrote to *Queen Mary* about his wife.

Is *the Regent* resolved to pay no more money? I cannot help apprehending the worst on that head. $6\frac{1}{4}$ *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, Dec. 24.—After waiting since I wrote to you the 11th for a return of *the King's* letter I then mentioned, and none yet come, we cannot think of keeping Bask any longer than Monday next in expectation of it, and that nothing may detain him then, I write now. I doubt not you think he's lost by the way. Two posts from your parts are not yet come to us, though due several days ago, occasioned, I suppose, by the snow on the hills.

The King is resolved to wait a few days longer to see if any return come to his letter (it will be exceeding odd if one does not of one kind or other) before he dispatch one to *Ormonde* on what you wrote by Bask, which he has been intending ever since he knew of that affair, and all the letters are ready wrote for his going. I should be glad all these letters were to be wrote over again, on *the King's* getting such an answer to that I mention above as he wishes, but I am afraid that will not be the case. *The King* is to send a copy of his to *Ormonde* to *Queen Mary*, who will show it you, and it is so full that it is altogether needless in me to recapitulate what's there. I wish we may not find that the affair of *the marriage* which *Dr. Erskine* mentions, nay even proposes, may not depend on the other part of the proposals taking place. This of *the Czar's daughter* is certainly preferable to any that has yet been in view, if her person be found tolerable, but this last is absolutely necessary to be known, before *the King* be engaged. My

greatest fear is that this affair may be spun out to a great length, and so disappoint others that might do, and not be sure itself at last, though the thing seems so advantageous that all that is to be ventured, and, whatever come of that, I think it would be much better for *the King* to be in some part of *the Czar's* country, if it can be brought about, than where he is, and I reckon you'll be of that opinion. *The Regent* could not but like it, and, if things go on betwixt *King George* and *the Emperor* as we hear, and as 'tis likely they do, he will come to like it more and more, and would undoubtedly endeavour to make it useful to him, which it were easy for him to do. In that view what *Dr. Erskine* says of proposing a certain thing to *d'Uxelles* might be advisable. *Dr. Erskine* supposed, I judge, that there are two parties about *the Regent* and I believe he found it so, but, till things alter very much from what they were then, it is not to be supposed that *d'Uxelles* would enter into such an affair, and so not to be proposed to him, nor indeed he entrusted with it. Things though may be very much altered since then, and of that you must judge as you find them. If *the Regent* see plainly new friendships made up betwixt *King George* and *the Emperor*, sure it will not be in *du Bois'* power to impose any more on him. I long to hear from you how that new friendship of those two ladies goes on. Nothing can be so lucky for *the King* as it's being very close and strong, for *King George's* with *the Regent* must decrease as the other augments. *Dillon's* much in the right to have something tried towards breaking or lessening that of the two last, and that paper he sent *the Bishop of Rochester*, of which he sent *the King* a copy in his of 13 Nov., is in my opinion a master-piece for that end. I wish friends may take the hint and enter into it, but they are sometimes too wise to be advised, I speak of them in a body. I am sure *the Bishop of Rochester* will take it, and so will some others, if he communicates it to them, as I doubt not he will, and I'll be in pain to hear their going about it. The message *Dillon* sent by *George Kelly* was very well, and sure there may be answers come or on the road to these two particulars and also to my last packet thither. *The King* could not defer answering the fine letter he had from *the Bishop of Rochester*, and, since he was writing to him, he thought it right to write to *Lord Oxford* too. I send them separate each enclosed in one from me, and that to *the Bishop of Rochester* enclosed again in one to *James Murray*, which is the way he desired me to send his. That for *Lord Oxford* I have enclosed as usual to *Menzies*. They are all sent open to you that you may peruse them, and then find a way of sending them safe as soon as you possibly can. Our distance is now so great and letters so long agoing that any thing we can say from hence is of very little use, which makes me much less inclined to write than I used to be. You will see I have proposed to *the Bishop of Rochester* and *Lord Oxford* settling with you a new conveyance or to have the former put

on a better foot, and that they should correspond with you. I believe it would not be amiss they had different ways of sending to and hearing from you, which has made me say nothing to either of them of my having wrote to the other about a new way of corresponding. If they propose one and the same way, good, but if not, it is better to be at the charge of two ways than to impose the same way on them both. (About how the letters are to be sealed.) In case *Lord Oxford* should write to you, I send a copy of the cipher I have with him, and I hope he will, for with us it will now be to very little purpose, especially in things requiring dispatch. It was not thought advisable to name *the Czar's daughter* to any of them there, and I believe you will follow the same course, till it be more certain.

Creagh brought me the addition to the Montmelian cipher, but I believe it will be necessary to make one entirely new on the same model and with the same names, which I'll do as soon as I have time, and send you a copy of it for yourself, of which you may give one to *Queen Mary* and another to *Inese. The King* is apprehensive that that cipher is now in so many hands that it will soon become no disguise at all, but, for helping of that, when we have any nice matter to write of, we may use that new one of figures made for us two, *Ormonde* and *Jerningham* last summer. I long for that of *Sparre's* which I expected by Creagh, that I may have one made in that manner, though I believe for all the writing I shall now have occasion for, I have ciphers enough. I hope you have heard from *Sparre* by this time. (About James Hamilton, as in his letter to Inese and about Father Græme, as in his other letter to Dillon.)

I have had several letters from *Tullibardine* and Glend[aru]le about the affair of *swords* and *targes*, but have referred them to you for directions in all that matter, and indeed, as soon as money can be got, it cannot be better bestowed than on those commodities. I know you are so much of that opinion, that I need say no more, and that you will not neglect it, when there is a possibility. I wish it were once begun, and the rest of the payments might be by degrees.

Postscript. December 29.—Last Sunday the answer *the King* was expecting came, and was as we apprehended it would be, so now the letters by an express for *Ormonde* are to be dispatched as soon as we can, and I heartily wish that *the Czar's daughter* may be found agreeable, and that no impediment may happen to prevent it's being a match, and as soon concluded as their situations can possibly permit.

Since Bask has been kept so long, we thought it best to keep him some few days longer for the letters we expected from France this week, which are all come. (Account of what letters had come.)

I am glad *James Murray* writes so frequently, and hope he'll continue to do so. By Mrs. *Ogilvie's* being now arrived with

them with her cargo, it will, I hope make them all the easier, and the more when they know he is not to come again, and that *Capt. Ogilvie* is removed, but I wish another may be soon put in his place. Pray send the enclosed packets for *James Murray* and *Menzies* as soon as you possibly can.

Bolingbroke is like to prove the greatest monster and scoundrel that ever was heard of. I suppose he has not left your parts, and, though there be little honour to be got by an affair with such a scoundrel and coward, he really deserves a hearty drubbing, and there are people enough who would have pleasure in doing it. I do not apprehend it will be much in his power to do great hurt to *the King* with *England*, but it is really a pity he should be allowed to go there without due correction suitable to such a vile wretch. What does *James Murray* mean by *Lord Oxford* for being so useful and able to furnish the commodity so much wanting, which I suppose is the affair of *money*? Sure it cannot be *Lord Oxford*, for he neither has nor ever had any considerable quantity of those effects, and he has ever wrote against any thing being done there for procuring them, as impossible to be done with any success and without doing more hurt by an unavoidable discovery it would make, than good. If he means *Lord Oxford*, you must know he never liked him, and this may be a design to make *the King* put him on a thing they know there he would not do. The Devil is in people, I think, there, that they cannot agree, when nothing almost but their doing so can bring about what they all wish for, but it is the old fate of *the Tories'* family, which, I hope, will never come on this side of the sea.

With some difficulty we have got *Bagnal's* letter deciphered, which, though confused enough, gives an odd view of *Görtz* and makes me still expect the less from him. I did not doubt he would not like *Jerningham's* or anybody's going thither on that errand, but he failed in his cunning when he told it. *The King* is the more pleased that *Jerningham* is gone there for his not liking it, and, I think, with reason. It seems *Görtz* is even afraid of people with his own master, and so, I believe, he has cause, for, soon or late, he will find him out. All I shall say further is that, on knowing of that conversation, I'll long the more for your hearing from *Sparre*.

I hear your family is increased. Allow me to wish you joy on't though a girl, for I fancy it is with you, as it used to be with myself, both equally welcome. 8 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to James Murray.

1717, Dec. 24.—I am very sorry to hear since I came here about a month ago, that mine for you of 9 October was so long getting to you, but I hope you had it safe long before now, and that there's an answer by the road by this time. I will not trouble you now about any of the affairs of the company,

since *the King* and I have wrote in the enclosed all we can say about them at this time. I never saw him better than he is at present. Pray write as often as you find a good occasion.

Postscript. December 27.—Since I wrote, I have yours of 11 November and that to *Dillon* of the 8th. You mistook if you thought I meant anything against you in mine of 1 and 12 August, and indeed I did not directly mean it against anybody. I was a little piqued at the reiterate complaints you informed me those people had, which seemed all levelled against me, when I knew I was no way to blame, though all I meant was, that, if I was as apt to take exceptions and make complaints as they, I had full better reason to do it on the grounds I then wrote, but for God's sake let us on both sides be more ready to excuse than to find fault, which is the better way to make the affairs of the company succeed, though, when complaints are made, I shall be very glad to be informed of it by you in order to my doing all in my power to have them amended. What you tell *Dillon* of your old acquaintance we have also from other hands. (About Bolingbroke, as in his other letters of the same date.) It was very lucky you chanced to be where his agent came, and, as your endeavours could not but do good against the poison there, so they will, I doubt not, have the same effects where you now are. If you can get us a copy of any of those things you mention of his putting about, we will be glad of it, and, if you cannot, pray give us as particular an account of them as you can and the very words in those papers he founds mostly upon. You have probably seen a paper of *the King* to *Dr. Leslie*, which will, I hope, have come in good season to show the falsehood of those aspersions he would endeavour to fix on that gentleman by the alterations he says were made of a few words in that paper you mention.

My last cargo not being come to hand at the writing of yours is wonderful, but I have reason to believe it was soon thereafter, and I have wrote so fully in the enclosed to *the Bishop of Rochester* how to prevent those dilatory accidents in future, that it is needless to say anything here. Pray let us hear from you as often as you can.

Before the opportunity of sending this was ready, two posts are come, by which *Dillon* sends me yours of 15, 18, and 21 November, (o.s.). You do well to write so frequently, by which *the King* is very well pleased, and orders me to return you his thanks and desires you to continue to do so.

The occasion of sending now offers, so I have not time to add much, nor to answer all yours particularly. I am glad the long expected cargo has at last come safe. I wrote to send the person who had the charge of them no more, seeing no occasion for it, and, as I told *the Bishop of Rochester*, the person who had the charge of embarking them on this side is now removed from that post, so I wish heartily another factor may be soon employed, and a more certain way of sending fixed. It was none of my fault *the Bishop of Rochester's*

parcels were sent last year by that conveyance, but I had no other sure way.

A thing in one of yours I do not understand, where, in speaking of the commodity so much wanted you say *Lord Oxford* is the ablest to do service that way. How do you mean that for the gentleman of that name, who, I know, never had any quantity of that commodity himself, and he has always said that getting it there was impracticable and not to be attempted, for the unavoidable discovery it would make could not fail of doing more hurt than all that could be got would do good? And indeed, unless the way I sent you word of, can be brought to bear of getting a few to do it, I see not how it is practicable or advisable to be set about otherways. 4 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to *the Bishop of Rochester.*

1717, Dec. 24.—Regretting the delay about his letter of 9 Oct. as in the last letter.—The only sure way I had of sending letters last summer, which was the reason of my sending yours that way, has proved so tedious that I wish you could fall on another, and, what makes it the more necessary is I am not sure if the former way continues, the person who had the care of it on this side being called hither upon desire of the gentleman who recommended him. Before I left Paris, I wrote to one, who used to be assisting to him who is now recalled, to take care of that conveyance till another was appointed and that he should correspond with Mr. Dillon about it, to whom he was also to send all the packets that came from your parts. Mr. Dillon is so much nearer you than I, that I leave it to you and him to adjust this matter either by settling a new way or by getting the old put on a better footing. I have wrote to him of this, and I hope you will soon settle a sure and quick way. I would have wrote to you more particularly of this in my last, if I had not hoped that the master of the boat, who used to carry the packets over, would have been more careful in future upon what had been said to him, but I find now he is not to be cured and so other ways are absolutely necessary to be thought of. I think this affair is of consequence.

I never saw the King look better nor in so good health. He has asked your advice on a certain affair in the enclosed that he spoke of to me on my arrival. I told him my opinion very freely, but at the same time that he should consult those who know the present temper of *England's* people, I having been a considerable time from amongst them. I was besides unwilling that any countryman of ours should miss any benefit he could do him on my opinion solely of its being against his interest to recommend any to that post. He had been told, before I came, that the time drew near when it would fall to be his turn to recommend one to a Cardinal's post and that his neglecting to do it might hurt his interest abroad, by other princes thinking the Pope had not regard to him, and that it

was to be considered whether he should recommend an Englishman or a stranger. He put off giving any answer till he should speak to me, and I told him that in my opinion the English would not at all like to hear of his having any dealings with the Court of Rome more than he must, and that the more they saw him in favour or have interest there, the worse they would like it, and particularly in this of a Cardinal, and that, unless they saw he reaped some considerable advantage to himself elsewhere either from the person himself, or on his account, which he could not have otherways, they would not approve of it, and even the person being an Englishman would not make it otherways, on the contrary might rather occasion their being more displeased with it; that I saw no inconveniency in his not recommending one at present, for any who might think him neglected by none being made now on his recommendation may have the reason told them; that his not recommending now would be an ease to the Pope by his having one more to dispose of, and, if at another time the King should think fit to do it, his not having done it now would make his recommendation then the stronger; that the loss the English would have by Mr. Howard's not getting now that post, who is the only one of that country that could be thought of, though he never spoke of it to the King, will not be great, and, if any, will only be to some few of the Roman Catholics, which is not to be put in balance with any part of his own interest with the bulk of the English nation. This was what occurred to me which I submit to you, and I am sure you will advise in this as in other things what is fit for him to do, and the sooner, the better.

The King has wrote so fully on the affair of marriage that I need say little, only I must tell you it was a great pleasure to me, as I reckon it will be to you, to find him so fully determined to pursue it, and to have it done one way or other without loss of time, and I hope God will give a blessing to his endeavours.

I don't doubt you are pleased with the King's letter to Mr. Leslie, which, I suppose you have seen, and I hope it will have good effects. There was not time to consult you, but Mr. Leslie was desired in general to have it advised before the publication with friends on your side, I being unwilling to name you in particular, though I know he would understand who I meant.

We have heard lately from the Duke of Ormonde, since he arrived at Mittau, where he is by the Czar's advice till he have a return from a gentleman he sent to Sweden. We hope the agreement betwixt the Swede and the Muscovite is near finished by this time. The last grows every day more hearty and well inclined towards the King, and it will be odd if the other be found less so. Were those Princes once made up, we have reason to expect the good offices of it, which we have been so long wishing and labouring to bring about. It is scarce possible but the Government must suspect whereabouts

the Duke is, and that there is some negotiation on foot with these two princes, but it may not be unlucky that it knows nothing certainly about all that matter at the opening of Parliament, which we hope is not yet come to so great a length to take surmises for certainties, nor to do as if they were. We will long for accounts from you what this session is likely to do. They seem to want a plot much to support them, but I hope all they can say or do to forge one will not prove sufficient to pass it upon the Parliament and people.

Mr. Dillon gives me an account of a project he sent you to be made use of in Parliament, which in my opinion is a masterpiece; if you can get people to come into it, and, if our friends be as willing to join with the outed Whigs as they, I imagine, will be to do so with them, I cannot but think the Court will be very hard put to it, but for us at this distance to speak of those things is doing it in the dark, and we must refer them to you who are on the place and better judges.

I suppose on what I wrote in my last some of you have wrote what was necessary to the Duke of Ormonde, and I hope you may soon hear from him.

The distance we are at indeed is cruel, which I wish may not last long, but, while it does, it will be necessary for you or some by your direction to keep correspondence with Mr. Dillon, who will write to you immediately on what requires haste, and inform us of all in the quickest way. This I have wrote to him, I have proposed to you. I enclose a copy of the letter which you asked and I had destroyed, thinking it was of no further use. The paper mentioned in it, of which I wrote you since desiring your thoughts thereon, is on the road I hope ere now from you hither, and soon may there be occasion for making use of it.

This goes by an express which by chance offered, by which it will go much quicker than by the post to Paris, and I wish there may be as quick and sure a way found of sending it from thence.

Postscript. December 29.—Waiting for a sure occasion made me delay dispatching this till now, and I have just heard that mine of 9 October was at last come safe to your hands. 6 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to *Lord Oxford.*

1717, December 24.—In my last of 9 October I told you I was to set out for this place in a few days, which I did, but my journey was not very quick, there being little at that time to press me, and I was glad to take that opportunity of going a little about to see so fine a country, so I arrived here but 22 November.

(About the King's good health and about his nominating a Cardinal as in the last letter.)

I was overjoyed to find the king so fully determined to make no further delay in marrying but to have it done soon somewhere

or other. In my last I told you what made that match we formerly so much wished not fit to be any more thought of. Since he knew that, he has several others in his thoughts, all suitable and some very likely to succeed. He has people now about seeing several of them, so that on their report he may fix and set about the completing it without loss of time, and it will be hard and scarce to be expected that all of them will fail.

(About the Duke of Ormonde, as in the last letter.)

You will have had an account of all concerning Lord Peterborough from our friends at Paris long before this, so I need say little of it, that being now over here, as I wish it may elsewhere. The King would have been glad to have had your further advice in it, as I wrote, but the Pope came to be so alarmed about it, that there was no delaying his entire liberation by the King. He has published a very foolish paper, which, I suppose he'll take care to have also sent into England, in which he is not quite so civil to the King as he was in all his discourse and writings before. He is mightily enraged against those who gave the information, and will do all he can to discover them, and on that account I wrote to Madame de Mezières to put them on their guard with him. I never mentioned anything of that message in any of my letters thither but to yourself, Mistress Oglethorpe, Mr. C[æsa]r, and *Menzies*, to whom I could not avoid something of it, but to the last I only wrote in general and without naming anybody. I wish others, who were informed of it, may have used the same caution both at Paris and to England, for I dread his discovering something about it, the consequence of which could not but be very bad.

I am very sorry to understand that my last of 9 October was so long by the way, and I have not yet heard of its being come to you, nor of Mrs. *Ogilvie's* arrival. This is the third time we have been so served by that conveyance, and now, when Ogilvie is come away, as you would have it, I am afraid it will be worse, so it is absolutely necessary some new conveyance be established, or the old one put in a better way. It is impossible for us at this distance to do it, but Mr. Dillon, who is at Paris and whom you may trust, can do it with you. The great distance we are at makes it also seem necessary there be a correspondence betwixt him and you, but of this you are best judge, and you may be sure I would not propose your being in anybody's hands, but in such as I am sure you would be safe.

Postscript. December 29.—(Similar to that to the last letter.) 4½ *pages. Draft in Mar's hand.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Saturday, Dec. 25.—I sent you last Tuesday's post what news I had then from *England*, and now enclose two letters since received from *J. Murray* and *George Kelly*.

I find by *Sir R. Everard* that *Shippen* was to be one of the chief actors in the *money* affair, and that he also undertook to manage a certain proposal sent over by *Dillon* some time ago, a copy of which was addressed to *the King* 13 Nov. last. Mr. *Shippen's* accident and *the Bishop of Rochester's* indisposition are very uncomfortable circumstances, especially in this conjuncture, but there is no remedy.

Sir R. Everard and *Kelly* repeat in many of their letters that nothing would forward the *money* affair so much as having good hopes from *the King of Sweden*, but you know it's neither fair nor becoming to give any assurance about that without sufficient grounds for so doing, for which reason all I could say hitherto was, that I hoped it would turn to good account.

I received a letter from *Ormonde* of 22 Nov. and one from *Butler* of the 29th. There is nothing material in either, nor the least news. *Ormonde* is very impatient to hear from *the King*, having received no answer to several addressed directly to him, I suppose by way of Germany.

Basque is not yet returned, and we had such continual rains these 20 days, that, if it was the same in Italy, God alone knows when he'll be here. He wrote to me the 3rd from Plaisance with a dismal account of the great floods which delayed him considerably.

I doubt not you'll be curious to know what *the Regent* and chief people think and say of the broils in *England*. I don't find they are in the least troubled at it. I am told *Du Bois* parted only yesterday for *England* and could not discover his late mission which is still kept a great secret. 3 *pages*.

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Christmas Day.—I received to-day yours of 26 Nov., and am very glad you arrived at the end of your long voyage in good health. I writ you three lately, especially the last to which I long for an answer. As for *Peterborough*, if he comes, *Madame de Mezières* will take care [of him], and is not obliged to name anybody to him, but he'll be informed by other people of what I suppose [he desires] to know from her, for Mr. D[illo]n, Strickl[an]d, Mr. In[ne]s and 20 more know that *Anne Oglethorpe* sent the message. A secret is seldom kept by so many people. They have already communicated it to enough of their friends [and have] made the coffee-house people talk several times, as Mr. ——, who is now in England, wrote me word. There is reason to believe he knows it already, since he intends to [demand] an explanation from her. The very man that was sent was kept here a fortnight, long enough to be known, where he was asked publicly questions at D[illon]'s. It's unlucky *Anne Oglethorpe* is named, because it will expose the first authors of the message, I mean *Lord Oxford* and his party. Had he been put on another scent, it had been better,

which was very easy, since the news came from several other hands the following posts. Besides it's disagreeable to have a man like him for an enemy, who, you may be sure, will sit on our skirts. I believe he's now furious and you may be certain that, if he or his friends can hurt *Anne Oglethorpe* or her brothers, they'll find the effects ont. As for *Madame de Mezières*, presumably he can do her neither hurt nor good. We are informed for certain he is making a manifesto and that he paints in very black colours those he accuses to be the authors of his misfortune. (Then follows a passage so torn as to be unintelligible.)

You dont say anything of *Lord Ilay's* affair. Could it be that he was not pleased with his last letter, which he thinks not plain enough? You know the animal. It's a great deal for him. He always dreaded giving any answer, thinking himself then engaged and time will now bring the rest. They say his friends were in the last occasion entirely for disbanding the army. You must judge by his actions when things come to a push. We must endeavour to conjure up spirits enough to drive him from his cold fit.

The *Etats* of Brittany to the great astonishment of the Court, have positively refused to give the *don gratuit* of two millions, till they are re-established in all their ancient rights and privileges, on which the Marschal de Montesquoy rose and broke the assembly by a letter he had from the Regent in his pocket and retired. They continued sitting, pretending that a letter of *cachet* was not of consequence enough to dissolve, which is very insolent. The Court has ordered 24 *escadrons* and 12 *batallions* to march to reduce them to reason, which will soon have the desired effect, if the neighbouring [province] does not follow so ill an example. There are cabals to turn out M. de Noailles and they talk of M. de Maret to take his place. I question if you comprehend [all] of my letters, for I forget daily my English without getting any other language.

The Bishop of Rochester to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 14[–25].—(Printed in the *Stuart Papers*, *p.* 11.) 8 *pages.*

James Murray to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 14[–25].—Having sent you a memorial to give you a view of your affairs in general and being told by *the Bishop of Rochester* that he intends himself to convey to you some hints he has lately received, I will confine myself to such particulars as I apprehend you may not otherwise be thoroughly informed of. "In the first place, may not one suppose that what has happened of late may possibly change *the Regent's* way of thinking? His aim is to succeed to the *King of France's* estate in the event of his death; as to which particular, *England's* interest, whoever may have the direction of him, is unalterably of his side, since it can never permit

England to suffer one person to be master of *France* (probably a mistake for Spain) and to possess *the King of France's* estate at the same time. Why then is it not certain that *England* would have it more in its power to secure *the Regent's* claim and at the same time its own interest, if by *the Regent's* means *the King* was brought to it? since that incident would remove those divisions which at present make its power contemptible, and which will make it impossible for it to assist *the Regent* effectually, if the event above mentioned should happen. And I must tell you that in the opinion of all mankind here, even of *the Whigs* who are out of humour, a simple declaration of friendship from *the Regent* would do the business, and therefore, if this matter was laid before him in its true light, it must make impression upon him, from that dear principle of his own interest, if he is a man of such understanding as he is reputed to be; at least it seems worth while to make a trial.

"Since the accidents which have happened of late, I have had an hour's discourse with the youngest of the two gentlemen mentioned in your last and in one of my former letters. I put him in mind that I had last year taken the liberty to speak freely to him upon a certain subject. That I now thought it proper to let him know that I had done it by commission, and that such a commission was now repeated; from which at least this fruit was expected by those who gave it, that whatever might happen, both he and his friend must be sensible that they had been treated with the regard which was due to their characters. To which he answered, that he was determined to be quiet and to act within the laws of his country. That, if his inclinations had led him to do otherwise, he found himself unable to do any service in another way; but that there was nothing in *the Parliament's* way that he would not do. That his friend was entirely in these sentiments, and that no consideration upon earth should prevail upon him either to serve *the Elector of Hanover* or his old master, from whom he is now happily disengaged, but that he was too much aware of the designs of his enemies to give them any handle to execute them. He expressed a great concern for his country and seemed amazed that *the Regent* did not enter into a thing which was so palpably for his interest, especially since he could do it by holding up his finger, to use his own expression. He told me he had never been much deceived in his expectations of young *Elector of Hanover* (*i.e.* the Prince of Wales) but that now he believed every body was satisfied as to that particular. From what is above you may perceive these gentlemen's way of thinking and how much more forward it is than it was last year.

"Next as to the affair of *the King's* marriage, though I have no direct call to touch upon that subject, and, though I believe few people would be fond to meddle in a thing of so delicate a nature, unless they were sure to write what would be agreeable,

yet, as I am resolved to recommend myself in no other way than by doing my duty, and believing that, as it is the honestest, to be the surest way, to deserve *the King's* favour, I am determined to lay before him and you what I perceive to be the opinion of his friends in that matter.

"If a proper person of the name of *Protestant* could be found, it would be a matter of great joy to them to hear of his being married to-morrow, for many strong reasons, particularly that it would in all human probability reconcile the discontented *Whigs* to his interest, who are at present without any settled scheme, since they are come the length to despise the young spark (*i.e.* the Prince of Wales); and would therefore give new life to his designs and by consequence might be very proper to be done previously to anything else. Let me add to this that, if he were just now with *England*, this particular is the surest pledge he has for his future peace and tranquillity. If we might suppose that no such person could be found and that the question was stated, whether ought he to marry otherwise or not at all? the answer is plain, that, if there be hopes of what we expect, it will be for his service rather to delay his marriage, till that matter be over, than to do a thing which would certainly create new jealousies and make him less acceptable to one part of the people he has to do with. If that affair was once determined, why then this would admit of a new consideration. These I take to be the thoughts of those who sincerely value *the King* here, and I hope both you and he will be persuaded that I have communicated them from no other principle than a readiness to do everything in my power, which I can any ways judge to be for his service.

"I had some time ago a letter from our friend in Leith of 19 October in which is contained the following paragraph which I communicate to you at his desire and is *verbatim* as follows, 'I am told there is one lately arrived here of the *Roman Catholics*' family who pretends to have a commission chiefly to three or four women of the same family, is not this a fine way of managing a secret? In short this person tells every material thing that was contained in the Memorial and *James Murray's* letter and something more, if I remember right. This story I had exactly as I relate it upon honour from *the Bishop of Edinburgh*, and I believe you will not judge him capable of telling a lie. He requested the woman, who was his author, to say nothing of it. But whatever may be at the bottom of this matter, I wish you may write an account of the whole story to *Mar*.' So far goes my letter, and I must add to it that, should I mention this particular here, it would be enough to frighten everybody from the Trade, and therefore you may believe I will industriously conceal it; but, if those things cannot be prevented, we are in a most terrible condition.

"As to the *money*, *the Bishop of Rochester* has promised me to explain himself fully by the bearer, and to let *Dillon* know what length he can go in that matter. I have already pushed it

as far as in decency I could, and find that the vast backwardness *Lord Oxford* has shown from meddling in that affair has made others more afraid of the danger which attends it. If there are difficulites in undertaking it, you may easily imagine that there are like to be greater in the execution, and in the meanwhile we are getting very fast into the spring. But why do I mention this? We have as yet heard nothing satisfactory from *Ormonde*.

"The Court, as I am informed, do not now intend to bring any demand into Parliament for a provision to be made for the Mediterranean and Baltic squadrons, because they are aware of the opposition which a proposition of that sort would certainly have met with; but they intend without the authority of Parliament to pursue these measures, and to bring in the expense as a debt next year, which without doubt is an encroachment upon the constitution of this kingdom. This, however, will show you that the memoir I formerly transmitted can be of little use.

Sir W. Wyndham (from whom there is enclosed a letter for *the King*) has access to a person in a considerable employment, who sometimes drops to him pretty strong hints, and whatever may happen, it is thought proper to keep a door of this sort open.

"*Mr. Shippen* intended to have written to *the King* by this occasion, but it will be impossible for me to get at him before this gentleman goes, and the other gentleman is gone out of town. You know how cautious I have been and how unwilling to meddle in *Menzies'* affair; it is a thing you are much better able to judge of than I. However I suppose he is angry with me, because I have not seen him in almost a month past, but that I mind very little.

"I hear the little woman is gone, but I knew nothing of her motions, else I would certainly have written by her. I suppose she acts by directions, and, provided she don't carry such a packet of wise stories with her as she did last time, I believe everybody will be easy in that respect.

"I have been importuned by L[or]d C[arnwa]th to recommend his uncle to you for some small subsistence, you may believe I know the state of your affairs too well to press a thing of that kind, but I cannot but say upon this occasion that the man is an honest man, and has been an old servant.

"*The King's* friends have for some weeks past talked to me of making him a visit, as soon as *the Parliament's* most considerable affairs are over, alleging that the notions one conveys by writing are imperfect, in comparison with what might be received from one who knows somewhat of the detail of all these matters. But I am sensible it would be more difficult for me than most people to perform a thing of that kind unobserved, and therefore have given no encouragement to the proposal, but thought myself obliged to mention it to you.

"As the time of the Christmas holy days here is always free from business, I must ask your pardon to pass them in the

country in order by country air and exercise to get rid of a cold which has hung about me ever since I have been in town, so that you cannot expect to hear above once from me through *Dillon* till I return.

"By a message I have just now received from *the Bishop of Rochester* I imagine his to you is likely to come to you in my handwriting, which I suppose will make no difference."

Postscript. 16 Dec.—I have since seen *the Bishop of Rochester*. He has written to two of the gentlemen contained in your list about the *money*, and, as nobody is more zealous, he certainly will do everything he can with safety. He has used another trusty hand in copying his. *Lord Oxford* is not yet come to town. 8 *pages.*

Charles Cæsar to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 14[–25].—Nothing having happened here till now worth acquainting you with since I received your last letter, I forebore troubling you, but I can now with infinite satisfaction mention some things which will be attended with consequences that will be of great service to the King's affairs. "I will not write you the history of the quarrel between the father and son, because I know it is done by another hand; and the copy of the letter to the foreign ministers, which you will receive by the same packet, will give you a very true account of it; but I cannot omit telling you that the tyranny of the father, and the behaviour of the son in this affair, has opened the eyes of many, that everybody thought would blindly support the interest of that family, they do not now scruple to own that this family cannot be suffered to continue here. This through disgust will appear every day more and more, and, as I do not doubt but that the son will submit to be sent to Hanover, the family will be given up even by those that would fain have attached themselves to the Prince, if he would have endeavoured to have supported himself. The establishing the forces for the next year in the manner that has been done is another thing that I think for the King's service, but, as I differ in politics upon that head from some that I know wish as well to the service as I do, I must beg leave to give you my reasons for saying so. The numbers voted are 16,347 men, officers included, of which 2,071 are horse, the four troops of Guards included, 2,898 Dragoons, 11,370 foot, the three regiments of Guards included. It is to be considered how these forces must be distributed. Scotland is to have 4,000, the several garrisons from Plymouth to Berwick will take up 3,000 more, the Guards are 4,800, which will be at London, then there remains but 4,497 for the west, and all other parts of England; so that wherever a body of 8,000 men could be landed, there would not be a sufficient number of men to make head against them, and, if they that land, have arms enough to put into men's hands, they will

soon be too strong to be attacked, if all the forces here could be drawn into one body, which is a thing impossible. But, if this Parliament had in opposition to the schemes of the present Ministry reduced the forces to a small number, it would have thrown a veil over that dismal prospect the people now have of slavery, it would have forced the man here to have changed his Ministry for a set of men who would have endeavoured by all artifices to have calmed the minds of the people, and many, I fear, who now really wish a Restoration, but seeing no prospect of it, would for a little present ease have been drawn to join with them, and when once thoroughly dipped would be as zealous against a Restoration as them, will now be zealous for it, and in such a posture of affairs hardly any number would be sufficient to land with. As to the lessening the number of the corps, after the number of men was determined I think it would not have signified much, because the Government could upon any occasion have given new commissions, and have drafted disciplined men out of their full regiments, and with them have made up in a day's time the number of corps to what they are now, besides the distributing the 16,000 men into more corps than was necessary costs the public a 100,000*l.* more than otherways it would have done, and that increases the discontent of the people. I would not be understood to find fault with the opposition that was given to the Ministry in this affair, for that was absolutely necessary to blow up the flame, which it has done to that degree, that it will not easily be quenched. The affair of the army being now over, I believe the Parliament will be up by the beginning of February, unless anything unforeseen happens. Brunswick is very impatient to get to Hanover, God forbid he should be detained longer here than needs must, especially if he carries his son with him, as I believe he will. The number of seamen are to be the same as last year, 10,000 men, but how they will be employed is not certainly known, whether in the Baltic or Mediterranean or in both. I received a letter from Gyllenborg dated in October, wherein he tells me he is in great favour, which he assures me he will make use of for the King's service as far as he is able, but could not then give me any certainty of what was to be expected. I have lately sent him an account of the posture of affairs here, which I hope will come safe to his hands. As the engaging different nations to give the King assistance would make the success the more certain, I would beg leave to offer it to his Majesty's consideration whether Spain might not be prevailed upon to assist him as soon as their affairs are settled in Italy, which, I believe, will not take up a very long time to do, for, unless the Turk clap up a peace with the Emperor, it does not seem probable that the Germans can make much resistance there, and by the accounts I have seen from Sutton and others, there does not appear to be any likelihood of a Peace. If the giving up Port Mahon and

Gibraltar would induce the Spaniard to send over six or eight thousand men from the Bay of Biscay with a sufficient quantity of arms, every man that has any duty for the King, or love for his country, must think those ports advantageously disposed of, were they of much greater benefit to our trade than they really are. In time of peace they are of no service, all ports are then open to us, and in time of war we should always have some allies' ports open to us, unless we should be at war with all the world, and in that case I believe we should not long keep them. It would be the most solid and lasting security to Spain for the possession of their Italian dominions to have a King on the English throne who would be united to them by the strongest bonds, those of interest. This nation will then be always ready to exert itself in assisting an ally to whom they owe the inestimable blessing of his Majesty's restoration. On the other hand the family here will be always firmly united to their enemies, and even at this time only wait for a fit opportunity to declare openly against them. If the King should think fit to attempt any treaty of this sort, it ought to be kept with the utmost secrecy, that the Court here may not suspect anything from that quarter. I ought to tell you that in the present disposition of the people Roman Catholic troops would not give any manner of umbrage, the nation would entirely rely upon the assurances his Majesty has, and no doubt would give them upon that occasion for the security of their religion. In such a case the Irish would be the properest, if they could be got. As to your desire that further lights should be sent over in relation to Peterborough, I must only say that the information came from such hands, that I cannot doubt the truth of it, and it can be no wonder that they who revealed the secret of the cabinet should desire to have their names concealed. Although he has been set at liberty for want of plain proofs against him, yet I hope there will be a watchful eye kept over him whilst he continues in those parts, and that the King will not suffer him near him whatever professions he may make; he has formerly on several occasions made professions of zeal for the late King James' service, but it has always been to get an opportunity to betray his service; and there are many instances of villainies of that kind that he has committed. *Lord Oxford* as well as myself was much concerned to find by your letter that the Lady you gave an account of, did not answer the character we had formerly heard of her, the objections are so strong, that, if she should be at liberty, nobody could wish for the match. He has been so much out of order, that he has not been able to get to town since the Parliament sat, but is now pretty well again, and will be here in a few days. The distance he has been at from London is so small, that it has not hindered him from concerting such measures with his friends as will tend most to the King's service." 3½ *pages, entirely in cipher, with a decipher attached.*

Madame de Mezières to James III.

1717, Dec. 26. Amiens.—Pressing him to confer a title on her eldest brother, with numerous arguments in support of her demand. *French.* 5 *pages.*

Father Archangel Græme to [the Duke of Mar].

1717, Dec. 26. Calais.—Here is a copy *verbatim* of the English news to-day. The affair of the Prince of Wales makes a prodigious noise here, the ladies of honour to the Princess and the servants of the Prince being taken from them. The last is still under the Black Rod. Some of the lords, as the Duke of Roxburgh, Lord Lumley, &c., have thrown up their commissions, as has also the Duke of Argyle, and other Scotch peers, who have left the town, are said to be gone to their own homes.

(Concerning Mr. Shippen's speech and his being sent to the Tower as in previous letters.) Since his imprisonment 259 members of the Lower House have thought fit to absent themselves, and of that number 116 are ordered to be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms. One of our sea captains, who passed by Canterbury last Thursday, says they had made bonfires there for this good news and pressed everybody that passed to drink King James' health. McNamara arrived here this morning from Paris, but must stay till the wind falls before he can continue his progress.

Kate Bruce (Lady Nairne) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 15[-26]. London.—Having come to town but a few days ago is the reason I had not sooner yours of 20 Sept. The friends you desire to be remembered to make no doubt of your good wishes and hope you will believe the friendship reciprocal on their side.

I have not seen the lady you present your duty to for a long time. Yesterday I was told she would be soon in town. Whenever she comes, I shall make you her compliments. I fancy she is to take this in her way to see a friend with you, for, when we parted, she seemed very impatient to have that satisfaction.

My friend has suffered all the afflictions the terrible shipwreck could bring on him, but bore all like himself, but, though the greatest storms could not shake his mind, yet the long continuance has his body, so that his constitution is much broke. He has lost his stomach and become very lean. Dr. Mead takes particular care of him, and I hope God will bless his endeavours with success, and then, whatever becomes of wealth, I shall be as easy as the misfortunes of my many dear friends will allow me to be.

Endorsed, "Lady Nairne to Lord Mar."

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

[1717,] Dec. 27, 5. p.m.—'Twas not possible for me to speak to the *Regent* this morning, but I will to-morrow without fail. I have been twice at Maréchal d'Uxelles' house and he was abroad. A third time I found him at home. I thought it proper to show him *the King's* letter and *Queen Mary's* to me. After he read both, we reasoned some time about the matter. In conclusion he told me the Courts of Rome and France were not of a good understanding yet. He made no doubt the Regent would do all in his power to serve the Pope in this occasion, and the more willingly on *the King* and *Queen Mary's* account, the former being the principal person concerned. He added that the Regent's good offices with the Court of England would be effectual. It appears to me that this good Maréchal thinks the occasion favourable to make a merit of services that the Pope stands in no need of, and I could not help saying I believed there was more panic fear than real danger in all this, no fleet being fitted for the Mediterranean or any preparations towards it. The Maréchal could not disagree in this, and I easily perceived how satisfactory it was to him that the Pope should have recourse to the Regent's good offices. On the whole I take it for granted that H.R.H. will readily comply with the request that is to be made.

The Maréchal said several things of the broils in England, but for fear of delaying the messenger I refer the information to more leisure, as also the new falling out 'twixt the Pope and Emperor. This last is not displeasing to our Court here.

There is no news of the express sent to *the King* since his letter from Plaisance which *Inese* informed you of. 3 *pages.*

J. Menzies to *L. Inese.*

1717, Monday, Dec. 16[-27].—Though you had not forbid sending you our public prints, there is nothing in them at present. The *Scourge* is quite knocked down and silenced, and the people concerned in the *Weekly Journal* are going to be prosecuted.

We abound in speculations on foreign affairs. We have some glimmering of dark practices in the North, but we shall have a fleet there very soon, and have no use for one in the Mediterranean, having obliged the King of Spain already to stop in his career. It will be very long before Sardinia can refund the expense of the taking or surprising of it.

At home, too, our Court is in every respect victorious. They carry whatever they will in both Houses by a majority now so full and tight they could bring in anything but Popery, and even that too, if they had a mind to it. The blunders of the Tories and their guides are the jest of all men of sense. They may go foxhunting when they please. They have lost this session, as they did the last.

As to the Prince, though he is not yet returned to St. James', yet it is soon expected, and it is believed by the best his submission is entire, and so the Court has conquered everything here that could breed them any trouble. Whether Argyle and his brother must go abroad or go home to Scotland is not yet certain. If I were to enter deeper into those matters, I could not do it by the common post, nor, as to our own private concerns, can I yet mention some particulars I have had of late from *the Duke of Shrewsbury*, who is a prodigy of clean sound sense, worth a thousand friends, and has done more real service. He will write himself too in the Christmas holidays. It is long since I told you his former letter was burnt in the conflagration, as was also that of *C. Kinnaird's* friend Will. [Wyndham] and others. 2 *pages.*

James Hamilton to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 16[-27]. London.—I've written frequently of late. I've reason to doubt of their coming to hand, for, though the breach between the father and son is the talk of every porter, yet the post-house without distinction has for some time burnt all that hinted that matter. A reconciliation is frequently asserted and as often denied. The Prince and Princess are yet at Lord Grantham's house to the unspeakable mortification of her Highness. We are told, and I'm apt to believe it true, the preliminary articles to a *carte blanche* is the sacrificing all his servants and the 100,000*l.* a year to the pleasure of King George. 'Tis said the son has meanly condescended so far as to be censured by his adherents, who own him to be what everybody else saw he was. How this will terminate few can tell. 'Tis given out King George goes in the spring to Hanover, nor is the Prince to have any share in the Regency, if he stays on this side.

After all the amusements about Marl[boroug]h his friends say he's as capable of business as he has been these many years, which seems not improbable by the measures lately taken. None else in these kingdoms could attempt such successful bold strokes in policy especially being Whig against Whig.

At the beginning of this sessions 'twas much expected that some entire corps would have been broke with other things disagreeable to the ministry, but, by the old management of the Tories or their directors, many of them were in the country when the Army was debated, so that now the ministry bear all before them, and money being granted, the Church is the most important point expected. I'm in great hopes her undutiful sons will meet with corrections.

The ministry carries it so high that not the least regard is had to the discontents and hardships the nation is under, only by giving daily fresh cause for the one and laying one burden on top of another.

Argyle is much out of humour with the whole set and some say not without reason. Most think him in danger, for *the Prince* has blabbed all that has been said to him by his friends since he came on this side.

On 'Change we are told of a trade by *the King of Sweden* or *the King of Spain*. I'm for either, both or any that will turn to account, though in these dead times I want something besides faith to wean me into this way of thinking with our merchants.

Hamilton himself has been above these two months hiding from his creditors under no small difficulties. He expected to have had the matter compounded by means of *Lady Mar*, but *she* cannot be prevailed on to meddle, though *Hamilton* has thrice of late run goods for *her* advantage.

Anne Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 16[-27].—Before I answer yours of 9 Oct. I shall give you an account of what commissions I have to you. First, *Lord Orrery's*. I delivered your letter and enclose his answer. He desired me to let you know from him that he had a discourse with *Argyle* and his brother about their present situation. He believes bringing them into your methods very feasible, they being entirely disgusted with *the Prince of Wales'* proceedings of late, whom they have not seen since his late misfortunes, and they are both resolved to go for the future thoroughly into the trustise's (*i.e.* Tories) method, but seem not as yet to give into the thorough scheme, though he takes that to be a consequence of this first step, if well managed, but bids me tell you people ought not to be frighted away with proposals from several hands. *Lord Ilay* told him *Mr. James Murray* had been with him last year from himself, as he told him, but this came by authority, being now in full powers to make proposals to him. *Lord Ilay* answered him, as he told *Lord Orrery*, that he intended not to meddle, that he had ventured life and all for *King George*, and he saw the return he met with, and should he venture for another, he and his brother might meet with the same usage. This answer, if sent to you, he desired you will not mind, for he looks on their present circumstances to look *the King's* way, and well managed will prove much for the interest of *the King*. He desires you will write him a letter of *the King's* opinion of his and your religion and designs about it, as full as you well can, that he make use of it in proper time and seasons. This is the explanation of that part of his letter relating to religion which I made an objection against, and he engaged me to explain it. He bids me tell you he has great hopes of gaining the *Archbishop of York* and several others, if he had but something from you of authority, that he might make use of when he thought fit opportunity; that he should receive with great respect anything from *the King's* own hand of commands to

him and should obey it punctually, but this of religion and Church he thought better it should come from you, being very sensible how nice a point it was to touch upon, and will not fail through me to let you know his progress.

"He bids me asssure you that this last breach is the breaking the neck of the whole family, the father being so stupidly stubborn, and the son so arrogant in prosperity and mean in adversity, the wife a very ———, that those he least dreamt of that would look *the King's* way, now say openly there is no happiness or safety whilst any of the race is here, and the consequence of those reflections drives them to *the King's* interest and our happiness.

"He bids me tell you, you may depend on it *the Prince of Wales* will in February go to [Hanover].

"So far for *Lord Orrery ;* now *Lord Oxford* not being in town when Mrs. *Ogilvie* came, that was by misfortune of want of health long detained ; I sent down to him, [by] a man that he leaves here with me a purpose to send either to him or for him when he is wanted, your packets and *Queen Mary's*. By his answer to me he seems much surprised that you should so mistake a recommendation he sent you of *Capt. Ogilvie*, thinking then you were going in earnest about the business, and that it was serving him to recommend him to you. I shall say no more on that head, having sent *Capt. Ogilvie* a copy of that part of the letter relating to himself, which I suppose he has sent you, nor shall I trouble you with what he says on what you write to him, since he intends soon to answer himself. He has been mighty ill, which has detained him in the country, but has taken as much care to manage everything as if he had been here. I have received a leter from him of the 10 Dec. that says : I have not been out of the house since I wrote to you until yesterday, when I attempted to walk in the garden to prepare myself for my journey. I hope what I wrote to you about *Mrs. Ogilvie* and *Capt. Ogilvie* was plain enough, it is strange a man could mistake or take amiss what was so well intended for his future advancement, and indeed necessary in that juncture. I will not say anything to you of your friend *the King's* affairs until I see you, having omitted nothing in my or my friends' power.

"*Mr. Cæsar* writes to you, I send you enclosed his letter. He saw *Lord Oxford* the day before he came to town, and gives you much the same account. *James Murray* seems in all his discourses and behaviour to lean very hard on *Menzies* thinking he has got the better of him, especially brags of your countenance. Grave thinking people, who all esteem *Menzies*, are surprised, and indeed it is hard after 15 years service effectually and honestly performed to be nosed by a young Phaeton, at least he might keep a decency.

"I am surprised at that part of your letter where you mention the taking ill of *Dillon's* messenger, you sure mistook, I writ

you a matter of fact but the taking ill was not so considerable as to deserve your taking it ill, for you may be sure your friends here are too sincerely so ever to have the least thought of your being neglectful towards them.

"I am mighty glad *Ormonde* and you are so good friends. God continue it. As for *Peterborough*, I should not wonder of having proofs demanded from any but you that must know the nature of those informations. I am sure I never could have forgiven myself, if I had not procured a messenger when I was desired to get one on such an occasion, and should have a very ill opinion of any [that] had refused it. If the information had not been so strong and so much to be depended upon, and the character of the man in all his past life showing him guilty of many ugly things, I should have chosed and ventured to be called fool, woman's news and all the denominations this last affair being bruited has drawn on me rather than venture one minute our all in so precious a life, there was no end nor design in the sending the account but the safety of *the King*, but since this rout about it I have asked the opinions of *Lord Orrery*, *the Duke of Shrewsbury* and several persons of distinguished sense, and all agree there ought to have been a message sent, and *the King* acted right, for he was capable of anything, and I can assure you the report that is now spread here that he has offered his services which were received, and that he would be very useful, I wish may not prove of very ill consequence, at least I have the satisfaction I have done my duty and glory in it.

"As for the man I sent, I am very sorry if he did not explain himself, as I could have wished, but it is rare to find here eloquence and honesty, the last I chose for my safety, but shall take care to send no more.

"*Queen Mary* has sent to *Lord Oxford* about the aforesaid message to know his opinion. It has been sent to her fully, I suppose you will see it. If you trust to his smooth tongue and promises, I fear you will repent it, nothing makes me insist on the article but the zeal I have for *the King's* interest and safety.

"I hear *James Murray* has sent you a long paper called a memorial on this affair, but can assure you he can give you no light in it, but his own imagination, for he is no way trusted by those I deal with.

"Though I direct these letters to *Capt. Ogilvie*, yet I do not send them from hence by his ship but by a sure opportunity I have met with. I send him word how to send me the answers if directed for me under a cover to him. I think all your last letters were wrote in anger and mistakes. I have received one from *Capt. Ogilvie* very angry. I am sorry for it but hope he will think better of it.

"I send you besides some papers enclosed, perhaps you may like to read them.

"I wrote to *the King* by the post the very night the accident arrived to *the Prince of Wales* a full account of it all

to that day and by the next post continued the story to Mr. *Macmahon*. I hope they arrived safe, if so I do not doubt you saw them. I had troubled you with the news of it, had I known how to direct to you."

I am very glad it is in the power of any of mine to be serviceable to you. I wish it was as much in my power as will.

Lady Westmorland desires me to assure you of her respects and kind service. *Over 7 pages.*

W. Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 28. Paris.—Concerning the receipt and dispatch of letters.—With that to Robert Wright I wrote how much he was to blame in troubling you with his alarm at his subsistence being stopped the rather as I had ordered the payment of his, when there was a want of money to pay others. I thank you for recommending my affair to my Lady Duchess. I sent your account on the 1st and hope you will find it right.

The Duke of Gordon parted for Calais and so to London the 24th. I enclose a copy of his and the Marquess of Seaforth's cessation of arms and a copy of a declaration by Gen. Echlin in favour of the Duke. *Enclosed is the declaration calendared ante, p.* 174.

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1717, Dec. 28. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter and informing him he had lately written him a long letter.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Tuesday, Dec. 28.—This is only to cover the two enclosed, being the last I received from *Ormonde* and *J. Murray*. The former is very impatient to hear from *the King*, and has been so these two months.

I am very sorry for *the Pope's* panic fear, but for the evil he apprehends there is more than one remedy. As *Queen Mary* gives *the King* an account of what *d'Uxelles* said to *Dillon* about this, I won't trouble you with unnecessary repetition.

D'Uxelles told me that *the Pope* and *the Emperor* were quite fallen out, and that the Nuncio was sent away from Naples. This quarrel appears to me more dangerous than that he seems to fear so much on *Peterborough's* account.

Colin Campbell of Glendarule to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 28. Near Bordeaux.—This is only a cover to the enclosed. I cannot help differing from *Brigadier Campbell* and think him more necessary where he is than he can be with *the King of Sweden* or *the Czar*, and I impute his writing so to his doubting that nothing is like to be done in the affair he has in hand. There may be good grounds for

any delays that have happened; therefore he or any man concerned need not imagine it will be laid aside, so it is our part to wait with patience. I had a long letter also from him, wherein is nothing material save he says that *swords* and *targes* cannot be secured to purpose without permission from *the King of Spain*, at least connivance, with orders to his deputy in those parts not to hinder *the King's* agents from buying them up. No doubt this has been foreseen and care taken of it, as it was impossible to think such a quantity of goods could be bought without the knowledge of *the King of Spain's* servants in that part.

We never hear from *Mr. Dillon*. It were to be wished there were somebody at *Paris* or *St. Germains* we might apply to. so long as *Mar* is at so great a distance. Poor *Brigadier Campbell* is rendered very uneasy in a trifle and what was given out to advantage and most necessarily; yet we can do him no service as we know not how to apply. *R. Gordon* has gone a greater length to serve all here than could be expected from one in his circumstances.

The distance *Brigadier Campbell* is from us makes him not know what *R. Gordon* does.

As I have not mentioned anything of *Argyle* or *Stuart of Appin's* story to any mortal, if you write me anything of them it may be in a note sealed apart.

George Mackenzie to John Paterson.

1717, Dec. 28. Sens.—Requesting him to drop him a few lines and desiring to know how the Duke and Will. Erskine do after their journey. I failed not as you desired to give your service to my poor Peg, who is grown two inches taller as I saw her last, but I doubt if she find at meeting I have grown in proportion. I hear from her once a fortnight. She writes my father is using his interest, in case of another Act of Grace, as they call it, to get me included. I'll not make a step in that without the Duke's advice and command. My father has been very ill of a fever lately, and so I have had no letters from himself as yet. Mr. Walkingshaw of Scotstoun, who is my fellow traveller, offers you and Will. Erskine his service, as does Col. Elphinstoun. 2 *pages*.

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Ormonde.

1717, Dec. 28.—The enclosed is so full that it leaves me little or nothing to add of business. I wish with all my heart that affair of *the Czar's daughter* may do. If she answer what we wish as to herself, it is by much the best that has been yet in view, and, since it is in *Ormonde's* hands, I doubt not the best will be made of it. I have wrote a line to *Dr. Erskine*, which I enclose for your perusal, that you may forward it or not as you think fit.

I came here 22 Nov., after making a tour through a very fine country to Venice, with which I was much delighted. We had three operas there, in two of which were most of our acquaintances we used to see on the theatre at London, they having all left it for good and all. Cavaliere Nicolini, hearing there were English in one of the boxes, sent a compliment and asked leave to come up and wait on us, which I had avoided before at my lodgings, not going by my own name nor being known there, but being then in mask, I would not refuse his civility, so up he came and the first word I spoke he knew me. However, I did not own myself and still pretended he was in a mistake. We had a good deal of discourse, and at last he said, since I would not own myself, he would not name particular names, but he hoped his old patron was well, of whom he spoke with all the veneration possible. He promised to send me the music of that opera, which is a very fine one, and, after some more civilities his time came to go again and perform his part. I left the next day, which prevented my having a visit, but, since I came here, I wrote and invited him hither, as he goes to Naples, where he told me he was to go after the Carnival. Music is our only amusement here, and some pretty good voices and excellent instruments we have, who perform sometimes in my rooms, where our Master looks in and is come to be a convert to the Italian music, which, I suppose, you will not be sorry for. All this amusement though does not make this place and idle life by any means agreeable. For God's sake let us out of it soon and something to do. You are not idle, I suppose, in your endeavours for that end. On coming here I had yours of 21 Sept. and 2 Oct.

Postscript. December 30.—Waiting for letters from France made us detain the bearer till now. *The King* gives you an account of what came from *Dillon*, so I need not repeat. *Bolingbroke* is like to prove as great a scoundrel and monster as could be expected of him. It is *James Murray* gives the accounts, so less to be doubted.

He was with *Lord Lansdown* and *Sir W. Wyndham* in the country when *Bolingbroke's* squire came to them, who, he says, gave him a very indifferent reception, were by no means satisfied with what he said in his knight's behalf, and told him their mind plainly and roundly. I hope it is not much hurt he can do. *The King's* letter to *Dr. Leslie*, which will be ere now in *England*, will be a good antidote against the poison he endeavours to compose of *the declaration*, as you'll see by it. (About the delays in the conveyance of letters to England and proposals for a new mode of conveyance and about Lord Oxford and the Bishop of Rochester corresponding directly with Dillon, as in the letters to them calendared *ante*, *p.* 324 and *p.* 321, and also about the nomination of a Cardinal as in the same letters.)

I believe I told you in my last I had wrote to *the Bishop of Rochester* he might write to *Ormonde* by *Holland* and *Sir*

H. Paterson. I hope you may have heard from him by that canal, but I am glad to see by *Ormonde's* to *Dillon* of 7 Nov. he had heard from the *Bishop of Rochester* another way, and now *Ormonde* may hear from him as soon as we can, so it's almost needless to tell you anything from thence.

Görtz's conversation with *Bagnal* is an odd one, and I do not think it shows him the great man some believe him. I shall long to hear of your having heard from *Jerningham.* I fancy you sent Sheridan with him, and I wish you may send him to us on his return, or sooner, if you have occasion, if he did not go with *Jerningham.* He may be of use to us with the languages he is master of, one who has them being much wanted here to help *Mar* in several things of business, and I am told he is one of good sense and to be trusted. The bearer, O'Brien, I judge will not be unuseful about you, and your cook we thought you would be in want of, so he is sent with him.

Now I am so near the fine town, I have a great mind to see it, but I have been too long absent to think of leaving our master again as yet, so must suspend my curiosity till spring, and, if you send for us sooner or give us occasion for going elsewhere, I shall not regret being balked of seeing it. I hope it shall not be here we meet, where there is no comfort of any kind, and at this time not so much as tolerable wine to drive away care.

The *King of Sicily* said lately to one that has been with us since, that he looked on things now in the eve of a war, and, should it so happen, some folks will not be so sorry as the people of this country seem to be for it, of which they are in mighty dread. They write from Paris that Abbé Dubois is come unexpectedly back from England, and Lord Stair, who had a great many people at work about his liveries and equipages for his entry, had discharged their proceeding, which gave occasion for speculations to the politicians. I hear from England that Lord Carteret on his return there from France had assured the Court that the Duke of Ormonde was privately in some of the villages about Paris. 6¼ *pages. Copy.*

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

[1717,] Dec. 30.—I had yours of 4 Dec. and am overjoyed at your account of our friend's good health. *De Wilda* being still out of town, I can expect no answer till his return, and I am afraid no great satisfaction can be expected from *the Emperor,* now he is endeavouring by all possible means to settle a bargain with *King George.* I had a letter to-day from *Falconbridge,* who is now in Holland, telling me that for certain the Dutch persist in their resolution not to send any ships against King Philip, but they are equipping 12 men-of-war for a northern expedition. *Falconbridge's* friend in Holland assures him the States are very uneasy on apprehensions of a peace betwixt the Czar and Sweden. He tells

him a minister is to be sent immediately from Holland to Sweden. It is given out in public his errand is only to settle commerce, but his friend assures him he is also to endeavour to excuse their arresting Baron Görtz, and to settle a good understanding, if possible, with Sweden in all points. One Fabrice is at Hamburg making offers to Sweden on the part of King George, but the Swedish Resident told *Falconbridge* that negotiation will not succeed.

I am sorry to see the differences betwixt our King and his son widen daily. The notification to the foreign ministers looks like an appeal to them, and this, with an expression mentioned in these notifications, which points at some practices of the son's, besides his behaviour to the Duke of Newcastle, looks like a prelude to some steps of greater consequence. A letter from England insinuates that the Prince and Princess had in their view some measures of open resentment against some of the King's favourite ladies, and that this is the chief cause of his disgrace, and they begin afresh to talk of what I wrote to you, namely, that he is to be sent to Hanover. Charles Wedderburn and James Carstairs are come to this country. Charles tells me he has written to you.

The Duke of Mar to *Charles Wogan*.

1717, Dec. 30.—I wish Mr. O'Brien may find you with this at Vienna. If not, he is to leave it with the Rector of the Jesuits for you.

Since I wrote to you 25 Nov. a thing has happened which prevents part of the business you were then directed to go about. It is as to *the Princess of Saxony*, whom there is now no occasion for you to see, therefore you are to look upon it as if there never had been any orders about it, and in consequence you are not to inquire for *Father Salern*, nor to say anything to the Rector about him.

It was recommended to you in the above letter, though but somewhat curtly in a postscript, to see the *Princesses Sobieska*, if any of them chanced to fall in the way of your travels. That is now more necessary than it was thought then, especially as to one of them who is not the eldest, but whether the second or third I cannot be positive. The sure way therefore is to see all three, but especially the two youngest, there being, I believe, but three of them. We are not sure whether they be now with *Germany* or *Poland*, but we believe with the last, and, wherever they be, you must make it your business to see them as quickly as you conveniently can, that you may give such an account of them as you were instructed about as to the others. We have reason to believe *Prince James Sobieski* is a friend and well-wisher to *the King*, and would desire nothing better than a close friendship betwixt him and one of his friends, the *Princesses Sobieska*, so his knowing you are a friend of *the King* would do you no hurt with him but rather

otherways, though it be not proper you should own to him your being sent directly on that errand. I let you know this, that you may know how to behave with him, and, if you can any way come to his acquaintance, it may make your seeing the *Princesses Sobieska* and coming acquainted with them much easier. I cannot tell you either where *Prince James Sobieski* just now is, but you will easily get notice of that at Vienna. This is all the light I can give you, and not much it is, and you must endeavour to make it out the best you can by your own address, to which and your discretion it is in a great measure referred, and being so I shall not doubt of our having the account we desire. This new affair will likely make your coming to us longer than we hoped, but there's no help for that. You'll make all the dispatch you can, and lose no time in coming here, when you have done your business. In the meantime I'll expect to hear from you and have an account of what you see.

One *Chateaudoux* lives with *Prince James Sobieski*, and is a well-wisher to *the King*, and perhaps has had some thoughts of making up the friendship betwixt him and one of the *Princesses Sobieska*, the youngest, I believe, who is about 17, so, though it be not fit for you to own your errand, he is the fittest to inform you about this *Princess Sobieska* as well as the rest and, when he knows your attachment to *the King*, which you may easily contrive to let him know, as passing accidentally that way, he, 'tis to be presumed, will not be backward in making your acquaintance there. I believe *Prince James Sobieski* and this *Chateaudoux* are both now in *Poland*, and I was only informed of this since I wrote the rest of my letter.

Chancing to write by your friend O'Brien to *M. de Busi at Vienna*, whom I believe you have heard of, I recommended you to him as a friend of mine travelling in Germany, who might come his way, but, as I have told him nothing of your business, so neither are you to inform him of it, but I thought he might be of use to you in getting such information as you may have occasion for. 3 *pages. Original in Mar's hand and copy, the former endorsed:* "Sent by Mr. O'Brien and left with De Busi at Vienna, and returned by him and received 3 May, 1718."

The Duke of Mar to the Swedish Envoy at Vienna.

1717, December 30.—I was informed on coming here you had been particularly useful to Mr. Walkingshaw while he was at Vienna, and that, after his coming here, you continued to correspond with him. He was gone from this before my arrival, which prevented me from talking with him about you, and which is the reason you did not hear more regularly from him, but your letters fell into my secretary's hands, and he has given me an account of them, so I thought your zeal for my master's service and your readiness to contribute to

it deserved at least I should return you thanks both in his name and my own.

Though I am not personally acquainted with you, I was sorry your correspondence with us was interrupted, but I hope it is not too late to begin it again, and I shall be glad to hear from you, which I shall make no other use of than what you allow me, and, if you find a cipher necessary, you may write either by that De Busi has with my secretary or send me a new one. If I can be any use to your master or you, nothing shall be wanting on my part. *Draft.*

The Duke of Mar to Charles François de Busi.

1717, December 30.—On my coming here, I was informed you had been useful to Mr. Walkingshaw at Vienna, and that, after he left, you wrote to Paterson from time to time and always expressed a great inclination to serve my master, so I was sorry your correspondence was discontinued, it seems, by some mistake.

I resolved to take the occasion of a gentleman's passing your way on his private affairs of returning you thanks for the trouble you have already taken and desire you would begin your correspondence with us anew. I will make no bad use of anything you may write, and, if you happen to have anything to say which requires more than ordinary secrecy, you may use the cipher by which you used to write to Paterson.

I was told the King had ordered you something for your trouble, but your friend, Mr. Walkingshaw, having left this country before I came to it, occasioned a delay in remitting it. It is now sent by this bearer, who is going towards Muscovy with a design of entering that service and will be obliged for information of the best way of travelling thither. (Recommending Mr. Germain, *i.e.* Wogan, who may perhaps come to Vienna.) *Draft.*

John Paterson to Charles François de Busi.

1717, December 30.—Enclosing him the last letter and asking him to pardon him for not having acknowledged his letters to him. *Draft.*

Instructions for Mr. O'Brien.

1717, Dec. 30. Urbino.—You are forthwith to go with all convenient diligence to Vienna, where you are to endeavour to find Mr. Wogan, who goes there by the name of Germain, and to deliver the letter you have for him. You may inquire for him at the Rector of the Jesuits, who perhaps may know if he be arrived.

You are to deliver the letter you have to M. de Busi, who may be of use in getting you information of the road you are to travel and you may also endeavour to be informed of it by some of the Irish officers there, as if you were going to serve the Czar on an agreement you had made with him when in France last summer; but to own to none of them your being concerned in the King further than your good wishes to him.

When you have informed yourself as well as you can about the road, you are to proceed through Poland to Mittau with the packet you are entrusted with for the Duke of Ormonde, and, missing him there, you are to endeavour to find him out in some other place of that country, but you are to be careful not to discover by your inquiry or otherwise who he is, he not going by his own name, and I believe he and his company pass as belonging to the Czar's service. Should you get certain notice after coming into that country that he is gone anywhere else, you are to follow him with all convenient diligence in the most prudent and safest way to prevent any discovery of him, your concern in the King or being employed by him or any hindrance to your joining the Duke.

If you go by any place where Dr. Erskine, physician to the Czar, is or Mr O'Beirne, an officer in the Czar's troops, you are to own yourself to them, tell them to whom you are going and from whom and deliver the letters for them, but, if you meet with the Duke first, you are to deliver them to him.

(To give accounts to the Secretary of State.)

If on your coming to Vienna you find that Mr. Wogan is not arrived, you are to discourse the Rector of the Jesuits about him, to whom you may say that you know Mr. Wogan is recommended, and leave with him the letter for Mr. Wogan, but you must be careful to say nothing to the Rector by which he can discover anything of Mr. Wogan's or your being employed by the King, and so you may pass it upon the Rector that Mr. Wogan is a young gentleman and a friend of yours, who is travelling through these countries for his curiosity only, and be sure that you talk of him still by the name of Germain and that his own name be not known and you may likewise leave a letter from yourself for him, giving an account of what has passed betwixt the Rector and you on this subject, that so Wogan may conform himself to it and he and you agree in your story to the Rector.

After you have joined the Duke, you are to communicate to him these your instructions and what you have met with on your journey, and then you are to follow his orders as to the disposing of yourself thereafter.

You are likewise to deliver to M. de Busi the 50 *pistoles* which you are entrusted with for his use and take his receipt for it. 2 *pages. Draft. There is also a fair copy in Entry Book* 5, *p.* 62.

Dr. Charles Leslie to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 31.—Last post brought me yours of the 3rd with the excellent enclosed, which all that have seen it admire and are exceedingly pleased with, thinking it full and satisfactory, and doubt not it will have a great effect in England, whither I have sent it without loss of time. The corrections you mention are perfectly right, and it is not the first experience I have had of the superiority of the King's

judgement. I hope you will pardon my presumption in sending my service in this to Mr. Barclay and Mr. Cooper, who supply my place there.

God send us a happy New Year. It begins well with his Majesty's letter, which I hope will prove the finishing stroke.

Capt. John Ogilvie to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 31. Dunkirk.—I sent your packet some days ago and gave Mr. Gordon the necessary precautions to send it safely. I will never neglect the least thing that may be of service to you. *Mrs. Ogilvie* risks whatever the consequence may be, rather than fail in her friendship to you. You may believe whatever she writes or says, as if an angel from Heaven told you. If you were acquainted with the history of her life as well as *Lord Oxford* is, you would be convinced of it, as fully as he is, for I do not believe any terror on earth would affright her to do either an ill or a mean thing. You may credit what she advertises you of, for you may see in my former letter the reasons why I would have you know your friends from others. Her letter gives you a caution of *Anne Oglethorpe's* friend with you, Macmahon; therefore you must take care or we shall learn no more. *Lord Oxford* is now afraid that I should leave this. However, I have acquainted him that I shall be absent only for two months, and return as quickly as possible. This you must not hinder me from doing, for it is of consequence to you that I be but one day with you, and you will find it also for *the King's* service, but I will not go to *Dillon* to ask for money; therefore I pray you to write to Mr. Gordon to let me have what you think proper. I am informed I shall have a packet very soon to send you from the person that made the verses *Mrs. Ogilvie* gave you in imitation of Horace. I send you the last English news as they are sent to me.

Joseph Cagnoni to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Dec. 31. Leghorn.—Thanking him for having recommended his son to the King to receive the honour of knighthood, which he has conferred on him, with reflections about the debt of 50,000,000*l.* contracted by England in consequence of the Revolution. *French.*

Brigadier Campbell to Colin Campbell of Glendarule.

[1717, Oct. 30 ?]—You see by my last and Mr. *Barry's* what a considerable sum the proportion of goods we sent you amount to. You see also what goods were lately at *Bayonne* and what others are now near this. I have this morning more particular accounts, and find that the best part of those at *Bayonne* are extant and very cheap, being a rencontre.

Besides the others near this, there are at *Bayonne* 525 *fusils* good and new and of the newest fashion at 8 *livres* 10 *sols*,

each or very little more. It is your business as much as mine to press the gentlemen principally concerned for money to buy these and to set people at work for more. This cannot be well done under 10,000 *livres* to begin with. I know not if they will find it convenient to lay out so much now and engage in laying out the rest as will be requisite ; they alone are judges of that, but I thought myself obliged to give earnest that these goods may not be disposed of to others in six weeks time. If these affairs go on, there will be considerable remittances, as you see by *Barry's* letter, and, as I do not incline they should be remitted to me, I wish *Tullibardine* were in *Bayonne*. If he do not come, I see no other so fit as *Clanranald*. I will do all in my power by *Tullibardine's* order or in conjunction with or by direction from *Clanranald*, but cannot do so either with *General Gordon*, *Major Frazer* or any other who occur to me and are in your parts, I mean in such matters, except always yourself. Let *Mar* know what of this is necessary. Send the other paper *per* first to *General Dillon*. (*See ante*, *pp.* 160, 185, 193.)

MEMORANDUM.

[1717 ?]—There are not, that I have seen, any patterns of swords used in France or Spain that fit the Highlanders, these being of a particular make. It is advisable that certain directions be given about them, so that, when necessary, they may not be to seek, or, if provided, such as will answer the end, without which no certain effect is to be expected from them.

W. CLEPHAN.

[1717.]—Account of money disbursed for Will. Bavine from Avignon to Pesaro, amounting to 137 *livres* 2 *sols* French money.

Copies in Latin, French and English of the SECOND ARTICLE of the TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

[1717]—(Calendared in *Vol. III.*, *p.* 242.) *The first two are noted as received at Avignon*, 4 *and* 28 *January*, 1717.

——— to [JAMES III].

[1717 ?]—I have written several times to the Duke of Holstein and have had no answer since the last letters, of which I have spoken to you, and which I am keeping to show to your Majesty. I imagined that the Queen Mother had caused him to be told something, and that he had taken some other channel, with which I was content, provided that it succeeded.

I have received certain news of the conclusion of the Triple Alliance of the North.

The Regent is sending one Hook to Prussia to try to detach the King of Prussia from it. There is every appearance that he will not succeed.

Nothing is yet settled between Spain and the North. Spain has sent to Sweden and to Petersburg, but there has been no answer as yet. It is, however, certain there will be a Quadruple Alliance between Spain and the North. I have informed your Majesty that I will speak to you only by my actions and I will keep my word. I do not force myself into your affairs, but fortune has furnished me with opportunities of serving one of the greatest kings in the world. I have seized them, convinced that the result would accrue to your Majesty. I cannot trust anything to paper, else I should be wanting to my engagements, which your Majesty would blame me for doing. *French.*

JAMES III to the *EARL OF EGLINTON.*

1718, Jan. 1.—Among the few friends I have left in your parts, I believe you are not the least zealous for me as you are of the chief of them. I am persuaded you will neglect no occasion of serving me. You shall ever find me ready to do all in my power to convince you of my kindness. If a near relation of yours, who was lately in these parts, be with you, I desire you to make him my kindest compliments. I refer to *Capt. Straiton* for an account of the affairs of the Company, and desire you to be so kind as to assist him with your advice, and to let me know your opinion from time to time about them. *Copy.*

JAMES III to *LORD BALMERINO.*

1718, Jan. 1.—Amidst all our past and present misfortunes I retain a most grateful sense of your constant friendship, which you cannot now show me better than by helping me with your advice in my law suit. I hope it will yet succeed and therefore we must not despair, but do all we can to help towards it. I wish it were in my power to be kinder to your friend on this side the sea, but I hope better times will come. *Copy.*

JAMES III to GRAHAM OF BALGOWAN.

1718, Jan. 1.—I cannot but very much wish you would give me a mark of your good wishes to me in assisting your friend, who has so much suffered on my account. It is but what nature and your regard for me requires of you, and therefore I am persuaded you will comply with my desire and not be less friend to him for his being attached to me. *Copy.*

JAMES III to MR. *LOCKHART OF CARNWATH.*

1718, Jan. 1.—(Printed in *the Lockhart Papers, Vol. II., p.* 9.) *Copy.*

JAMES III to the *BISHOP OF EDINBURGH.*

1718, Jan. 1.—My distance from you does not make me forget my obligations to you. I had a few days ago the pleasure of hearing of you, and, fearing your circumstances may not be

so easy as I could wish, have given directions for your being supplied with what you may want by *Capt. Straiton*. I beg you to continue your advice in my law suit.

Our friend will acquaint you with my present situation. I wish your health be as good as mine, which is, thank God, perfect, though my mind cannot be easy till I am amongst you. *Copy.*

James III to *Sir John Erskine*.

1718, Jan. 1.—My friend John's good luck, since he left me, has made me some amends for being deprived of his good company. More than one here can bear me witness, that, whatever opinion others had of him at that time, mine was always the same and just to him. That none shall ever undermine you with me is a great truth, but a phrase that wants a bottle of Burgundy to make it pass. The want of that makes us very dull here, and, ever since we parted, I have had few merry hours, but now perfect health makes amends for all and I have still hopes it will not be long ere we meet where we wish. I am doing my best towards it, and it will not be my fault either, if I continue long a single man. I am very weary of the country I am in and am now writing in the middle of hills, frost and snow and not like to see the ground these two months. Let me hear sometimes from you and present my service to your good lady, whose good-will for me I can never forget. Were I vain enough, I should think myself now a perfect man, being cured of the only fault you found in me, but I hope we shall be enough together to show you you have too good an opinion of me, though in one point I think I deserve yours, and that is in being true to those who are it to me. I reckon you in that number and shall be so to you *que l'on gronde, que l'on crie, que l'on fronde* and so adieu with the same words we used to conclude many a bottle. *Copy.*

Col. J. Parker to James III.

1718, Jan. 1. Montargis.—No subject has undergone such variety of hardships as I have, being reduced to starving, naked, and often without bread, her Majesty not in capacity to remedy our sufferings, three years without pension, and only one and a half assisted with 50 *livres* a month for me and my family. No subject has served with more fidelity or given better proofs of duty than myself or passed so many harsh trials. I rejected life from the Prince of Orange on terms that would tarnish my principles, and had suffered death, had not Providence favoured my escape out the Tower, was afterwards outlawed and 5,000*l.* set on my head, yet twice returned to England by your father's order. Your Majesty well knows how unnaturally I suffered during your minority and since in France,

Your father left me several proofs under his own hand of his affection. The June before your departure for Scotland, be pleased to reflect what I laid before your Majesty by Sir T. Higgons from your loyal subjects at Leeds and Halifax, who had both horse, arms and money ever since '92 and the same loyal resolution. All they desired was, I should bring them officers. Had it been God's will, the Lancashire miscarriage had never happened. I most humbly recommend to your Majesty not to let me starve and I am persuaded, if your Majesty recommends me to Cardinal Gualterio, he will assist me.

THEOPHILUS OGLETHORPE to JAMES III.

1718, Jan. 1. Rome.—Wishing him a happy New Year, long life, and a race of children as amiable and as capable of governing a kingdom as he is, and thanking him for his repeated orders to Cardinal Gualterio, who tells him his Majesty has ordered a third brief to be demanded of the Pope in behalf of the Marquis de Mezières' son.

THEOPHILUS OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Jan. 1. Rome.—Wishing the King and his Grace a happy New Year, hoping and expecting their next New Year's Day will be at London, and hoping, now his Grace is with their master, he will permit him to renew their correspondence.

I designed to have kept the holidays at Naples, but, the Emperor's ambassador being absent, his secretary refused me a passport. Since his return he has sent to excuse it, and has been angry about it. His Spanish secretary flung the fault on one of the ambassador's gentlemen, who, to excuse himself, said I was a known Jacobite, therefore he had advised the secretary not to give me a pass. The ambassador answered that, though I was, I was only suspected and that I was not to be refused a passport. The secretary has sent to desire I wont complain against him. The whole affair is over, for I stay for my brother that was in Hungary, whom I expect soon from Leghorn.

I have related my private quarrel to let you judge of the opinions of the Germans here in relation to our master.

Postscript.—The people at Rome are Lord Southesk, Lord Edward Drummond, Col. Steward, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Berkeley, Mr. Moore, Sir Richard Corbett, Mr. White, Mr. Ford, and a Mr. Charles—, that is with Lord Edward. Mr. Stanhope and Sir R. Corbett are Whigs.

MR. WEST to the *DUKE OF MAR.*

1718, Jan. 1.—By a letter received this week from Sir W. E[llis] I understand mine by this conveyance came safe to you. I did not write to you under his cover as he seems to suppose, but only desired him to acquaint you I had received the music

from George, and should forward it to you according to the new directions I was expecting he might favour me with. To-night that with the packet brought me by the said George from Signor Nicolini goes to him for you.

There are yet no new operas here except that of St. John Chrysostom, which probably Signor Nicolini has given you the justest account of, his being one of the principal parts in it. It has been acted three or four times, but by the general vogue of the town has not the applause expected from so choice a company. The book is dedicated to the Duke of Queensberry, and I take the liberty to lap up one of them with your music.

I have had no opportunity of discoursing alone with the gentlemen you desired your compliments to, and much doubt if I shall, but I acquainted Mr. B—— with them, and he assures me of a most honourable esteem of them on both parts and a hearty sorrow that some considerations will not permit a more regular and due return to them. I perceive they have been pretty nicely sifted, as well as some others that are quite given over and, I hope, to as little satisfaction.

I am much rejoiced that one of the doubted of letters was arrived and the probability for the other, and am not a little consoled that that more unhappy one, which I can get no further notice of, may not be of any considerable prejudice.

Mr. B[? row]n, I am satisfied, knows nothing of it, though all of them now seem to guess at the gentlemen that were here then, though without any displeasing remarks to my knowledge.

Our Carnival is yet very young, and has afforded nothing worth relating. I never remember so few of our countrymen at such a season, none of note, but the Duke of Queensberry and Lord Peterborough. The latter appears very little abroad, nor do I hear any discourses of him or from him, but that he had appointed to-day to set out for England, as the general report is. Of private gentlemen we have only a son of the rich Bateman and a son of Sir Cane James with a Mr. Wolf, nor have we advice of many others designed hither. No letters under the directions you mention have yet appeared. 2 *pages.*

JAMES III.

1718, Jan. 1. Urbino.—Patent appointing Sir Peter Redmond to be consul general in all the kingdoms, towns, islands and harbours belonging to the Crown of Portugal. *Copy. There is also a copy in Entry Book* 5, *p.* 64.

The DUKE OF LORRAINE to [JAMES III].

1718, Jan. 2. Lunéville.—Fearing he has forgotten him, and assuring him that no one in the world prays more sincerely

than he does for everything that concerns him, and asking him to order one of his people to send the writer news of him. *French.*

Capt. John O'Brien to John Paterson.

1718, Jan. 2. Venice.—I arrived here at 12 to-day, and have since informed myself of the road to Vienna. I set out early to-morrow. Lord Peterborough went hence yesterday to Paris. His servants gave out that the Elector ordered him to repair to London forthwith. I was told at Rimini that Mr. Dillon's man was much better when he set out from thence. *Dated* "1717," but *endorsed* "1718."

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Monday, Jan. 3.—I hope *Mar* will find in this packet one from *Lady Mar*, at least the address was in a hand not unlike hers, though a little disguised. There are also two from *Menzies* and one from Brussels. The long letter signed Coupar is from Mr. Guthrie and gives a more particular account than any of *Menzies'*. *Queen Mary* has had all the success that could be wished by *her* application to *the Regent* in favour of *the Pope* as *Mar* will see by what *Queen Mary* and *Dillon* write. By what *Dillon* tells me *Ormonde* seems out of humour and piqued on not hearing from *the King*, and, though at present there be more reason to expect to hear from *Ormonde* than to write to him, yet I hope *the King* will please him in that, which I conceive to be the more necessary that *Mar* now is with *the King*, for *Mar* will easily believe that, whilst he is there, any such omission will be laid at his door.

General George Hamilton to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Jan. 3. Paris.—I would have answered yours of 4 Dec. sooner, but some little business I had, of which I shall inform you in the sequel, hindered me.

As to the paragraph relating to Mr. H[oo]ke, I was in doubt whether to show it him or not, for it rather seemed a forbidding than encouraging him to act in that affair. To justify myself I thought it best to show him the part of your letter that regarded him. He answered:—That on what I told him from you he had been very easy about what you said he had mistook in your letter, but, to show he had some ground for his opinion, he produced your letter, and another, said he, written by your order, much stronger and more particular, and said he would let any man judge what other sense they could be taken in; however it was you dropped the correspondence after those letters, not he. He smiled, when he read that he may very easily believe you have little business with the persons you name, adding that he is not so ignorant as you think him, that there was no need of desiring him so late to reason with them, that his

duty and affection often lead him to it, but that there was a great difference between convincing men's judgements or inclining their wills and determining them, which is never to be done by general reasonings or offers, that you were too well acquainted with business to make the proposition seriously, and that he was not so blind as not to see its meaning. He warmed a little at the expression "If he will apply himself to the King's interest." He appeals to the King if he can doubt of his willingness, and thinks he has a right to know why it is doubted, though, said he, since his Grace did not answer my last letter in which I touched that point, I have but little reason to expect an answer to this question now, yet, if I could have waited on him at Liége, I would have endeavoured to have been at the bottom of it, but, you know, I could not. This is what passed, as near as I can remember. What touches him most sensibly is that he should be in the least suspected of his want of duty or inclination to serve our master; one line would set all right. Our business should be to look forward and not backward, all which you are more capable to be judge of, than I shall pretend to advise, and assure yourself I shall give you no further trouble on this score.

I wrote to you after I came here, giving the reasons why I had some thoughts of staying here, and another very powerful one is that I have not touched one penny since that bill of 500 *livres* I drew on Mr. Gordon, to clear my lodgings at Aix. As I was pretty well informed of the difficulties the Queen was under for want of money, I never gave anybody the least trouble of what regarded me.

I believe you are no stranger to the old friendship betwixt Mr. L[aw]s and me, and can't but say it has fallen luckily out on this occasion, for it seems the Queen had sent to town to enquire for a proper person to apply that way, which was proposed to me by a second hand at large. As I could not take on me to meddle in that affair without having told Mr. *Dillon* of it, after I told him what passed, I desired he would go to St. Germain and to know the Queen's further pleasure whether I should undertake this affair. On his return he told me that she not only approved of it, but that it would be rendering her a singular service.

On this I went to Mr. L[a]w, and discoursed him fully on this affair, in which he frankly offered his service in the most obliging manner and told me, he would not solicit the several managers, but would take an opportunity to speak to the R[egen]t himself, and, if he would give him but a verbal order, he would advance 100,000 *livres*, and would draw out a scheme, whereby he hoped in less than three months not only to clear all the arrears due, but [to have] that for the future paid monthly, preferable to any other, all which I informed Mr. *Dillon* of. This unexpected success alarmed the Queen's factors, and made them use double diligence, and they plied

Monsr. C[ou]t[rinie]r, the chief manager, so that on a former promise the R[egen]t made to the Queen, before she went to St. Germain he paid 45,000 *livres*, which was kept a great secret from me. I continued visiting Mr. L[aw]s. At last he asked me to dine with him. I told him [I would], provided he would keep to his promise. Then, says he, come to-morrow, which was Christmas Day. After dinner he told me, I must dine to-morrow for, in the hurry of business he was in about a meeting of the Bank, he could not have any opportunity of speaking with the R[egen]t. Next day I was put off again till Monday. Then he told me that the Queen had received several sums and was sorry I had not told him. As I was entirely ignorant, I said I knew nothing of the matter. However he told me, lest the Queen should be straitened and the holidays approaching, he would in the meantime advance 50,000 *livres* upon anybody's receipt she was pleased to send for it. I acquainted Mr. *Dillon* of it. He went to St. Germain, and only returned last Friday with Mr. D[ic]k[onso]n. He and I went to Mr. L[aw]s, who paid the money and confirmed what I have already mentioned.

I asked if he would give me leave to take notice of this affair to the King.

He begged of me by no means, till he had performed his promise to the last, and then I should be at liberty to do what I pleased. I think this is a good step once to have him engaged which, I hope, may be improved, when an opportunity offers, to good purpose.

If you have not sent my commission by Mr. *Dillon's* servant, pray send it by the next sure hand. 8 *pages*.

Capt. John Ogilvie to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Jan. 3. Dunkirk.—This packet came to me by an express last night. I was ordered to send it straight to *Mar*, and to advertise him to send the answer to *Capt. Ogilvie* as quickly as can be. I also send another letter *Capt. Ogilvie* had from Mrs. *Ogilvie*. It will let you see *Capt. Ogilvie* is no good politician in sending *Mar* that letter, when he is so very desirous to see *Mar*, but *Capt. Ogilvie* has a reason for it, which is to let his friend *Mar* see he has not, nor ever will, have any reserve with him. Notwithstanding this letter, I must pray *Mar* to permit *Capt. Ogilvie* to come to him, for he has things to communicate to him of some importance for *the King's* service, and consequently for *Mar's* service, which cannot be done by writing. Therefore I pray you to write immediately to Mr. Gordon to give me enough money for my charges to where you are, for I had rather beg my way than ask any favour from *Dillon*, neither can I go to *Queen Mary*, especially to ask money. Pray do not delay, for the sooner I see you, the better, and it's what I neither can nor will communicate to any mortal,

As to our news, there is a league happily concluded betwixt Spain and Portugal. I had it from a person that knows it well. It was managed by the French ambassador there. This person signifies that he could have done a singular piece of service for *the King*, if he had had any commission to have meddled in his affairs. You will receive George's orders to his supposed son, young Hopeful. In the letter to the foreign ministers he says "for other practices." To explain this a little, it's publicly said there was a design concerted by Hopeful and his friends to turn out his pretended father, and take the government into his own hands, and that Argyle was at the bottom of this. How true all this is I cannot answer. As I was writing I received a note, which I send you. Just now I am told the brat that was lately born is dead of a gangrene, which is a sign there will be no more of the whelp's race. Several more of the members of the House of Commons are sent to custody of the serjeant at arms. Mr. Hungerford had a narrow escape from being sent to the Tower, for the votes were just equal, and the Speaker gave the casting vote in his favour, so he escaped this time, but a great many went out of the House swearing they should never set foot there again, while that Parliament continued.

I am ordered to acquaint you that *Lord Oxford* and others are mightily dissatisfied that some people will be sending over messages with men that are altogether strangers to them. It does much hurt and makes confusion. Besides it is not in the power of nature nor of the world to persuade the wise and solid people of *England* to have any opinion of the sense or the brains of a certain nation. I was ordered to say much more, but, lest you may think there is malice, I will say no more; only *Lord Oxford* said it was very hard to commit him with madmen and boys that were in themselves insignificant, and altogether incapable to do the least good, but on the contrary much hurt. He says he often begged a remedy might be put to those dangerous proceedings, but they must prove fatal some time or other.

Some Swedes privateers and some loaded ships are all seized here for reprisals, and all the men are put in prison.

Postscript.—If you will allow me to come up, I shall make such dispatch to be back here that I shall never be missed. *On a separate bit of paper,*

There was a list of the standing army in Britain sent, 16,344 men, and a copy of verses upon Hopeful, but they would have made the packet too big for the post, but you shall have them next time. *Over* 3 *pages. Enclosed,*

——— to [Capt. Ogilvie].

Since I saw you I received a letter from London of the 19*th ult. It contains nothing more than that the difference between the King and Prince grows worse. The King sent for the plate the Prince took out of the palace. They*

have an account there of the league betwixt Spain and Portugal. The fleet designed for the Mediterranean goes to the Baltic. My friend is very desirous to know, if we have turned out of our service the gentleman in the Temple. Probably enclosed,

Printed paper translated from the original French of which the substance is as follows:—The Vice-Chamberlain is commanded to tell my son from me that he and his domestics must leave my house, and to tell the Princess that, notwithstanding this order, she may remain at St. James' till her health will suffer her to follow her husband, and also that it is my pleasure that my grandson and granddaughters remain at St. James', where they are, and that she is permitted to come and see them, when she has a mind, and that they are permitted from time to time to go to see her and my son. He is further to tell the Princess that in the present situation of my family, I think that whilst she stays at St. James', she would do well to see no company.

Then follows the letter to the foreign ministers, of which a slightly different translation is printed in Tindal, History of England, Vol. IV., p. 550, note). *There is also a French translation of the above enclosures.*

The Duke of Mar to *Capt. H. Straiton.*

1718, Jan. 3.—I almost wish mine of 30 Oct. may not have come to you, for it was mostly on an affair, about which I see by yours of 28 Sept. and 3 Oct. there was no occasion for any such thing. How the young advocate came to write so to his friend on this side is more than I can imagine, if it was not before he saw you the second time, when you gave him that money, but even that does not justify it, nor your telling him that you had no orders about the particular sum, since you told him he should have some in the meantime. There has been some mistake, but I am glad you did as you write and *the King* is very well pleased with it, to whom I showed your letter. As to the particular sum I can give no orders till you let me know what the way *Sir H. Maclean* is now put in will cost yearly, which you must inform me about as soon as you can, and then I shall write *the King's* orders about it, only pray let not any mistake the young advocate may have fallen in about this make any difference or misunderstanding betwixt you.

The King is much pleased with your accounts of the trade, and did not expect so good from your parts as to that branch of the *money*. I must, though, caution you as to that as you must do so by others. It must be trusted in very few hands and far from being made universal any way, which could not fail of making a discovery of the way we think of carrying on our trade and that would have worse effects than anything which can be done that way can be of advantage,

so there cannot be too much caution and secrecy in it. A few of the ablest understanding merchants is enough to know anything of it, and it must be but to a few substantial people to whom they must apply. Some you name are very proper and both *the King* and I have wrote to them particularly to *Lord Eglinton*, *Lord Balmerino*, *Lockhart* and *the Bishop of Edinburgh*, but they were too bulky to be sent all in one packet, so I have referred it to *Inese* to send them to you differently and by several posts. You had best not deliver any till all come; at least till you have time to receive them, for some may perhaps miscarry. They are left open for your perusal; that you may know the better how to speak to them, either by themselves or together. Nothing is mentioned to any of them as to the *money*, but the affairs of the Company referred to the information you will give them, by the accounts sent you formerly and now, and there is no occasion for your being over particular in those accounts, in case of things coming out. There will be a necessity, though, for your telling them some things which I must refer to your discretion, and in general you may show them that the Company is now in a more prosperous way than for some time past; that great pains have been taken to get substantial merchants to join in the trade, and, we have reason to hope, not without effect, but nothing is yet fixed, which can hardly be till we can show them we have some stock of goods to begin with, which is the reason that providing a quantity of *money* is absolutely necessary for a trade of that kind, though that had better not be done at all, than not with the greatest secrecy, on which the whole depends. *England* and *Ireland* are to do their parts, and 'tis hoped the other partners will do theirs. This, with what you will see in their letters is all I can say to you as yet, but ere long I hope to be able to tell you more, and the sooner the *money* be got the better, though a little got, and at leisure, is better than endeavouring to get more in too general a way.

This letter is only for yourself, so I may mention some other things unfit to go further. *The King* and I have also wrote to *Sir J. Erskine*, which are also to be sent you, and he is one of the merchants we have as much confidence in as any. I write of some of my private affairs to him, which made me close his letter, but it is necessary for you to know, that, as I have named him to none of the others I have wrote to, so I have not named any of them to him, but referred him to be informed of them by you, if he has a mind to meet them, not knowing if he will care to trust them or they him, but that you'll easily come to know after you speak with him, and adjust it right. I shall be glad how soon he can have my letter, which you will send by a sure hand, and you had best at the same time inform him of those whom I had occasion to name to him in his letter, who shall be wrote on a slip enclosed to you with the letter, and you will also inform the others of those mentioned to them.

You will see in *the Bishop of Edinburgh's* letter that *the King* tells him he has given you directions to supply him. I fear it is now very hard with him, so *the King* desires me to tell you to let him have 100*l.* sterling on his account. Two others are also in very hard circumstances, and, though *the King* be not very full of money at present, and has no small occasion for it, yet he cannot think of letting those want who have suffered in trade with him, so long as he has anything to himself. I know they would not care to have their names known, and for fear of accidents I'll put them in cipher. The one is *Col. Urqu*[*h*]*art*, who, though he did fail in some part of what might have been expected of him, yet heartily repents. The other is *Rob. Moray, bro*[*ther*] *to Aberc*[*ar*]*ny.*

To each you are to give 50*l.* sterling when they come to you, they being acquainted to call on you for that sum, but they know nothing of one another, and they are cautioned to keep their own secret, and indeed it must be kept a secret from everybody, for it is not in *the King's* power to do so by others who may be in their circumstances. I cannot say they asked it, but they proposed coming to *the King*, which would have a greater inconveniency. What money you have for answering these sums I know not, and I believe you have none, except what has arisen from the *money* you write of, and how you had any for that affair of *Sir H. Maclean* I am quite ignorant, but you should let us know. If you have money enough by the *collection*, you may pay the above sums out of it, and it shall be replaced on this side, so as nothing be misapplied of that fund, and, if not, you must draw on *the Duke of Gordon's* namesake *at Paris*, and he shall have orders to answer it.

I should mention something else to you of money matters, but will do so in another letter, being a thing not amiss those merchants you are to meet with should see.

Speaking of money reminds me of *Col. Mackintosh's*, though I almost despair of any of it being recovered. When last *at Paris*, I heard that those who do for him at his own house were purchasing new land or clearing old scores on what he had before &c., which they did not stick to say was with that money of *the King's*, of which he had the charge, and that you and I have so often wrote about. As his friend, I thought I was obliged to let him know what was said, and that it was fit he should justify himself, it reflecting very much upon him, which I did, and have got an odd enough answer, denying all, and saying that these stories are only raised by his enemies to blacken his reputation, and seeming angry any notice should be taken of it. He says he has written again and again about it, but has no answer, so, unless you can fall on some way there to recover it or put us on it here, I'm afraid it will be entirely lost. What makes it the harder is that he has a pretty good allowance from *the King*, which is not reasonable, if things be with him at home as ever they were, as they say they are,

and he have that money of *the King's* to boot, but this to yourself only. Another thing is a shame too, which is *Lord Seaforth's* not refunding a considerable sum of *the King's* he got from one employed in the trade, who came to a port where *Lord Seaforth* was, after *the King* himself had left that country. This *Lord Seaforth* has been often told of, though to no purpose. He has still as good wages from *the King*, notwithstanding, as any mariner of his rank, and we are told he is as well elsewhere as ever in spite of his bankruptcy, and that the creditors, who got him declared so, will never be able to touch any of his effects. If things be so with him, is it not wonderful he can have the conscience to use *the King* so? but what can he do to help it in his situation? However, I wish you would inform us how things stand with him, but by no means must you let it be known, that I wrote anything of it. He was a little out of humour with *Mar* about a year ago, but for what reason I know not, nor do I believe he did himself, but for a considerable time now they are the best friends that can be, and I am the more concerned that he should do anything that can reflect on him. There's a terrible war betwixt him and *Huntly*, in so much that both pretended to print an account of each other, but that they were dissuaded from as being unfit at this time on the account of others as well as their own, so that all was to be referred to *the King*, to whom they have lately sent what they intended to have printed, but *Huntly* did not send his paper himself, and a strange paper it is indeed, and it is needless to give you any more trouble about it. You would hear of *the Duchess of Gordon's* nearest relation (*i.e.*, Huntly) being lately not far from where *Queen Mary's* son is. He would go into that country against the advice of all his friends, and I indeed thought it had been with a design to justify himself to *the King* by seeing or sending to him at least, and I was very glad of it, but, it seems, that was the least of his intentions, and, not only so, but he came still nearer to where *Queen Mary's* son is, to see a relation of his, and neither came nor sent to see him, nay, even kept one with him from doing it, who told *Mar* when he was *at Paris* that he would positively do it. All this, when *Huntly* was endeavouring to justify himself to *the King*, is somewhat extraordinary, and of a piece with what happened on another occasion, which I thought was fit for you to know that you may inform people aright, if they hear other accounts. Were it not pity that this conduct of *the Duchess of Gordon's* son should not be added to *Huntly's* paper I mention above?

The King has not by much so many people with him as he had where he wintered last, but there is nothing but good agreement amongst them, as there is now everywhere amongst all his people that I know of.

I wonder I do not hear from *Rait*, but I suppose *Lady Mar* does. I am sorry for what you say of his health. I heard

some time ago, that he was perfectly recovered. Pray let me know if a letter I sent you last year for *Lady* Balmerino* was safely delivered. You will seal my letters after reading them with any fancy they do not know, but you need not seal those from *the King* enclosed in mine. There is another letter of mine for you calculated to be shown to the merchants written to.

I must desire you to make my compliments to an honest old acquaintance, who married *Lord Sinclair's* eldest daughter. Nobody takes more pleasure than I at the escape he had in his last sea voyage, and I wish him joy of his saving not only himself but his cargo. Mentioning him reminds me of a malicious story some wicked body in your parts had raised on his namesake, who assists me in keeping the books of the company as the Doctor, your friend (Menzies) wrote me. It was mere calumny and not the least shadow of ground for it; on the contrary, when I was absent last summer from *the King*, I left him with him, and he is very well pleased with his service. 9½ *pages. Draft in Mar's hand.*

JAMES III to CARDINAL GUALTERIO, the EARL OF DUNDEE and the BISHOP OF TODI.

1718, Jan. 3.—Thanking each for his expression of good wishes for Christmas and the New Year. *French. Entry Book* 1, *pp.* 215, 216.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Jan. 4. Paris.—Wishing him a happy New Year, and that in it he may have the pleasure of seeing the King restored to his own throne, which would make it a remarkable year to all his good subjects.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Jan. 4.—I received last Friday yours of 10 and 11 Dec. You guessed right about *Wogan. Queen Mary* thought fit to delay his journey for the reasons I wrote 21 Dec., but presume he'll be dispatched immediately on your last letter, which *Dillon* has communicated to *Queen Mary.*

I was in pain for Basque, and am glad he arrived timely with you. I hope we'll have him here soon, but will say no more of his errand, till I know *the King's* and *Mar's* sentiments about that matter.

I find by *Sir R. Everard's* and *George Kelly's* letters that *the Bishop of Rochester* and partners want much to know *the King of Sweden's* answer, in order to proceed with the *collection of money*, but God alone knows when we shall be able to satisfy

* *Sic.* Probably mistake for "Lord."

them on that score. I expect *George Kelly* here about the 10th, and a further account by him.

I enclose a letter and memoir *James Murray* sent me by a private hand and a packet from him to *Mar*. The messenger has been near a month on the road, so what he brought is pretty old. The disturbance in *the Elector's* family is not yet appeased, though the person injured has made unbecoming and mean submissions. It is believed the matter will be patched up one way or other. Be that as it will, the son's character is fixed to contempt, and all that is odious.

I had no news from *Ormonde* since his of 4 Dec., which I sent you.

I enclose the dates of the letters he wrote *the King*. He is in pain about them, and desires to know if they came safe. I wish you a happy New Year with all prosperity. 3 *pages*.

JAMES OGILVIE OF BOYNE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Jan. 4. Rouen.—I have always been so indisposed since my son's death, that I would not give you the trouble of a letter, but now think it my duty to wish you a most happy New Year. I think it very long since I had your commands, yet am persuaded you will easily judge by my past endeavours and present inclinations of my constant zeal and fidelity for his Majesty's service and my sincere attachment to your interest. I am told a most false and malicious story has been reported about Bordeaux of Mr. Arbuthnot's being engaged with Lord Stair in all his affairs, and this only occasioned by the mistake of two names, there being a Robert Arbuthnot actually in Lord Stair's family, who had occasion for some things from Bordeaux, and one was mistaken for the other by some people there, but I am sure Mr. Arbuthnot here has his character so well established with his Majesty, your Grace and all honest subjects that it is above any impression that can be made by such injurious and idle calumnies. Sir William Keith and Mr. Home of Whitefield and Mr. Arbuthnot beg you will accept their most humble duty. 3 *pages*.

MR. BRISBANE to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Jan. 4. Bordeaux.—Wishing him a New and happy year, which may bear for era the restoration of one of the best and most deserving of princes and one of the best and most glorious of Kings. Glen[lyon], Walkingshaw and all your friends send you their best wishes.

T. BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Jan. 4. Br[ussels].—Last night *de Wilda* came to town. His friend's answer to him was here 28 Dec. This friend tells him he had occasion to talk with *the Emperor* touching his demands at present from *England* and gave *the*

Emperor his opinion that they would not be complied with, and upon that took opportunity to talk of these other matters, and *the Emperor* answered that he cannot determine himself at present in that affair. *De Wilda* told me that his friend mentions the same reasons for this answer as he gave me formerly, and that he would write to his friend to watch any proper opportunity of renewing the proposal, in case either *the Emperor's* affair with *King George* miscarry or any other favourable juncture falls out. *De Wilda* is of opinion that *the Emperor* will be inclined, if not diverted by other accidents, to be well with *the King of Sweden*, but believes he is not well with *the King of Prussia*, and that *Holland* presses very hard on *the Emperor* touching the *Barrier treaty*.

Last night *Falconbridge* came here suddenly on some affair of his own. Besides what I wrote you last, *Cadogan* had prevailed in his late demands from *Holland*, but *Falconbridge's* friend got it obstructed in both points, both as to *the fleet* against *the King of Spain* and *war* with *Sweden*. He told *Falconbridge* he did that both for the sake of *Holland*, and likewise for that of *the King*, and bade him be assured he would do everything in his power to serve *the King*, and desired *Falconbridge* to let him know how he could have the occasion. He told him further that he had been reproached for having opposed *the Triple Alliance*, but that he found his friends owned their mistake from the *vast fears* arising from that and from *Sweden*. He had just come from a meeting of the *States*, where they had been on means to *agree* with *the King of Sweden* and was appointed with some others to adjust the means, where he would not fail to govern that affair as far as lay in his power in hopes that *the King of Sweden* would give credit to *the King*. He says that *Cadogan* asked *32 ships* for both the mentioned purposes, and, to disappoint him, and draw off his *friends* from their engagements which they had given to *Cadogan*, he proposed they should make a resolution of having *32 ships*, but without engaging where to dispose of that stock. Now in place of *32*, they have resolved on *12* and of that no more as *6* at present to be sent with *an ambassador* whose journey is pretended for settling *commerce*, but is really to *agree*, if possible, with *the King of Sweden*. He told him further that *King George* offered *money* to *the Emperor* on condition that he would refuse *azile* to *the King*. *Falconbridge* showed me a letter to the same purpose, which he had from his other friend who had the compliment lately from *last*.

I am afraid *money* may have influence there, and, if the ply is taken in that point by *the Emperor* as it is by his *ambassador* with *King George*, it will not soon be got helped. However *T. Bruce* is to speak to *De Wilda*, that he may advertise his friend about it.

I saw a gentleman lately come from Holland, who says he drank a bottle with a messenger going from London to Vienna,

who told him he had letters to the Emperor, offering money, but swore that he believed the King would find difficulty to get the money. The unlucky divisions betwixt the King and the Prince stand as they did. They begin in this country to husband their favours, in resolving that no man shall have above one office. Amongst others Col. Falconbridge, who had a company in Hartopp's regiment and for an eminent service at the siege of Brussels was made Governor of the citadel of Ghent by means of Baron de Reinswood, for life States deputy for Utrecht, who is a great friend of his, is now obliged to quit his company and to take himself to the government of the citadel. The late storms have done damage in Holland to the value of 3 millions, as the Dutch Resident here gives out.

The Duke of Mar to *Capt. H. Straiton*.

1718, Jan. 4.—I have sent under cover to you letters from *the King* to several of the merchants with you in whom he has confidence, desiring their opinions and advice. He has referred them to you for accounts of those on this side the sea and desired me to write more fully both to them and you.

I gave you full accounts of all relating to them last summer, at least desired two friends *in London* to do it, which you tell me they did.

I cannot as yet tell you much more, only in general those measures are still going on, and we have reason to hope with success, but we have not yet any positive account of any agreement being actually concluded betwixt those employed by *the King* and the merchants he has been endeavouring to bring to join in the trade.

(About the collection of money and the importance of caution and secrecy therein, as in his letter of the day before.)

You know how necessary it is to have *the Highlanders* provided with what is necessary for *them*, and effectual care is taken for that on this side, but it requires a good deal of money, which is not just now very easy to be got. Since I mention money, I cannot but tell you that those from whom *the King* was to expect it have delayed his payments so long that he scarce has wherewithal to maintain the crew of his own ship, and was like to be obliged to dismiss most of them, but that he was very unwilling to do, both on his account and theirs, and so makes a shift to go on as formerly by credit and the little he can scrape together. You may easily believe the charge is not small, and 'tis a wonder how he has been able to hold out so long. Would those people pay him what is due, I believe he could hold on till the trade begin again, and, since they have paid none these 10 months past, I hope they'll be ashamed to delay it any longer. You see how little *the King* is in a condition to maintain any more seamen, should they come to him, as he heard some were intending, till the trade begin.

As to what you mention of *Stuart of Appin's* going home, I cannot satisfy you on what account it is, but it was without communicating anything of it to *the King* or any of his people, and Ashton's (*i.e.*, Duke of Athole probably a mistake for Ashdale=Stuart of Appin) behaviour all the time he was *in France* was a little odd. However, should he have any bad design, care is taken to prevent his doing any hurt where he is gone.

The King is in perfect good health, and I believe is not now to be much longer a bachelor, which, I suppose, will not be disagreeable to you and the rest of his friends. There is no need of speaking much of it, till you hear further.

Postscript.—Lord Peterborough's affair is so long over that I say nothing of it. Since nothing further appeared in it, the gentleman principally concerned would not allow any more trouble to be given him, and I am hopeful he was innocent, though there was no avoiding doing what he did in that after the informations he had from all hands. 3½ *pages. Copy. Enclosed,*

The list of cant names mentioned in the letter of the day before.

The Duke of Mar to *Lord Eglinton.*

1718, Jan. 4.—Unless you be very much changed, you do not forget old acquaintance, nor does long absence nor cross fortune make you alter your friendships or principles. I hope the day will come when you will see your old friends and those you wish well to in the way you have long been desiring, and, though their attempt to establish the trade failed at one time, it may succeed at another, and I have reason to think my hopes are not vain. It was not either neglect or thinking you altered that has made me silent to you for some time, but for a while there was not much I could say of our trade till I saw what effects our endeavours had, and, when I was on the point of writing to you and other friends and had come to a more convenient place for correspondence, an unlucky accident disappointed what I was to have wrote about, and I thought it better not to trouble you with a letter without its containing something worth your while. I have lately rejoined *the King* and have often had occasion of talking with him of you, and, having had opportunities of being better acquainted with you than he, I gave him the best information about you I could, and he has entire confidence in you and will trust a great deal to your advice in relation to the trade of the company. I enclose one from him and *Straiton* will inform you of the progress we have made towards establishing the trade and putting it on a good foot. I hope ere long to give you accounts of further advances in it, and I hope in future what I write to *Straiton* or order our friends with *London* to inform him, will serve as if I wrote to you directly. He shall have orders to let you know when he receives any accounts worth

your while, and, when anything occurs fit to be communicated only to yourself, you shall have it in a letter from me. He knows how to forward any letter you may have to send us.

It may be of use if you will meet sometimes and discourse with a few of the merchants, our friends, who are most conversant in the trade, and *Straiton* will let you know which we are best acquainted with, and will be fittest. *Balmerino*, *Lockhart* and *the Bishop of Edinburgh* are three we have confidence in, and so, I believe, have you. I have written to them and one or two more, but have named you to none but *Lockhart* and *Straiton*. An old acquaintance of yours and mine I once thought would not have failed being in copartnership with us, and I doubt not he still wishes the prosperity of our company, but his backwardness some time ago to enter into it, makes me not venture to write to him, but, if you find him willing still to join, you may assure him from *the King* that his former refractoriness shall not make him have the less confidence in him now. I fancy you'll guess this to be young *Lord Aberdeen*, (*i.e.* Lord Haddo) and, if you think fit, pray make him my compliments.

I missed seeing a young relation of yours some time ago before he left the country whereabouts I then was, and, though I did not think fit to write to him myself, I got an acquaintance of his to do it. By several who have seen him of late I understand he is a very pretty young gentleman and will prove a resolute bold trader.

There's but one thing further I'll trouble you with. As secrecy is the life of most business, so is it in particular in what concerns trade. Let us not cry Roast meat too soon, as I have seen formerly done in the affairs of the company, and so give an opportunity to those who trade in the same commodity to disappoint our projects.

I wish my old friend, your neighbour in the country, were in such a way that I could desire you to make compliments to him, and he might be so for the way he is used by those he trades with as I hear. I still wish him well, and would fain hope he may be yet of our company, but our trade must have a better aspect, before it be fit to try him upon it. 4 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to *George Lockhart of Carnwath*.

1718, Jan. 4.—Explaining that he waited to write till he had rejoined the King, whom he found better in health than he had ever seen him. He is determined at the desire of his relations and friends to live no more single, and, finding some relevant objections to a young gentlewoman they had recommended, he has turned his view on several others, all very suitable to his rank, and whose relations, there is reasonable hope, will not be against the match. He is now taking the necessary measures for fixing his choice and it will be none of his fault if he have not one of them ere long.

Since I came here your friend gave me an account of what you wrote to him concerning your cousin young *Lockhart*, of which I spoke to *the King*, and, though your friend was employed by him in a little affair just now, he would not let that hinder his being all the use he can to your relation, on which I wrote to him accordingly.

(Then follows a long passage about the importance of secrecy as in the last letter and about attempting to gain the Duke of Argyle, which sufficiently appears from the abstract in the *Lockhart Papers, Vol. II, p.* 10, except that Mar recommends that the Earl of Ilay, the Duke's brother, should also be approached.)

As to what you wrote to be communicated to me of some unlucky accidents which happened some time ago in the attempt the company made, I communicated it to *the King*, who believes that most of the merchants concerned, and you in particular, did what they thought best for the interest of the company, but that it is now long past, and the best use to be made of it is to make people think how to prevent such mistakes on another occasion. 6 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to *Lord Balmerino.*

1718, Jan. 4.—On the same subjects as the last two. 2 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the *Bishop of Edinburgh.*

1718, Jan. 4.—On the same subjects as the last three.—I reckon you will have seen a late letter of *the King's* to your brother, *Dr. Leslie*, that, I am confident, will have given you and others a great deal of satisfaction on the account of *the Church of England. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to *Sir John Erskine.*

1718, Jan. 4.—It is above a month since I came here, after travelling through a fine country, where I saw a great many fine things and heard abundance of excellent music, especially *in Venice* with *which* I was charmed. Many a time did my fellow traveller, your namesake, and I wish you had been of the company.

But a few days ago I had accounts from *Straiton*, though of an old date, of your being well and of mine, I think of July last, coming safe. I was in hopes of one enclosed from *Sir J. Erskine*, but it was not then come to him, though he does him and *Charles Erskine* justice as to a point I recommended to him to speak to them of, concerning the advancement of the trade of our company.

(Then follows a passage about some of the traders meeting to consult, and about the importance of secrecy as in the previous letters.)

" As to the partners we are like to get elsewhere, I cannot yet give you a certain account, but we have still more and more reason to hope well of *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden*, and I hope *Ormonde* shall not lose his labour, but bring things to a good conclusion there ere long. *Dr. Erskine* goes on in his good endeavours and has lately given a new proof of it and of the good disposition of *the Czar* towards *the King*, of which I hope you shall hear more in a little time. I write in the ordinary style, but the distance betwixt us all is now such that that little time may seem a long one, though there should be no delay or interruption. I have not heard from *Sir H. Stirling* since he left *Holland*, but long ere now I reckon him with *Dr. Erskine* and I hope to hear from him soon. I am told he is lately free of a certain incumbrance, which I believe is hard upon one I wish well to, but it has been a heavy one a considerable time to poor *Sir H. Stirling*, and it is not lost that a friend gets. I wrote to *Dr. Erskine* the other day by an express we sent that way, but when the length of the way and the winter will allow me to have an answer, God knows. Our distance here is cruel and the place of the country we are in is a damned one. We have more snow just now than is, I am sure, in Lochaber or Badenoch, and nothing but hills, not so much as the least valley near us, so that our promenade before the snow was on roads cut out on the sides of one hill to the top of another, where there is nothing to be seen but hills on three sides and hills too on the fourth quite to the sea. We have a fine house indeed, where you would be surprised to see so much music, and so little drink that can make one merry, the old stock of that is out and the new not come. Cra——in would never have occasion to put out the bl— flag at night, unless he would take up with the drink of the country which he would not much like, though I think it better than tippenny still. I have music in my rooms thrice a week, a voice tolerably good, an excellent violin, one that plays well on the harpsichord and sometimes Painter (? Lord Panmure) plays on the bass fiddle and Mitchell's (? Earl Marischal's) Jack on the flute. *The King* looks in often when they are at it, and is really come to like it, which, as it is a pleasure to me, I know it will be no small one to you. Perhaps you will think it dear of the postage, but here I send you an air which is a mighty favourite of his. I fancy that together with the enclosed will make you pass several nights agreeably with Cr——in, *C. Erskine*, and who else you will admit over a bottle, and, could I be with you for a wish and away next day, I would surely be with you, and perhaps so would some beside who you would make as welcome. Do you ever visit your neighbour and have a tune with him in the coal pit, I fancy he would be glad of a copy of the one I now send you, and if you think fit to rejoice him in that way, pray make him my compliments.

" We have much less company here than at *Avignon*, but full as good agreement, which is some amends, and, had once

that happened to *the King* which he mentions in the enclosed, we may perhaps pass our time more agreeably, but short may our stay be in this place, and soon may the trade oblige us to another port, and should it be even to one of *the Muscovites*, it cannot be worse. Should I be disappointed of seeing the fine town, now when I am so near it, it would be a balk to one of my taste, but there are ways to make it an agreeable one. In the meantime, for want of wine, &c., I should die of the spleen were it not for building castles in the air of several kinds, for which I have more time than formerly, the post being but once a week."

Your projects of that kind go on, I hope, nor must poor W———ie C———re be forsaken; we may yet be merry in it. I must write to you seriously in relation to my friend Mrs. Morris, Johnny Morris' wife (*i.e.* Lady Mar, Mar's wife) who, I hear, gets not a farthing of what she should. I am sure that affair was meant honestly by Johnny, and I believe it was by those he trusted with his affairs in that country, and he had no doubt of its answering what he intended when that time should come. How it comes not to do so, when the time is equivalent to that I mention, is more than I comprehend. Had not some disappointments obliged him to dispose of the ready money he then got otherwise than he intended, the fund out of which she was to be paid would have been clearer, but even so, there is fund enough for her, and all who have anything to claim out of it. My concern for her is great, and likewise for Johnny's reputation and those he employed. It would grieve him to the heart that any of her friends should think there was the least trick in all that affair, and that any thing could give the least appearance of it. I wrote of this some time ago to *Rait* and so did she to James *Erskine* [Lord Grange] but I have had no answer, and she writes nothing of any she may have had. I beg you to speak to those two, and to David Couly (? David Erskine, Lord Dun), James *Erskine's* co-partner, which two last were principally employed and trusted by Johnny, and they attested all under their hands. I hope amongst you ways will be fallen on to set all this right both as to bygones and in time coming, so that she may be as easy as her unlucky fortune will permit. I have sent her word of my having wrote to you about it, and pray let her know if it come to your hand. 7 *pages*. *Copy*.

ANGELA PEYTON CAFFIS to ——

1718, Jan. 6. Pesaro.—Expressing the thanks of herself and her house for the favours received from his Majesty, with sincere wishes for his prosperity. *Italian*.

JOHN PATERSON to *LORD TULLIBARDINE*.

1718, Jan. 6.—My last to you was of 4 Dec., and I have nothing now to add, so should not have troubled you now, had

I not received a letter from W. M[urra]y, telling me that on his road to you he lost the packet I gave him for you, in which there was a letter for you from *the King* of 9 Oct., enclosed in one from *John Paterson* of the 10th. It happens very luckily there was nothing of moment in either, but, to set your mind at ease, I send you copies of both, by which you will see it is no great matter whose hands they fall into. . . . *Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to WILLIAM MURRAY.

1718, Jan. 6. Urbino.—The 2nd I had of yours of 2 Dec., giving me an account of your having lost the packet I gave you for *Lord Tullibardine.* The Duke of Mar made your excuse to the King, and you need not be under any further uneasiness on that account. *Copy.*

L. WESCOMBE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Jan. 7. Brussels.—When I wrote last on 9 Nov. I had thoughts of going to Paris soon, but, receiving no commands from you, I resolved to stay yet a little while here. I shall always be ready to observe what directions you honour me with.

We have nothing worth your notice here. What little I hear, I communicate to Mr. Bruce. We are full of speculations, the confusion seeming to increase everywhere. A little time must show us what turn the affairs of Europe will take.

JOSEPH CAGNONI to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Jan. 7. Leghorn.—Thanking him for the honours he had done his son, who yesterday morning arrived there in perfect health from Bologna and Florence. In the last place the Grand Duke asked him how his Majesty did, to which he answered he left him in perfect health. He has acquainted me with what you told him about the city of Lucca, for which purpose I shall write next week to a friend there, who is a Senator, and propose the thing as if out of my own head, and desire him to acquaint me with his opinion.

(Account received in a letter from a correspondent in London of the quarrel between the King and the Prince of Wales and about Mr. Shippen's speech.) The above is in plain terms, to which my correspondent adds in obscure terms understood by nobody but us two, that the King's party increases every day, and that there was a marriage on foot between his Majesty and a Princess of the North and that next summer we should hear of great armies of Muscovites on foot. 3 *pages.*

JAMES III to *the BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.*

1718, Jan. 7.—On *Mar's* arrival, "he showed me his letters from *England*, and among the rest a long one from *the Bishop of Rochester*, which was not a little pleasing to me, plainly seeing by it the union and cordiality between them. It is,

you know, *Dillon's* duty to transmit to me, whatever comes to him from your parts ; now within this short time he has sent me some letters,* not from yourself, but from one you trust, by which it is impossible not to conclude, that your diffidence of *Mar* is very great, if your true sense be transmitted, of which I own I doubt.* I think my service requires I should myself clear that point with you. *It is with shame and regret I now find myself obliged to inform you that there were but too many at *Avignon* about *the King*, who, though they professed friendship for him as it was their interest to do, yet were imbrued with very bad principles, not unlike those of *the Whigs*, and who acted as if they designed to breed discord amongst all of us,* and particularly between *Ormonde* and *Mar*, whose good sense and zeal for my interest made all their attempts ineffectual, but I fear they may have made some impressions on some who cannot conceive, as indeed I cannot myself, what end any friend of mine could have in blasting *Mar*, who has so signalized himself in our trade, but, whatever the motive may have been, his character was blackened to the last degree, and, though I easily convinced *Ormonde* of the malice and emptiness of such slanders, I am not still without apprehensions, that they may by long continuance take place with some. I beg you therefore to speak freely on that head, and to tell me sincerely, if you have anything to say against *Mar's* honesty and if you really desire not to have anything to do with him. If the first, I believe I can clear it ; if the second, 'tis but just that every one should have their own canals of business, it being as unreasonable to constrain friendship and confidence, as it impossible to force them.

" It is a cruel thing for a man of honour, if he finds it out, to see himself so blasted, and that so undeservedly and groundlessly, and but a base encouragement for my true servants if those who do most, must fare the worst, and in plain language no honest man can stay with me at this rate, our enemies will triumph over our divisions and make but too good use of them, and no friend will care to meddle or stir, when such is the recompense of the most signal services. For my part I can have no view nor partiality but for my own service, but I think that is very much concerned in my supporting those who have done their duty and that it is my interest as well as well as duty so to do. If a man be found guilty, in God's name let him be punished and laid aside, but, if he be innocent, let it not be in the power of every little railer to destroy his reputation. This not for myself, for I am sure you are of my sentiments, but to show you mine, and that, as I act by principle, it is so I desire to deal with and think of every honest man. I beg of you therefore to explain yourself on this head, and to be on your guard on these topics, and not to mistake my meaning, for whatever good opinion I may have of *Mar*, or you may have yourself, I shall never

disapprove of your preferring another channel of correspondence, that is free to every man, and, provided it doth not appear to *Mar* or others with you, I mean friends in general, that you distrust him, which would I think be very much against my service, that's all I desire.

"*Dillon* is a true honest man, but except with those immediately employed by *Queen Mary* or *the King*, you cannot be too cautious, for, though I believe all on this side the sea mean well, yet I have all along smarted for their private views and jealousies, which were but too constantly preferred to my service. This, though in itself but a private affair, seems to me to have so many consequences relative to my service that I could not but speak fully on the subject. I hope you will take all I say, as kindly as I mean it, and as a new mark of a confidence which, you see, is without bounds towards you.

"I cannot but add here that, if *Mar* be not thought proper to be bookkeeper, who have you to propose in his place, or will accept of it, when it's found so hard to please in it? Will another be found freer from objection, or be more agreeable to the generality of friends with you? For after all men are men, and no one man can be universally liked, though no man can fill that place as things now stand, without being generally trusted in all things, with few exceptions.

"After this I must do *Mar* the justice to say that among many good qualities he is very disinterested, and I know would not stand in anybody's way, were *the King* where he should be, nay even now it is only the view of his service that makes him go on with his present drudgery, which, I believe, few would so cheerfully go through in his circumstances, but which he will never be prevailed with to continue, should he find himself suspected, and the consequence of such a person's quitting *the King* at this time, I leave you to judge of. I mean quitting either his business or his person, for his heart is certainly proof against all provocation." 4 *pages. Copy. The passages between asterisks are printed in the* Stuart Papers, p. 23, note.

James III to *the Duke of Ormonde*.

1718, Jan. 7.—I did not think to have writ to you so soon after the long letter O'Brien carried. This is to enclose a copy of my letter to *the Bishop of Rochester* which I thought necessary to write on the account you'll see. I am sure it can do no hurt, and may do good. It is, I know, your opinion that with honest men one should go to the bottom of matters, and no doubt there is no other way of preventing mistakes or clearing of them, and, when friends *in England* see you are satisfied with *Mar*, and that I am, it will certainly put all right again.

You may notice that in my letter I mention not *Lord Oxford*, that being not the drift of the letter, but merely that in using what caution, and trusting what people he pleases, he may not downright shock *Mar*. These little people on all sides

spoil all, and yet there's no doing quite without them, though the less they are spoke to on some matters certainly the better, for I cannot but fancy there must be some mistake in *George Kelly's* letter. *Copy.*

JAMES III to *LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.*

1718, Jan. 7.—Dillon's of the 14th with the enclosed came safe. "I wish he would send me either the originals or copies of such letters, abstracts being often defective, though I see enough in them to oblige me to write the two enclosed here to *the Bishop of Rochester* and to *Ormonde*, which you will forward by the first safe occasion. If you mind how I have worded *the Bishop of Rochester's*, you will plainly see there is nothing but what is kind to him, and what was absolutely necessary for my service. There was no letting that matter run on further without an explication, which I am in great hopes will set all right, and the want of which would certainly have been fatal. God forgive our Whigs on this side the sea who have been the first movers of this work, and deliver me from such as without principles themselves can never bear to see any honest people about me that they cannot govern; I thank God Urbino is pretty well purged now, may it long continue so, and may I have firmness enough never to spare such, as it is my duty at least to browbeat and discountenance them, but enough on a subject which puts me out of all patience. I shall, if it please God, do my duty, and support all honest men, and, if I suffer by so doing, I shall not complain; but one thing I am sure of, which is, that I will never have anything to do with those who persecute them merely because they deserve and possess my kindness. I desire you will show *Queen Mary* those letters with this, but for the first time I must say I neither ask *her* nor your advice about them, for go they must, and written they are, you will see, with more calmness than this.

"After a little scolding I must tell you that I am truly pleased with what *George Kelly* says of *marriage*, for that shows how reasonable they are, and how free I may be in that respect. Would to God *the Duke of Modena's* affair had succeeded, but alas there is no more thoughts to be had of that. Your remarks on the reports about *the marriage* are very judicious, and I do only wonder *the Duke of Modena's* affair was never sooner spoke of, for *the Pope* had trusted with it a rattle of a nephew he has, and in August last *the King*, to try *Lord Clermont's* secret, trusted him for an experiment with it, and an experiment it was, for a whole club of them had it in ten days, but they having more regard for one another, than the author had for me, kept their own counsel very religiously for fear of *tracasseries* among themselves, but that is all stuff and out of doors now, and I do not see the report you mention can do me hurt from wherever it comes. But I am still positive in my opinion not to mention *the Czar's daughter* to *England*; a particular of that kind being kept from them can neither

prejudice my service by depriving them of any necessary light, nor can they take a mystery in such a thing ill, should they find out there was one afterwards, whereas the consequences of the secret are immense. Their approbation cannot be doubted, and their knowing in general *the Czar's* good dispositions ought to be encouragement enough, whereas to give them a view of that *marriage*, before we know whether it will do, may prove a raising of their expectations, only to make a disappointment a greater damp ; so that, all considered, I am for keeping silence on that head, till I know more of *the Czar's* mind, and of the person of the girl.

" Sure *Dubois'* journeys, and the secret made about them, must denote some rubs in his negotiations. I am heartily glad *the Bishop of Rochester* relishes *Dillon's* proposal in relation to *the Regent*, and shall be impatient to know what use they make of it, and what further accounts you have from *England*. I can say nothing as to what *George Kelly* asks about *the King of Spain's* factor, but that in my own particular I would more rely on his honesty than *Dubois'* words, the first had always a fair character, whether the last has it is more than I can tell, but his officiousness is to be remarked, and was not, to be sure, undesigned.

" This is all I have to say now, and so adieu.

" How can *George Kelly* say that *Mar* gave no reason for not sending my old letter of February last, when you and I have both seen *Mar's* answer where the true reason is given, viz., it being on a subject that was out of doors, *the King of Sweden's* project, which you know broke out just after I had written that letter. You will see now though that *Mar* has sent that very letter to him, I mean a copy of it. This is the likest thing to a *querelle d'allemand* that ever I saw, but I hope the answer to my letter will at least show me what I had to reckon upon." 4 *pages. Copy.*

James III to Cardinal Alberoni.

1718, Jan. 7.—I believe I am not acting contrary to the advice of silence which you have given me by thanking you for your Christmas and New Year's letter, and congratulating you myself on the new dignity with which the Pope and the Catholic King have rewarded your merit. I shall not enter on politics here. May God dispose affairs in such a manner that the Catholic King may venture and be able to appear as much my friend as I believe him in reality to be. It appears that that time is approaching, let it not slip, I conjure you, but secure the repose and happiness of your master on the solid foundation of justice, which alone can give Europe an assured peace.

The assurances of a strong and sincere friendship for their Catholic Majesties will gratify them, I believe, more by your channel than by my own. You cannot exaggerate my feelings towards them, and the pain my silence with regard to them causes me. My joy at the King's good health equals the anxiety his

indisposition caused me. I pray that God may long preserve him and make him as happy as he deserves. I beg you to pay attention to what Cardinal Aquaviva shall write you from time to time on my account and to continue your good offices. I never had more need of them, and never has a conjuncture presented itself where they could be of more solid and certain advantage to me. *French. Copy.*

James III to Cardinal Albani.

1718, Jan. 7.—I have received in very good part your letter of the 1st and am much obliged for the frankness with which you have written to me, with which this answer shall correspond. You know that at the very opening of the affair in question I never declared myself determined to enter on it, reserving my decision till I should be fully informed of everything relating to it. You know that I have since had other views for my establishment, but these have been always undecided and much depending on the report I am waiting for about the persons concerned. You are not ignorant that "*les eclairissemens convenables par un homme a moy me sont otés par la deffence de l'ami a Vienne, a laquelle j'ay crû devoir me conformer, et que j'ay pris pour un signe peu favorable des dispositions de la partie interessée, puisque ce seroit renoncer au bon sens que de m'engager aveuglement dans une telle affaire.*

"*Que l'Empereur en soit informé ou qu'il l'approuve, il ne paroit pas qu'il s'interesse, ou qu'il puisse etre choqué de la conduite raisonable, qu'ou vous ou moy avons tenû dans toute la suitte de la negociation.*" What your zeal for me has made you undertake commits you to nothing. I naturally tell you what I think, and, if I do not speak more positively, it is because I cannot do so without violating good faith and sincerity. Breaking off that negotiation before I am sure of another cannot be done without risking too much, in case the others fail me, and to enter therein without the necessary information about the person and without waiting for the answers I am waiting for from elsewhere would be equally contrary to policy and to my personal advantage. So all I can do at present is to make you this simple statement, which makes you see sufficiently the rightness and the reason of my proceedings, and which is more than enough to clear you of all suspicion of chicanery or bad faith.

If on this the party concerned gets impatient and wishes to break off on their side, and should be shocked to see me insist so much on the necessary explanations, I shall at least have nothing to reproach myself with on my side, but I hope they will not be so unreasonable and that you will risk nothing by keeping that negotiation on foot till I inform you positively of my decision, which a few months will bring you, but which cannot be favourable to that side, if they choose to deprive me always of proper lights.

However it may be, I am too sensible of the marks of friendship you have given me on this occasion to propose anything that may be of ill consequence to you. I shall always count on you as a good friend, and I leave the conduct of that affair to your prudence.

I do not venture to trouble his Holiness myself with assurances of my profound respect and of my prayers for his health and happiness, but I beg you to lay me at his feet and to supply this for me. *French.* 3 *pages. Copy.*

James III to Cardinal de Polignac.

1718, Jan. 7.—Thanking him for his letter of the 5th of last month and counting on his readiness to be useful to him on all occasions. *French. Copy.*

Lord Tullibardine to John Paterson.

1718, Jan. 8.—I received yours of 4 Dec., but the other mentioned therein with the King's never came. The young man suffers extremely without being reproached with it. He wrote to you as soon as he came here, and again sends you a double of what he said. Your accounts of the King's health are no small comfort to me and all your other friends here. The mightiest says, without knowing what yours mentions, he was sufficiently prepared for any attack that's to be made of that kind and even thinks himself in a condition to entangle, if not overcome, others with no less address than they design for catching him. The field bed and what else is with it are entirely at your disposal.

William Murray to John Paterson.

1718, Jan. 8.—The 3rd of last month I wrote you an account of my misfortune, but in case of accident send you the double of it. I arrived here 29 Nov. where I found *Lord Tullibardine* and all here well. But you may suppose what satisfaction I could have, not having the letters for him. I wrote 16 Oct. giving an account of my misfortune, the substance whereof is as follows. About 8 miles from Florence a most severe storm of wind and rain came on, which occasioned me to remove my letter case from one pocket to another, being afraid the letters might be damaged by rain ; but, in place of putting it securer, they have slipped by. Neither pains nor expense have been spared for their recovery but all in vain. I am hopeful that, if found, they'll come to court or Florence. If Florence, I have managed it so that they'll come to this place, viz., Leghorn. But I really think they'll never be, there being such a severe storm and the road so crowded with mules. I hope you'll endeavour to extricate me from such an oversight which I'll be ashamed of, as long as I live.

James III to Cardinal Gualterio.

1718, Jan. 9.—Nothing is more singular than your conversation with *Cardinal Albani*. One could not help making reflections thereon useless to repeat to a person of your penetration and dangerous to disclose elsewhere. Yours on this business are just and solid, and I have tried to adapt my reply to them, which you will find here with *Cardinal Albani's* letter. "*Je suis d'avis qu'apres cela on se contente de voir venir et qu'on soit aussi reservé sur ce chapitre qu'il soit possible, crainte de tomber dans quelque piege. On nous en tend surement, mais tant que nous nous tiendrons sur les generaux et libres d'engagement, ils ne scauroient nous nuire et il n'est possible pas que l'Empereur puisse prendre mauvais ce que j'ecris au Cardinal. A tout prendre, tout cecy me degoute bien de cette affaire. Dieu veuille m'en faire trouver une meilleur, je ne neglige rien a cet effet et a la terminer promptement,*" which besides is the more necessary, because I am displeased but not surprised to see how certain secrets always come out.

I approve extremely of your whole conduct in this principal affair as well as in that of my rumoured journey to Rome. You can say, if you judge it suitable, that I had never positively determined on it, but, since the Pope disapproves of it, it is more than enough to dissuade me from it. "*Mon Dieu, qu'est ce que le monde, et comment peut on l'aimer? j'ay tout le loisir dans ces montagnes de le considerer, et de le mepriser.*" *French. Copy.*

James III to Cardinal Albani.

1718, Jan. 9.—After carefully considering your letter of the 1st and Cardinal Gualterio's on the same subject, it appears to me that you ought not to feel the least uneasiness for yourself on the affair in question, as it does not on my side cause me the least embarrassment. My conduct in all that business has been regulated by reason, and yours by the zeal you kindly have for me, and we have only to continue it, to have nothing to reproach ourselves with.

Yielding to the reasonable entreaties of my loyal subjects as regards my speedy establishment, I should have believed myself wanting in what I owe to myself, if I should not satisfy myself in my choice. Policy usually influences other princes, but in my present situation it will be the person and her qualities that will decide me. In accordance with that view, I have desired to be informed by a channel of my own about the princess in question, and, if I try to be also informed of others who have been suggested to me, it is only the better to secure the domestic happiness of my life and to decide with full knowledge. The desire I have shown to begin these informations with the princess in question shows sufficiently my just regard for her and I have taken the obstacle I have met with therein as

an unfavourable mark, but to which I ought to conform myself. The consent which the Emperor appears to give at present is a proof of his good will to me, which I receive with pleasure and gratitude, but I do not see that he desires it, or that it is a thing in which politics can have any part. I accept it then as a mark of pure friendship, which could not compel me but only places me in a position to finish the affair, if I consider it proper to do so. So it is impossible for me to decide positively as yet ; when I shall receive from elsewhere the informations I expect, I shall be in a position to decide, and, when I shall have sufficient about the princess of Saxony, I shall be able also to judge about her. In this state of indecision I can only make you a plain statement ; it is for you to make what use of it you think proper and for me to hold to the rules I have justly laid down on this occasion, and which could not reasonably shock anybody ; you have, I am sure, too much friendship for me to disapprove of them, and too much discernment to apprehend that this conduct could ever commit you with any body whatever. I have believed I cannot better show my gratitude for the frankness with which you have written to me, than by answering you in the same manner, and, whatever may be the issue, I shall always feel an equal obligation for the zeal you have showed towards me, and earnestly request the continuance of it on all other occasions. *French.* 3 *pages. Copy.*

[James Gibbs] to [the Duke of Mar].

1718, Jan. 9. [*Received.*]—I am just come to town, after a very tedious journey from a very barbarous place. As soon as I came to town, I sent to the instrument maker, about your case of instruments which I send you. If you want anything else that may be of use to you, pray acquaint me and you shall have it. I have wished to be with you to see the progress you have made in your studies. I thought to have stolen a month to have come and seen you, but have been dissuaded from it on several accounts. I saw Ben (? Lord Bingley) yesterday, to whom I paid your compliments. He smiled and gave his service to you. He goes to the country very soon. I had time when in the country to see your brother[-in-law] in Yorkshire, he is very well and all his family. I have not heard from Alexander M. this long time, which makes me believe he is gone to the country about some gimcrack or other. I suppose he does as I do, rubs on in the old manner, till God sends warmer weather. I saw about an hour ago the worthy major, who has been in town this month. I have had no conversation with him yet, but believe I shall to-morrow. He is a very worthy gentleman as he used to be. I have no news. What news we wish for is expected from your quarter. I hope your landlady (? the King) is in good health. I saw young Con[vener] (*i.e.* Mar's son) yesterday ; he is

very well recovered, and will do very well. The contusion in his head is closing up. A friend of his would willingly have him to the country for a fortnight, but I believe it will not be proper till he is quite well. *Endorsed :* " Signor Gibie to Lord Mar."

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Jan. 10. St. Germains.—I had *Mar's* of 29 Dec. by Bask who arrived last night and brought such a load of letters and papers that *Queen Mary* has not yet been able to go through them all. *She* is well, but far from being able to drudge as much as *she* used, so *Inese* has been with *her* till now that it is late to ease *her* a little in reading some of them, and so cannot say much to-night. I made *Mar's* compliments to *her* to which *she* ordered me to return *hers* very kindly. I should be sorry *Mar* remained long enough where he is to be infected with the lazy temper of that people, but he must be wonderfully changed if there be any danger of that, even in the hottest season.

I have no letters for *Mar* except this from our Brussels friend, to whom though M. de Louvois' saying is not to be applied, it may be said with truth he has the greatest itching for writing in cipher even things of no consequence of any man I ever knew. I had no letter from *Menzies* last post, nor did he even mention that *James Hamilton* was taken up, so I hope there is nothing of it. As to *the Bishop of Rochester's money Menzies* has never yet given any account of it, only he wrote me a letter I sent *Mar* long ago, that he had given a full account of it to *the Bishop of Rochester,* who, he said, was entirely satisfied and assured him he had never made any complaint of him as to that. On this I wrote to *Menzies* that, whatever *the Bishop of Rochester* had said to him, he had never yet, that I could learn, writ to any body on this side that he was satisfied with him in that. I added that, as care had been taken on that side to inform *the King* of the quantity of *money Menzies* had received, it imported him for his own justification to inform *the King* how every piece of it was laid out. To this I have had no answer yet, though I pressed it very home to him. *Menzies* is certainly, as far as ever I could discover, an honest man, but no ways fit to have the management of *the money* trade, nor could I ever yet discover who advised *the Bishop of Rochester* to put the *money* into his hands, and I believe nobody did, and that *Menzies* was of his own choosing, and, if so, *the Bishop of Rochester* has the less to say. Some time ago *Menzies* promised to give a full account of all the *money* he received by a friend that was coming over, but this friend has not yet appeared, nor any word of him. I have pressed the matter as far as I could to little purpose hitherto, and yet I cannot believe but that *Menzies* will be able to give some kind of account of the matter. When I have long known a man to have dealt uprightly, I cannot without good ground suspect

him. Besides no man has been so long nor so universally trusted on that side as *Menzies*, without anybody's suspecting his not being true to his trust that ever I heard of. It is true he was believed to be more friend to *Lord Oxford* and his side than to *the Bishop of Rochester* and his, and he has suffered on that account, but I believe 'tis next to impossible for a man to please both these gentlemen and all their dependers. God reward *the King* for recommending poor Dr. Abercromby's desolate widow. *Nearly* 3 *pages.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Monday, Jan. 10. St. Germains.—This is only to tell you that Basque arrived here yesterday as also *George Kelly* from *England*. Enclosed are a packet for *Mar* from *the Bishop of Rochester*, two letters for *the King* from Lord Bathurst and Sir W. Wyndham—this last is called Mr. Wicherly in their cant,—and another for Mr. Car (Col. Hay). All the above came sealed. The enclosed memorial and *James Murray's* letter were sent open for *Dillon's* perusal. *Dillon* refers to next post to answer fully *the King's* and *Mar's* letters that came by Basque, and to give further information from *England.*

Charles Forbes to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Jan. 10. Paris.—I applied to Mr. Dicconson to be put on the establishment as a colonel of one of your regiments of the same date with Inverrey, and, though I made no application while I had any prospect of getting home, now, since I was in a strait, I thought it pardonable to apply. I was told they could do nothing without an order from you by the King's command, so, when you think fit to honour me with one, it will add to my many obligations to you.

I have sent an information to Will Erskine of the present state of our North country, and of what they are really able to do on any present attempt, and of what are the best methods to bring them soonest to their duty. When you have time, you may see if you find anything in it worth your notice. I have inserted nothing in it, but what I am sure the persons mentioned are capable to bring to the field of good men without dispeopling their country or bringing out old men or boys.

There is no appearance of agreement betwixt Prince Prettyman and his father, and all who daily come from England agree there never was such a ferment in that nation as at present, and wish the King could only be able to make a stand till his friends could meet, which a very few could do in our country at least, there being only about 2,400 troops in it, one regiment at Inverlochy, one at Inverness, one at Perth, and one at Aberdeen, the rest in the south.

I mention 6,000 foot and 800 horse, but I wish we had the half of them. I would have no fear of success, for, though some people are for great numbers and think no prince will

give a few but will give as many as are asked, yet many thinking people have a different view of many foreigners coming into their country, besides from what they think of a few troops assisting the subjects to meet to do their King and country justice, and do think, if you had as many troops as you could wish, 10,000 were sufficient, and in that case 6,000 to land at Hartlepool with the Duke of Ormonde, 3,000 with your Grace in the Firth of Forth and 1,000 at Inverness, for that must be the first place taken, or it will be impossible to raise the Highlands as soon as you could wish. Strangers may think what they please of this, but I am sure none who knows the country will be of a different opinion.

Appin lives peaceably at home under the protection of the Justice Clerk and makes a merit of his former villainy. *Over 2 pages.*

J. Menzies to *L. Inese.*

1717, Monday, Dec. 30[–1718, Jan. 10.]—I wrote a long letter last post, but am very diffident of its fate. I shall long to hear if it came, as you believe, safe. The uncertainty is extreme and the seal no proof at all.

In the enclosed Courant is Sir Isaac Newton's representation as to the state of our coin, which you'll see is a curiosity in the science of money. Our guineas on this are brought down to 21*s*. By the cheapness of our silver coin all that species almost is carried out of the nation, and the malcontents believe and say that now all the gold is to follow it.

Our most unfortunate divisions go on dismally, and to all appearance will drag themselves into a parliamentary consideration. The Prince's levées and court increase much. You know we are very fond in this country of forbidden fruit. The greatest part of the Tories are like to fall in there, which will doubtless heighten the Court's aversion.

There has actually been a meeting between some of the Bangorian bishops and some of the chief of the Dissenting ministers, to agree on the draft of an Act of Comprehension &c., but they could not hit it, the Dissenters being so very high in their demands that even Bangor, as comprehensive as he is, could not agree, that is, could not think the demands possible to pass in the two Houses. 21 Bishops seem to stand for the Church.

Please alter the late directions and try the old ones again.

James Hamilton's affairs are still in great disorder and he dares not show his head.

The Abbé du Bois looks on the Pretender to be in a very dangerous state of health. Whether he says this to flatter the Court, God knows. He ridicules the Tories to the last degree as a set of disjointed visionary drones, that no wise state would have anything to do with. We shall have some strange doings when the Parliament meets again.

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Jan. 11.—Mr. Macmahon delivered me two letters from Mr. Menzies and George Gordon, of which I enclose copies; which he desires you to show to the Duke of Mar, that he may know the matters of fact and thereby he may be entitled to his patronage and protection. *Enclosed,*

The said letters dated 25 *Nov.*[–6 *Dec.*], 1717, *London, recommending Macmahon, who through continuing firm in his principles had lost a considerable employment.*

The DUKE OF MAR to COL. STEWART OF INVERNITY.

1718, Jan. 11. Urbino.—Thanking him for his letters and sending him some drawings he has made of a little house or villa and requesting him to get drafts of the elevations of the four sides of it made by some good architect where he is, and to return the drawings by some hand like that by whom they are sent, Sir Peter Redmond of Lisbon.—He is a friend of our master's and to see him was what principally brought him to Italy; and he is gone to see Rome for curiosity. Lord Perth, I believe, goes along with him.

I envy you for the buildings you see and the music you hear, where you are. I have been so long away that I am ashamed to ask leave yet to go to Rome, but, if we are likely to stay long here and some lucky thing do not soon happen to draw us northward, I will endeavour to see it, though, if I came, I have a mind to be as little known as possible, at least till just leaving, when I would wait on the Pope, but before that I would desire to be known to nobody but Cardinal Gualterio, yourself and Lord Southesk, by which I should see all I see with much more peace and quiet and freer of ceremony.

I shall be glad to hear sometimes from you and Lord Southesk. Pray give us some account of your amusements and what fine doings you have at the Carnival. If you meet with any very pretty song, pray send me a copy of it, for music is our only diversion here, but our best singer, the golden as your acquaintance, my Will, calls him, is gone to Fano for some time. You will have heard of the noble quarrel in England for treading on toes. I enclose a copy of verses sent me thence last post, which will divert you and the Earl, and I am to send one to the Elector of Rannoch.

We have been busy these two or three days about shuttlecocks or cleckings to give us some exercise, but, now they are made, we have nothing but tennis rackets and battledoors to play with. Could you not send us some shuttlecocks and light rackets, which would be a great present. Clephan wrote to you or the Earl for some drawing materials, which I hope you'll send. 5½ *pages. Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to SIR PETER REDMOND.

1718, Jan. 11.—I hope you will not take it amiss that I have ordered the piece of stuff you designed as a present for

me to be left at your lodging. I told you I had never made it my practice to receive anything from any body, and I cannot think of doing otherwise now. *Copy.*

THEOPHILUS OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Jan. 12. Rome. I received yours of the 6th. I did design for Malta, but my voyage was prevented by my being refused a passport. I now design to stay here for my brother, who is at Leghorn.

Cardinal Gualterio having lost his brother, I have not seen him this week and therefore do not know what progress has been made about the third brief demanded of the Pope. I wrote to the King to thank him, and am very much obliged to your Grace. I hope you saw the King of Sicily and am heartily sorry I was not there when you passed by.

The Vice-King of Naples has ordered that no more money be sent out of Naples for the use of the colleges and monasteries at Rome founded by the Neapolitans, but only for the payment of such as are really born subjects of Naples, and that all priests and nuns that are Italians and not born in the kingdom of Naples are to retire, on which a secret Consistory was held by the Pope last Sunday and lasted till midnight, and yesterday morning another was held. 'Tis said here Count Gallas has orders not to go to the Pope till all things are finished. The Pope has sent to me to ask an audience of him next Saturday. I cant guess what it is about, but shall acquaint you, as soon as I have had it. Lord Southesk and Lord Edward Drummond are here ; I often see them.

ABSTRACTS.

1718, Jan. 12.—Of William Gordon's letters of 9 and 16 Nov., and 1, 7 and 14 Dec., of which the first two have been calendared and the others contain nothing of interest.

CAPT. JOHN O'BRIEN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Jan. 13. *Vienna.*—I arrived here the 10th but find *Wogan* is not yet arrived. I told *the Rector of the Jesuits* that he was a young gentleman who travelled for his curiosity, and that I was sure he was recommended to him and would wait on him as soon as he came, and asked if I might leave a letter to be delivered to him on his arrival. He asked me who I thought recommended him. I told him I was informed so by a banker, who desired me to deliver that letter to him for *Wogan*, if I did not meet him before I left. *The Rector of the Jesuits* is a cross old man and speaks only his country language or Latin, and therefore I thought it more proper to desire him to tell *Wogan* when he came, there was a letter for him at *de Busi's* and so left it with him. I enclosed it with an account of what passed betwixt *the Rector of the Jesuits* and me.

I delivered my message to *de Busi*, who was overjoyed to have the honour to correspond with you. He wondered he had no account of the letters he wrote, but now is satisfied with the reason *John Paterson* gives him. He is very obliging and got me a list of the places on the road I go, and letters of recommendation to his friends in several towns I pass through. He also got me a p[ass] from *the Czar's agent* to *Muscovy*, where I told him I was going. He asked who had recommended me there. I told him *Dr. Erskine* sent me word to repair thither with all expedition, and I received his letter *in France* but three weeks since. He told me he was also his friend and gave me a letter for him. I saw *the King of Sweden's* clerk at *de Busi's;* he was very well pleased with the honour you did him and expressed a great deal of zeal and good wishes for *the King*. He asked me, if he had a correspondent *in Sweden*. I told him I was a perfect stranger to his affairs, except my good wishes for him. He hoped by the time I got to *Muscovy* I should have a certain account of *the peace* interfering between *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar* and hoped we should be good friends, though I was of *the Czar's* faction. He told me that *the Regent* told *the Emperor's* friend *in France* that if *the Emperor* sent *men* to *Italy* he should be obliged to send such another messenger to *Germany*. There is no likelihood of *a peace* reconciling *the Emperor* or his adversaries but quite the contrary, and what has been talked on that subject hitherto was only an amusement. He asked me for the gentleman that was here the beginning of last summer and said he had written to him lately but had no answer. *De Busi* desired me to correspond with him from P[etersbur]g and in order thereto has given me such a token as I had from you. In case *Ormonde* should have occasion to write, I thought proper to accept it. I hope I shall meet him in some of the places you mentioned, for they are in the road, otherwise I shall have a difficult task.

I have not met nor asked for any of our townspeople here. I know them to be very inquisitive. I set out early to-morrow morning. 2 *pages.*

[The Same to the Same.]

1718, Jan. 13.—Giving the same sort of news as the last with some omissions.

Warrant.

1718, Jan. 13. Urbino.—Warrant for swearing James Hay as one of his Majesty's chirurgeons. Minute. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 66.

Sir Peter Redmond to John Paterson.

1718, Jan. 14. Loretto.—Approving of his having rejected the trifle in question, and requesting him to write to him at

Rome and to make his most humble respects to his Grace.—I left Urbino at 12 and got to Fano before 6, where I went to the opera, that lasted till 12. 'Twas, I think, the finest I have seen anywhere, a noble theatre, spacious, regular and well lighted, with a great variety of very regular and noble scenes, and several of the best voices, I believe, in the world. Paulin, that sang for the Duke of Mar, was among them, but can hardly pretend to be a sixth rate in comparison of others there. They are magnificently clad that acted. I left Fano about 9 and got here, 50 miles, with ease by 6. As you can expect nothing hence, but a mention of holy things, and that I like them (I believe, much better than you do), I keep all for myself.

Extract.

1718, Jan. 14. The Hague.—The reconciliation of the Prince of Wales goes backwards instead of forwards. It is confidently asserted, that the Prince having sent a message to Bernsdorf that it would please him if he took this reconciliation more to heart, since there was no one more proper for that purpose than himself, that minister replied, that whoever believed he would succeed in it would be mistaken and that it was only his Royal Highness who could do it himself best. People judge from this, that the King is confident that the Prince must submit absolutely to every thing the King prescribes and tells frankly everything his ministry desires to know from him, but they believe that the Prince, not having submitted at first, will do it still less now, that he has time to reflect and know what his friends advise. The Duchess of Marlborough, having been without the King's permission to see the Princess with some other ladies, his Majesty has taken it so ill, that he has ordered the Lord Chamberlain to make it known to all the nobility, that if they wish to be admitted to Court, they must absolutely abstain from seeing the Princess, as long as the disgrace of her husband lasts. *French.*

Charles François de Busi to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Jan. 14. Vienna.—Thanking him for his letter and the satisfaction he has expressed for his trifling services and also for the recompense for his past correspondence which he has received from the officer who delivered the letter, and promising to recommence the correspondence and to try to advise him from time to time of all news with all the exactness possible.

M. de Stiernök, Minister Resident at this Court of the King of Sweden, being devoted to King James' interests, is much rejoiced at your Grace's letter, and begs your Grace to lay him at the feet of his Majesty. (Concerning the address to which he is to send letters and how they are to be addressed to him).

The officer who delivered me your letter left this morning for Petersburg. I assisted him with advice and with recommendations, having several friends at that Court. We looked for Mr. Germain (*i.e.* Wogan), but even the Rector of the Jesuits had no news of him. If he arrives, I shall try to unearth him, and shall deliver him the letter the officer left with me for him and shall assist him in every way.

There is a devil of a row at the Court of London between the Usurper and his son. It is even said the last is under arrest by his father's order.

This Court is not too fond of the said Usurper because of his slowness in sending a fleet to the Mediterranean to hinder King Philip's new conquests. To soften this he has contrived that the London merchants have lent the Emperor 200,000*l.* sterling and sold him four large men-of-war. There is a strong rumour of a treaty of peace begun between his Czarish and his Swedish Majesties. If this is done, these two powers could contribute much to his Majesty's interests, for as concerns the Court of Vienna, the most powerful there seem to have no inclination for his Majesty, but, as the Spanish party, which is powerful here, "tien ferme à l'Empereur la vanité de sa monarquie d'Espagne," consequently he tries to keep on terms with the Hanoverians, however the German ministry and party is persuading him to renounce Spain. Things here are in this equilibrium. I shall tell you more by my following letters and shall use the cipher Mr. Walkingshaw left with me. 8 *pages. French. Enclosed,*

Copy of a Letter from Berlin.

In answer to yours I will tell you that Count Fleming is *too enlightened to let himself be duped by Baron Görtz. In their private interviews he made a master stroke. You will remember that the King of Sweden declared to the powers concerned in the peace of the North, that he will never enter into any negotiation, unless either King Augustus renounces the crown of Poland for ever or that Count Fleming, whom he regards as the author of the troubles of the North, is put into his hands.*

Thereupon that Minister has seriously considered his position and has given a plan to Baron Görtz for the restoration of his lost provinces to the King of Sweden.

1. *By a separate peace with the Czar.*
2. *By a secret transaction with the King of Prussia.*
3. *By the satisfaction King Augustus will give the King of Sweden by renouncing Poland, according to the peace of Alt Ranstadt.*

1. *His Czarish Majesty will give up without difficulty all his conquests from Sweden regarding them rather as burdensome, since he has often declared his readiness to surrender Livonia to Poland, except Petersburg, Narva and Ingria, which he wishes to keep in order to maintain*

the communication between his empire and the Baltic. It is supposed, nevertheless, necessary to keep the conclusion of this treaty secret, till the King of Sweden be in a position to transport an army corps to Livonia both to replace the Russian garrisons, and to make himself master of it.

2. *It has been already secretly agreed through Baron Manteuffel with the King of Prussia to make an exchange of Polish Prussia against the provinces Sweden has lost in Germany, and that the King of Prussia will cause them to be restored. This exchange will be very agreeable to Polish Prussia because its people are very angry with the decree made by the Poles to oblige the Protestants to restore the churches which they pretend were usurped from the Catholics, and they speak already of separating from Poland, by the same right as they gave themselves to Poland and of seeking a surer protection under the King of Prussia.*

3. *They will not fail to restore in its entirety the treaty of Alt Ranstadt, in order to procure for the King of Sweden satisfaction from the King Augustus, and that prince will have no repugnance formally to renounce Poland, because he is extremely disgusted with the Polish nation, because his army is greatly weakened, and because his ministry will use its influence to induce him to do so, on condition that the King of Sweden by his friends and the power of his army will make the crown of Poland fall on the head of the Electoral Prince of Saxony. Thereby the King of Sweden will return in his lustre, notwithstanding the forces of Denmark and Hanover, who will then make the best accommodation they can.*

This is the substance of the Comte de Fleming's plan whereby you will have understood that he is not capable of being duped by Baron Görtz, but it will be very glorious for him to have known how to reconcile himself with the King of Sweden by the most ingenious policy, to have aggrandised the King of Prussia, whose vassal he is, and to have procured for the prince, his master's son, the succession to the crown of Poland.

There is a widespread report that the King of Sweden likes the plan, as far as it concerns the Czar and the cession to him of Petersburg and Narva, but not as yet that part which regards procuring the crown of Poland for the Electoral Prince, and Polish Prussia for the King of Prussia. 7 *Dec.*, 1717. *Berlin. French.* 5 *pages. Copy.*

News from Vienna.

Although the Imperial Court, fearing the consequences of a separate peace between the King of Sweden and the Czar to the exclusion of King Augustus, viz., the return of his Swedish Majesty into Poland and Saxony, and

the possible results to the Emperor's prejudice, was glad to be apprised of the declaration recently made by the Czar's order, that, notwithstanding the civilities to Baron Görtz, that Prince would never make peace without his allies, it appears that this Court does not put entire faith in that declaration.

The Duke of Mecklenburg's envoy, who has read the Czar's letter to his Resident here containing that order, said it ordered him to make that declaration only if he was questioned about the civilities to M. de Görtz and about a peace negotiation entered on by that minister. Col. Samnitz, the Danish Chargé d'Affaires here till the Envoy's return, in notifying the declaration made by the Russian Ambassador at Copenhagen on that subject, has added that M. Westfal, the Danish Envoy who was on the way to Petersburg, brought a plan to the Czar, which the Court of Denmark hoped he would find suitable to his interests and would accept. The Court of Vienna tries to thwart the said peace, excluding King Augustus, by friendly demonstrations towards the Czar, whereof the refusal of the guaranty of the Hanoverian expedition projected against the Duke of Mecklenburg forms part. For the same reasons this Court also tries to thwart a peace between the Kings of Sweden and Prussia, excluding King Augustus. People hope that notwithstanding these and other obstacles this great work of a peace between his Swedish and Czarish Majesties will be brought to a successful termination in some manner or other. On the advices received that, notwithstanding the Spanish fleet was returned from Sardinia to Barcelona, it was ready to put to sea again, much stronger both in ships and in troops than on the expedition to Sardinia, to go to Italy and disembark at Spezzia with the intention of either passing through Tuscany and the Papal States into the kingdom of Naples or else to join the Duke of Savoy's army, we are informed, that the 8,000 *men, who had orders some time ago to hold themselves ready to march to Fiume to cross from thence to Naples, have received orders to march the* 20*th instant, and that they will soon be followed by* 12,000 *who are going by land into Italy. The first at this season will have two months' march before they can arrive at the said port, and, if the others, who are to go by land, start before the roads get better than they are in winter, whether from Hungary or the Empire, they will have three months march. If the Emperor takes troops of Münster, they say, he will not employ them in Italy, but will employ them to replace those he will draw from Freiburg, Brisach or Flanders, whence they will have four months' march. General Major Nesselrot, sent here by the Viceroy of Naples some months ago to solicit a prompt reinforcement of the German troops in that kingdom, returned there a*

few days ago. He told one of his friends before he left, that he lamented the long delay and prophesied misfortune to the Emperor, if the Spanish troops should enter the kingdom, before the reinforcements arrived. If King Philip carries out the said disembarkation, it is not doubted here, not only that he is sure the Duke of Savoy will join him, but also, as far as one can see, that France has an understanding with both of them, notwithstanding the personal quarrel between the King of Spain and the Regent touching the succession to the French crown, and that his Royal Highness will postpone this quarrel in order that the Emperor may be obliged to accept the peace of Utrecht, having the same interest therein as the said king. If France has no share in this enterprise against the Emperor, and he has nothing to fear on the side of the North, it seems he will be able either to hold out against that expedition, notwithstanding the continuance of the war with Turkey, or to dislodge those who, before his reinforcements arrive, may be able to get possession of the Italian States, which he now possesses, but, if France has a share in it, and above all if the Emperor has not his rear covered on the side of the North, one does not see what resource he can depend on in his present weak condition.

People wish to hope that the Emperor personally, as part of his ministry seem to do already, will understand his true interest and consequently will give King George the slip (plantera). I say, wish to hope, as it is not certain. If he does not do so, there is reason to fear the consequences of it to him may be bad.

There is a prevalent report that, without the intervention of the English minister, the Court of Vienna is to be informed that the Ottoman Court has designed to send a minister to Belgrade to try to conclude with Councillor Dalman an armistice, during which they can treat about a peace. The ground of the report is unknown, but it appears certain the Turks are attentive to the development of the affairs of Italy and the North and that there will be yet a campaign between the Roman and Ottoman Emperors.

The appearances of the Empress' pregnancy continue and there is hardly any doubt of it. If these appearances continue another fortnight, people will be quite certain of it.

The Elector of Treves arrived here the day before yesterday. It is said that he is come, as a near relation of the Emperor, to pay him his respects since he is become Elector, and the more so because he became Elector partly by the Emperor's assistance. That Elector leaving the Government of Silesia, people keep saying that the Prince de Lowenstein will succeed him and that Field Marshal

Count Guy Staremberg will have the Government of Milan with the command in chief of the army of Italy.

Count Wackarbart leaves this evening or to-morrow morning for Saxony, where the King, his master, has impatiently expected him. that he may give him by word of mouth an account of the situation of the interests of that King and of the Prince, his son, at the Imperial Court. 14 *Jan.*, 1718. *Vienna. French.* 7 *pages.*

CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE BUSI to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Jan. 14. Vienna.—Thanking him for his letter and admitting he had been pained by his long silence after having done what he could to fulfil what he had been charged with by the commission in writing by Mr. Walkingshaw at his departure. *French.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to [CAPT. OGILVIE].

1718, Jan. 15. Paris.—As they have now pressing letters to be sent to England, not to be trusted to the common post, praying him to let him know without delay if his boat is ready to make the voyage, and, if not, whether Mr. Gough can find any sure conveniency. He is not be surprised at his making no answer about the incident or *procés* concerning the boat, it being not a fit affair for him to meddle with. *Noted*, as enclosed in Ogilvie's letter of 2 May.

JOHN MOIR and four others of CAPT. GEORGE'S Crew to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Jan. 15. Bordeaux.—Apologizing for having conceived some jealousy of Mr. Inese in their letter about the end of October last, concerning a difference betwixt Capt. George and themselves, caused by the Captain's having kept up Mr. Inese's letter by which he was desired to do them justice.

SIR H. PATERSON to *L. INESE.*

1718, Jan. 15. [Received at Urbino.]—Requesting him to forward the enclosed to *Mar*, which he has sent open that he may peruse it that *Queen Mary* may know the contents. —I wrote lately to *Dillon* under your cover and had his answer yesterday. I had a letter the 10th of last month from *Ormonde* but there was nothing particular in it. *The King of Sweden's* factor, mentioned in the enclosed, is the person that manages *the King of Sweden's* affairs at *Brussels.*

I wrote to-day to *Ormonde.*

James Maghee to *Capt. Ogilvie.*

1718, Jan. 16. Dunkirk.—Mr. Ivery (? Avery) delivered me the reverend father's letter with the box. I can only assure you of my hearty concern for your sickness and your lady's delay. I received a letter from Mr. Hooke. He longs extremely to see you, and will instruct you of abundance of affairs. Though he be not employed, he will open your eyes very much. You must never let his name be known to any body. *Noted,* as from Le Brun's letter to Lord Mar of 3 Aug., 1718.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Monday, Jan. 17.—I shall send the desired receipt of the bag with the papers, whenever I go to Paris to copy what is writ on the label sealed to the bag, but must add that it is not usual here to give a receipt for any *depositum.*

As to *the Duke of Gordon's* paper, *Mar* is right to think I had no hand in it, nor had anybody but Glen[bucket], who drew it, and perhaps *the Duke of Gordon* himself, who, I suppose, supervised it. Before *the Duke of Gordon* left Paris, he promised both his aunt and *Inese* that he would write a dutiful letter to *the King,* and we agreed even on the heads of it. *The Duke of Gordon* said he would send it by an Italian he would get from the great friend he was going to visit. When he returned here, and was challenged on this promise, he said for excuse that this great friend had given him such reasons against either writing or sending to *the King* that he complied with them, the same great friend, he said, taking it on himself to satisfy *the King* that it was for his service that *the Duke of Gordon* should neither write nor send to him. As to Glen[bucket] he certainly intended to go to *the King* and told me at his return that he was on the point of quite breaking with *the Duke of Gordon* rather than not go, but at last *the Duke* told him that his going would certainly be his, *the Duke's,* ruin, on which Glen[bucket] gave it up, but was heartily mortified. I easily believe these reasons will not satisfy *Mar,* no more than they did *Inese.* The plain truth is, *the Duke of Gordon* has a very singular way of thinking, as his father had before him, very much out of the common way of others I have conversed with. Yet I am satisfied he has been very much wronged in some things, and, as to what relates to Inver[ness], I think it plain that *Seaforth* was much more in fault than *the Duke of Gordon.* Here are three letters from *Menzies.* I had challenged him for complaining so much as he did of late that all letters were opened, whereas no other body suspected that, and that none of his seemed to have been opened. On this he writes the long preface of his first letter. In his next he gives the account so long desired of the *money.* He is very positive he received no more than he mentions. He is certainly in the right as to the quantity sent hither, and as to the remainder he appeals to *the Duke of*

Shrewsbury who is still alive and may be asked the question, whether he, *the Duke of Shrewsbury*, did not give it to *Gyllenborg*. There is no question but orders were sent hence to him to send no more of the *money* hither, but to deliver what could be had to *Gyllenborg*, who had then got orders and powers to receive it, and sent it to his friend *in Holland*. But this order was sent to *Menzies* before *Gyllenborg* was taken up, and it seems that 1,000*l*. was given him after that. One thing seems certain, that *Menzies* is quite broke with *the Bishop of Rochester* and that party, and, by what I understand, there seem to be no hopes of a reconciliation. The question therefore is what ought to be done, that *the King's* affairs may not suffer and on this *Mar* will be pleased to let us know his thoughts.

J. Menzies to *L. Inese*.

1718, Monday, Jan. 6[–17].—Here's again some of our most current prints. The *Journal* yet holds up his head, but knows not how long. Mr. Ridpeath is still the oracle of Church and State.

"Our misfortunes continue and increase. Both the contending sides are fortifying themselves as strongly as they can, and we are like to see doings, that I cannot describe by post, at the meeting of the Parliament again. Both sides are persuaded of their own strength, *et nous verrons*.

"The town is but thin, very many being gone to the country in this vacation time, several to Cornwall and Wales, but both Whig and Tory talk of having all their friends in town by the day appointed. Of the first kind there is no doubt. There was never more brigueing, and no man of sense can form a judgement, only that they who have the money and the power and the troops &c. are always here likeliest to carry all things. Some of the weakest of the Jacobites flatter themselves mightily, from the divisions, but the wiser expect nothing from thence, as long as they have no other strength or foundation. Nobody here will stir, without a strong force and support.

"Our reports of the Pretender's illness revive again, as you will see in the enclosed *St. James's Post*, which is one of the echoes of the courtiers. The Jacobites denied and ran it down for a fortnight, and it was almost out of doors, but it begins again, and from Holland, though perhaps that is only a rebound of our own news we sent thither.

"We have repeated stories every day, both from the Jacobites and the courtiers, of his marriage with the Duchess of Courland, which is not very consistent with his illness ; but inconsistencies are no rarity here.

"We were very near catching the D[uke] of O[rmonde] at Danzig. Our fleet for the Baltic will be soon ready, and a very strong squadron it will be. . . .

" I long to hear if mine of 26 December came safe to your hands, if it did, I shall go on with that affair of the *money* of which I gave you then the substance, but there are episodes and incidents in it which want to be explained, by which I hope you will see, if I had words to express them particularly, that your friend *Menzies* was not only solidly just and faithful but he was so, even to superstition and romance, both because of the important nature of the thing and of the time, and secondly because he knew the critics he had to do with. A chief point was, that when a misfortune and a loss happened in his hands, by an alarm and a seeming immediate danger, the very night that the storm came on *Gyllenborg* and *the Duke of Shrewsbury*, and was such a *fortune de la guerre* as Solomon could not have foreseen, nor would not have done otherwise than *Menzies* did, nor ought not, either in wisdom or fidelity, as he will demonstrate. When this misfortune, I say, happened, and when no just friend upon earth and far less *the King*, was capable to think him any way obliged to repair it, no more than the master of a ship is obliged to make good the goods he is forced to throw overboard in bundles together, yet notwithstanding he never rested till he did actually repair it. He prevailed with a particular friend to advance the value, which he gave by *the Duke of Shrewsbury* to Monsieur *Gyllenborg*, before his first going out of town, and the worthy *Duke* did also assist *Mr. Gyllenborg*, either of his own, or his own procuring. But these are not subjects to be particular upon, at this distance and at this time. Some other parts of the detail you shall have afterwards, with the same truth and the same plainness, though it is pulling the hair out of my head to make me write on these subjects in our circumstances, and I was hopeful I would have been believed when I gave assurances in general that I would satisfy you of your friend's fidelity, in time and place convenient. And I thought also you would plainly conclude that, since *the Bishop of Rochester*, after such a clutter, made no more complaints which was from no kindness, it was because he was ashamed, and had no more to make.

" But I shall enter no further into this matter at present, only tell you in one word now that *Menzies* swears by all that's sacred, that all the time that *the Bishop of Rochester* was making such a clutter on your side, he did never directly nor indirectly, by himself or any other, ask or desire an account of that matter, not by the least insinuation. *Menzies*, not to speak of religion or morality, has more pride than to tell you a lie.

" This has been a mighty sickly season here, till the frost came. The Duke and Duchess of Buckingham were dangerously ill, but are much recovered. The worthy Lord Ferrars died at Bath. The Duke of Shrewsbury is at present in the utmost danger, an inflammation of his lungs and a fever &c. If he dies, as there is great danger, the best head and the politest gentleman in England falls." 3 *pages*.

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

[1718, Jan. 17 ?]—Your letter of the 29th was delivered me only the 15th at night. I caused the letters to Earl Marischal, Barrowfield, the Countess of Carrington and Mr. Tydesley to be delivered immediately with the large packet to her own hands. The letter for England shall be forwarded to-morrow

Mr. Hamilton wrote he was obliged to hide, but I never heard of his being seized. However if her Grace writes it, the authority is too good to be doubted, but last post he wrote me thus :—I received yours and my friend Green's. Monsr. Duprie (? Lady Mar) has spoke about your money but his father and he are not on speaking terms at present, so no answer is given. Both of us must have patience, though I have but a very bad prospect. Pray let Green know my situation which is the cause of my not writing that I have wrote to his friends.—I have forwarded Fanny Oglethorpe's letter. I shall write Mrs. Abercromby what you say about her. Enclosed is a copy of a paragraph of R. Arbuthnot's letter to me, which I advised him I had sent you, for his Irish neighbours at Rouen are very ready to misrepresent him, chiefly because his private business and theirs interfere. *Undated, but noted as received at Urbino, 10 Feb., the same date that Inese's of this day was received. Enclosed,*

R. Arbuthnot to W. Gordon.

On Mr. Beauvoir's writing to Smith at Bordeaux that Mr. Arbuthnot was in great favour with the Earl of Stair and employed by him, Smith wrote me a letter in answer and put it through all Bordeaux that I am mightily with Lord Stair. This has alarmed all our sound Jacobites there that I have been betraying them all along to Lord Stair. You may be sure this will go to Italy. However I presume the Duke of Mar knows me better than to believe any such idle clatter. Copy.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1718, Jan. 18. Paris.—Concerning the receipt and dispatch of letters and inquiring if Mr. Creagh is yet come to Urbino.

Postscript.—Powrie, Barrow[field] and all friends salute you. George Mackenzie, Col. Harry Bruce, Scotstoun and Col. Elphinstone stay at Sens, though the last is here at present.

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1718, Tuesday, Jan. 18.—Acknowledging his three letters of 6, 9 and 27 Dec. I am not able to express my great acknowledgement for all your bounty and goodness towards me. I am much obliged to *Sheldon* for his kind proposal to you in my favour. The strong reasons you mention for not complying are so well grounded, and your gracious manner of expressing a concern on that account leaves me neither words nor means

to show my deep sense of gratitude. I will religiously observe what you recommend in my dealings with friends in *England* as also towards *Mar*.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Jan. 18.—I have so great a cold and headache that I am not able to write with my own hand. By my note of the 10th I informed you of Basque's and *George Kelly's* arrival, and have sent you the letters and memorial the latter brought from *England* and, *to avoid all mistakes, I enclose in *Kelly's* handwriting the private message sent by him. *The Bishop of Rochester* presses earnestly for *Queen Mary's* writing to *Lord Oxford* about the *collection of money*, and thinks the most proper time for compassing that will be during the next sessions of *Parliament* whilst friends are together in town,* and indeed it appears more feasible in that conjuncture. You know it's much easier and safer to speak to friends than to write or send messages to them. *Queen Mary* is very unwilling to write to *Lord Oxford* about this, but, if *she* does not, the opportunity of the sessions will be over and a considerable time lost, for the letters that part hence to-day will not reach you till 9 Feb. and we cannot expect an answer before 2 March. I thought it necessary to lay all this before *Queen Mary* that *she* may consider it and let me know *her* resolution in order to inform *the Bishop of Rochester* of what is determined. *It's very plain the latter would have *Lord Oxford* as deeply engaged in the *money* affair as himself, and I apprehend very much that the want of a good understanding 'twixt those gentlemen may be a great detriment to *the King's* interest.*

Basque brought me two letters from you of 24 and 29 Dec. with two packets for *Menzies* and *James Murray*, in which are letters for *the Bishop of Rochester* and *Lord Oxford*. You also sent me your cipher with the latter in order to correspond with him. Your packets for *England* shall part as soon as I find a sure conveniency. I wrote lately to *Capt. Ogilvie* and Mr. Gough about the boat formerly employed. There is no trusting the common post, *Menzies* assuring *Inese* that they begin anew to open all letters going or coming from *England*.

Since *the King* and *Mar* do not think fit to communicate the proposal about *the Czar's daughter* to friends on the other side, you may be very sure *Dillon* will say nothing of it, and he wishes with all his heart she may answer expectations and that the match may be soon concluded. I have said enough in my former letters to persuade you how much I think it for *the King's* interest to be united to that young lady.

My last from *Ormonde* was of 14 Dec. There is nothing material in it, but he still complains of not having any news from *the King*. I had no account from *Sparre*, which is no small trouble to me. *The parts between asterisks are printed in* the Stuart Papers, p. 19. note. 4 *pages. Written in Sir John O'Brien's hand.*

Charles Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Jan. 18. Paris.—Mr. Dillon has communicated to me your instructions, which I received with the respect due to so great a distinction. I shall never forget the kind expressions you use to recommend a commission to me which I and all good subjects have extremely at heart. I thought it unnecessary to trouble you with an answer, till I had his Majesty's last orders for my departure, which were communicated to me last Thursday, apprehending that your instructions might receive some alteration by subsequent letters. The time has since been employed with all the diligence I could in fitting myself in a readiness for so great a journey, which I could not in ordinary circumstances be prepared for, and I reckon to depart this afternoon. The commission is of a very nice nature, and, however improper I may be in other respects for it, I shall not be wanting in zeal. I have received orders to have nothing to do with *the Princess of Saxony* which I think it convenient you should be informed of.

James III to Cardinal Gualterio.

1718, Jan. 18.—Condoling with him on the death of his brother, the Abbé, as he knows by a sad experience what people feel on such occasions, and asking him to convey his condolences to the Earl of Dundee and all the Cardinal's family.

I agree with you that what *Cardinal Albani's* brother has told you is neither probable nor credible. What is certain is, that it is incompatible with what the latter has said to you and communicated to you on the subject of *the Princess of Saxony*.

However it may be, precautions for everything that may happen could do no harm, and I have already with too good reason got so weary of this country as to try every thing to get out of it. So I have only to follow my original ideas, of which you shall be informed, till I know something positive. Inviolable secrecy, even on the little I am saying here, is however necessary. My health continues good. The frost has not been hitherto very severe, but snow is beginning to fall again. I should have said before, that even though what we are threatened with should come to pass, I should not be at all embarrassed, for it is impossible to come to such an extremity on that side, without others finding themselves more disposed to favour me ; and therefore an apparent harshness on the part of *the Emperor* would end in a solid advantage for my interests. But all this is reasoning in the air, the news I expect from the North and my decision on an alliance will enable you better to judge of my affairs. I hope a few weeks will enlighten us as to all this.

Postscript dated the 20th.—I have received yours and Nairne is sending you *Cardinal Albani's* answer. It is plain there has been some *finesse* and curiosity. I ought however to be satisfied with my letter, for it appears that *Cardinal Albani* has understood

the sense of it, and wishes to make his own use of it; at least it can do no harm, and, as long as my liberty remains entire, it is always to be wished that this negotiation should not be entirely broken off, and in the meantime I shall hasten my decision and the conclusion of *marriage* as much as possible. I see no inconvenience in leaving them in doubt at Rome about my journey thither, but I should tell you that the other day our President said to me that he had been consulted as to the most proper channel for dissuading me from that journey, and that he had answered they had only to seek yours or that of the nephews. I replied that they had troubled themselves unnecessarily, since I had never absolutely decided on the journey, and that I should not have carried it out, even if I had not been informed that the Pope was alarmed at it. That does not pledge me not to go there in some months time, for the only question is about the carnival, and that does not oblige you to say more than that you do not consider it convenient, for perhaps our good President, who believes everything is a mystery, would not have believed it. Be it as it may, it is necessary you should know this little detail.

I beg you will never spare me in communicating disagreeable things. I am very glad you approve of my letter to Cardinal Alberoni, and that it came at such a suitable time. I always count much on Cardinal Aquaviva's friendship, who certainly speaks only in accordance with truth and for his master's interests in making him jealous with regard to *the Elector of Hanover*.

The Queen tells me she has informed you of the happy beginning of the good offices his Holiness had desired from us. I never doubted of their success. However I am sure you will not let us lose the merit of them with the Pope, who will now be at ease about an affair which has so much agitated him.

Cardinal Albani's letter requiring no answer, I ask you to let him know I received it, and that I am very glad my letter has pleased him.

I cannot yet judge what effect the domestic troubles in England may have with regard to my interests. It is certain they cannot suffer by them. *French.* 4 *pages. Copy.*

Winefred, Countess of Nithsdaill to James III.

1718, Jan. 19. La Fleche.—Expressing her joy at the news of his being about to give them a queen and hoping he will forgive and not wonder at her humble request, when he reflects that her mother had the honour of being his governess, and herself that of passing her younger days with him, that she should aspire to that also of waiting on the young Queen.—Your Majesty may reckon on my zeal and faithfulness towards your sacred person, the respect I owe my sovereign forbidding me to use more endearing terms. If my father's losing all he had

in following his late Majesty and dying in his service and my mother in yours be not sufficient motives to induce me to hope for it, I am married into a family whose ancestors can produce constant losses from father to son for their loyalty, and, my present lord, after having lost the remainder on the same account, and being within a few hours of losing his head also on a scaffold for having endeavoured to serve your present Majesty, I can never persuade myself you will refuse me the favour I so earnestly beg.

PIETRO FRANCESCO BELLONI to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Jan. 19. Bologna.—Acknowledging his letter of the 14th, and informing him he had put the letter enclosed therein into the post there. *Italian.*

MONSIEUR STIERNHOCK, Swedish Resident at Vienna, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Jan. 19. Vienna.—I have just received your letter of 1 Jan. I feel a very sensible pleasure in hearing that King James and your Excellency are satisfied with the manner in which I have answered to the confidence Mr. Walkingshaw placed in me during his stay here and after his return to his Majesty. The origin of my conduct therein is not only the uniformity of the interests of his Britannic Majesty with those of my master and my country, but also my private inclination to the justice of his cause and to the person of his Majesty, whom I had the honour of seeing in 1700 at St. Germains with the King and Queen. I gave an account to his Swedish Majesty of Mr. Walkingshaw's confidence towards me, enlarging on it in such a manner as to cultivate the friendship between their Britannic and Swedish Majesties. I shall do the same with regard to that with which your Excellency is pleased to honour me with. My original relation on that subject having with several other dispatches been thrown into the sea by a Lübeck boatman pursued by a Danish caper, which I learned only lately, the duplicate can have arrived in Sweden only the beginning of November by an express of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, who took the route of Danzig. Since then I have had no letters from Sweden, packets for some weeks from there having had the same fate as those above mentioned in the route from Lübeck to Sweden. Therefore I have not heard, if and how the King expressed himself upon that narrative. It is also possible that I may hear nothing of it, for the matter concerning the uniformity of the interests of their Britannic and Swedish Majesties does not directly belong to my office and requires great secrecy. As however I have been long concerned in public affairs and in my relations to the King and his Ministers of State are contained on suitable occasions not only views and reflections on the affairs of Vienna and Germany but also on the affairs of Europe in

general which concern Sweden, it is possible that my insinuations on the said matter may make some little impression. However this may be, you will do me justice in assuring yourself that I have the best intentions with regard to his Majesty. You wish me to recommence the correspondence which Mr. Walkingshaw asked me to carry on with him, and which was broken off on his side after he had begun it. There has not been the least change in my feelings towards his Majesty nor towards that gentleman who is so closely connected with your Excellency. I shall have much pleasure in recommencing and continuing it, when I shall have matters worth your attention, particularly if circumstances take such a course as to favour the uniform interests of our masters. As for the regular correspondence M. Busi has willingly undertaken it anew. As it is a question of serving his Britannic Majesty and M. Busi is my old acquaintance, I shall assist him, as I did last year, with news to communicate to you. It is not to be doubted that he is full of good will for his Majesty. I strengthened it when he was surprised at the long silence towards him, and represented to him that all he had to do was to accommodate himself to that silence, and that at last the proofs given of his good intentions would be recognised, which was verified to his great satisfaction after you came to the King. Mr. Erskine can inform you that not only has M. Busi for many years had relations with the Russian Court but that he is very well thought of there and that he has hopes of being soon declared agent of his Czarish Majesty. I have to add that he is also in good odour from certain services formerly rendered to the Swedish Court and from his connection with me. I hope his attachment to these two Courts will soon be more compatible and that the negotiation begun some time ago between them will soon be brought to a happy termination to the exclusion of the Usurper, notwithstanding the difficulties that present themselves. I desire it at any rate from the bottom of my heart. It is his Britannic Majesty's interest to do his best to facilitate and hasten this great work, and I feel no doubt he will do so.

Mr. Connell (*i.e.* O'Brien) honoured me with a visit and left this morning. I regret his hasty departure deprived me of the satisfaction of showing him some civility. When I asked him how his Britannic Majesty stands with the Court of France and personally with the Regent, I was very glad to learn that, notwithstanding what has passed since the death of the late King of France and what is now going on upon the public stage, King James secretly and behind the scenes is on good terms with that Court and personally with the Regent. My satisfaction is grounded as much on the fact that my master is the sincere friend of France and personally that of his Royal Highness and on my having no reason to doubt that he will continue so, as according to my small penetration into the affairs of Europe the support of France joined with that of

Sweden is the surest that his Britannic Majesty can find to restore him to his throne and to maintain him thereon. His Czarish Majesty, when reconciled to his Swedish Majesty and united with him in friendship, could also contribute much thereto, but I doubt greatly if without such reconciliation and friendship the Czar would be in a position to co-operate efficaciously, whatever his good will may be. As regards the Court of Vienna, there appears to be in one party a leaning to King James, but there is also in others, especially in the Spaniards and by their suggestions in the Emperor personally, a sufficiently great remnant of the Hanoverian leaven. This leaven may however be dissipated by degrees in proportion as the Emperor shall be persuaded by results of the vanity of the hopes from Hanover, with which he flatters himself and seems inclined to flatter himself with regard to the future. It is to be wished that a great blow struck in favour of his Britannic Majesty should soon overthrow those hopes for ever, and make his Imperial Majesty enter forthwith on the path most conformable to his true interests, as is desired, according to what I can learn, by a good part of his ministry and his subjects. Should circumstances take such a turn as to make the concurrence of the Emperor towards his Majesty's restoration practicable, it would not be useless, but for the present I see but little appearance of this concurrence being practicable, though it may become so hereafter, but in my humble opinion it will never be the Emperor who will strike the great blow, His Britannic Majesty, while considering the Crowns of France and Sweden as his principal sure friends and attaching himself to these two crowns and to his Czarish Majesty, reconciled as he will be with his Swedish Majesty and being a friend of France, will not, as it seems to me, do ill, in case circumstances take such a turn as to make the Emperor's friendship useful to him, by cultivating that Prince and causing it to be insinuated to him that his Britannic Majesty continues in the confidence declared by Mr. Walkingshaw in the equity, greatness of soul and prudence, of his Imperial Majesty. I learned with pleasure from Mr. Connell that your Excellency is a good friend of Baron Sparre, both because he can support his Britannic Majesty's interests in Sweden and because I am very well with him and connected with him, a brother of mine in Sweden having married the daughter of a brother of his. By him I have been strengthened in the feelings, which without that I would have had, towards his Britannic Majesty, at whose feet I beg you to lay me, and to assure Mr. Walkingshaw of my particular consideration for him, and the friendship I have conceived for him, while I was in daily intercourse with him here. *French.* 20 *pages.*

J. Menzies to *L. Inese.*

1718, Jan. 9[-20].—Nothing here but intrigues and preparations for the meeting of Parliament, where everybody

expects great matters. When they come, you'll hear enough of them, for they will not be of a trifling or private nature, so every cobbler will be able to tell you the plain truth, as well as a bishop, and you may rely on it, that refiners and memorial men cheat you.

The Duke of Shrewsbury is very much better since last Tuesday. Here's some more of our current talk in the enclosed prints.

JAMES III to CARDINALS ALBANI, IMPERIALI, BUONCOMPAGNO, ORSINI, PIAZZA, CONTI, PAULUCCI, and OTTOBONI, DON CARLO ALBANI, DON ALESSANDRO ALBANI, DONNA TERESA ALBANI, CARDINALS ORIGO, D'ADDA, SACRIPANTI, DE ROHAN, PICO DELLA MIRANDOLA, AQUAVIVA, and OLIVIERI, PRINCE DE CASTIGLIONE, PRINCE FORESTO D'ESTE, and the CONSTABLE COLONNA.

1718, Jan. 20.—Thanking each for his or her good wishes for Christmas and the New Year. *French. Entry Book* 1, *pp.* 216-221.

JOHN STEUART of INVERNITIE to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Jan. 22. Rome.—Please tell the Duke I have his by Sir Peter Redmond, and two days ago received from him what his Grace recommends to me. He will not doubt my diligence. I have given you this trouble, because I can as yet say nothing to the purpose, but next week I'll write to him.

You sent me some verses. I return others. You may compare them with Mr. Clephan's. I am to give to-morrow for the Duke's use to be brought to Urbino by the Swiss (I know not whether he be lieutenant or sergeant), but it's the man that makes the many bows and is commonly clothed in black, the following as wrote for:—Some large paper, 10 sheets, 6 lead pens, which are from London and much interest used to make an Italian take three times their value, some of the best Italian lead, though not good, and a pen for drawing lines. This was all he named except a silver pen which was not to be had. He put a large &c., but I circumscribed it to 6 little pencils some red, some green, some blue. They embellish drafts, and come up only to the tune of 3 or 4 julios. *Enclosed,*

The SAID VERSES.

Eighteen lines, headed "Nostradamus," and beginning:—
"When cashiered colonels poets turn
And clients' claims their lawyers burn."

THEOPHILUS OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Jan. 22. Rome.—You wrote me you had seen my brother and were pleased with him. He arrived here last Thursday. I am very well satisfied with him and love him the more, because I see he is entirely affectionate to the King and that the Germans have not in the least prevailed on him.

I had a letter from Capt.-lieutenant James Paterson, who is in the King of Sicily's service. He seems in mighty pain about his brother Sir Hugh, and begs to know where he is. He has been very ill of a fever, ague and bloody flux, which is past. If you think proper to let me know if Sir Hugh is still at Paris, or if you will write to Mr. Paterson, I will forward the letter. We are here in mighty expectations of the event of the quarrel between the Elector and his son ; I am afraid he will be fool enough to accept of an accommodation. Marshal Villeroy's grandson is returned here from Naples. His governor told me the Germans are afraid of a descent from Spain and that the Neapolitan nobility wish for it.

CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE BUSI to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Jan. 22. Vienna.—I wrote on the 14th by way of Bologna, and now do so to send the Swedish Resident's answer, who is in truth strongly inclined to the King's interests. As I have here Jesuits very much my friends and particularly the Emperor's Father Confessor, who has a great influence over the mind of that monarch, if you order me, I shall try by little and little to make him enter into the King's interests and also a very powerful Secretary of State here, but for this I shall wait for your distinct orders. I shall manage every thing with precaution without the King's enemies here perceiving it. I find already good dispositions in my conversations with these ministers about King James, nay I can assure you that Prince Eugene is for us and hates the House of Hanover terribly. The Elector of that name, not trusting one minister or two, has here no more than six besides many spies.

As I am not certain if you are informed of my business here, I have with the Bank the agency of a large part of the Austrian Netherlands to the sovereign council of the said Netherlands established here. I have also for several years had dealings with the Russian ministers, and hope soon to have the commission of Agent of his Czarish Majesty. I am of Bergamo by birth, my father having been colonel of a regiment in the other war of the Morea. Two uncles being here made me come here several years ago. I married three years ago the sister of M. Dirling, secretary to the Imperial Embassy to the Court of France, who was the first secretary of Count Königsegg, while he had the vice-royalty of Flanders and the commission for the Barrier treaty. *French.* 4 *pages. Partly in cipher deciphered.*

ACCOUNT.

[1718, Jan. 22.]—Of somebody from 22 Nov., 1717, to 22 Jan., 1718.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Monday, Jan. 23.—Having written two days ago by Dr. Maghie, I have only to enclose these two letters from

Menzies, which give hopes of great doings at the next meeting of Parliament, but he says not about what, though it is supposed about the falling out of the father and son.

If, as most people here think, a war breaks out in Italy, and France sends, as obliged by the treaty of Utrecht, 16,000 men to the King of Sicily, in all appearance *Dillon* will be named for one. It will be no easy matter to replace him, or rather impossible to find one person to correspond with *Ormonde* and *the Bishop of Rochester* and have *the Regent's* confidence and access to him as *Dillon* has. If it be left to these three persons to choose whom they will trust, some of them may name a person whom *the King* may not have reason to trust. It is fit that *the King* and *Mar* be thinking before hand what is best or least inconvenient to be done, in case *Dillon* should be sent away.

James III to Cardinals Casoni, Marescotti, Zondadari, Priuli, Ruffo, Altieri, Colonna, Tanara, Acciaioli, and Patrizi, Count Spinola S. Cesareo, Cardinals Corradini, Scotti, Casini, Spinola, Barberini, Pamfili, Panciatichi, Astalli, Cusani, Corsini, Parraciani, Gozzadini, Comaro, Valemani, Marini, Bussi, and Fabroni, Prince of Palestrina, Prince and Princess Giustiniani, Prince Vaini, the Dukes of Montarano, Fiano, Poli, Zagarola and Maffei, the Marquis Bufalini, the Archbishop of Avignon, the Abbé Marliani, Governor of Fano, the Abbé Bianchini and the Baron de Boccacio.

1718, Jan. 23.—Thanking each for his or her good wishes for Christmas and the New Year. *French. Entry Book* 1. *pp.* 221-231.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Jan. 24. *St. Germains.*—I came here last Saturday, and not having the same conveniency as at Paris occasions this letter being brief.

Queen Mary refers to *the King* and Mar either to comply with what is required by *George Kelly's* private message or not, not being willing to take that matter on *herself*. *Dillon* hopes their decision will be satisfactory to friends *in England* and come without loss of time.

Your packets for *England* will part in four days. We had much difficulty in finding a safe way to forward them.

I am informed by a good hand that *King George* sent a late message to *the King of Sweden* to engage him to an accommodation. *The King of Sweden* after due reflection answered in general terms as follows :—That after what passed he did not think it consistent with his dignity to receive any such proposals until, by way of preliminary, Bremen should be remitted to him as also a sufficient *dedommagement* for the demolition of Wismar, that, if it were thought fit to give him

this satisfaction, he would then hearken to proposals by *the Regent's* mediation and in no other manner. Chief persons reputed good judges in those parts presume that *King George* will not acquiesce to *the King of Sweden's* high pretensions and that the latter's answer proceeds from his aversion to *King George* and his hopes of adjusting affairs with *the Czar*.

I hope what *Queen Mary* writes about Mr. Laws may deserve thanks from *the King* or at least from *Mar* in *the King's* name. My views on this account extend further than what present service *Queen Mary* expects from him.

My last from *Ormonde* is of 21 Dec. It contains nothing material, but complains still of not hearing from *the King*.

We have various and many reports here of late, as also in *England* about *the King's* being in the last extremity, given over by the ablest physicians in your parts. I have cleared this matter where requisite, both this and the other side of the water, but have not yet found out the reason for spreading the false report. 3½ *pages*.

Cardinal de Noailles to James III.

1718, Jan. 24. Conflans.—I received with all possible gratitude your letter of 13 Dec. I cannot have a better surety for my feelings towards your Majesty than Cardinal Gualterio. I beg you therefore always to believe whatever testimony he may give in my favour.

I am delighted your Majesty is thinking of marrying and pray that God may make you find a consort worthy of yourself, who will give you children to maintain your rights and protect your loyal subjects. You owe them that assistance, it befits your justice to grant it them and I doubt not that Our Lord will give you His blessing to a resolution you have taken only from religion and in a spirit of obedience. I am afflicted at your always finding new vexations even in the places where you ought to have only relief and consolation. I am consoled with the great grace God granted you for sustaining with so much faith, equanimity and constancy all the bitternesses Providence sends you, doubtless in order to purify you and to prepare you for the crowns reserved for you in eternity.

I should be glad you received more regularly the assistance you expect from this country. I know your need of it for yourself and for the maintenance of those generous subjects who have left all to render your their duty. I shall be their solicitor with all the zeal they deserve and it will not be my fault if you do not promptly receive the means of relieving them. The disorder of the finances of this kingdom puts obstacles to the diligence I should desire, but I hope there will be fewer in future. The Master's intentions are very good and my nephew, who can only execute his orders, has great zeal for your service, so he will do his best to satisfy you.

I shall gladly do all that depends on me in favour of Thomas Inese. *French*. 6 *pages*.

Capt. John O'Brien to *the Duke of Mar.*

1718, Jan. 25. Con-b-g (? Königsberg).—I arrived here this morning with difficulty, the weather being very severe and the examinations on the road very strict, especially in *the King of Prussia's* quarters, but the certificate I procured at *Vienna* has made my *journey* easier, for anything of that kind from *the Czar's* advocate is sufficient to any of *the King of Prussia's* domestics. I found in some of the public houses that *Ormonde* and *Mar* were at the place the first named to me, and that they had daily conferences with *the Czar's* advocates. I never heard a word of them by anybody else but those of the public, so I hope to hear of him or meet him at the place appointed, which is five days journey from hence.

George Mackenzie to John Paterson.

1718, Jan. 26. Sens.—Expressing the assurances of his esteem for him and adding that he never writes news to him, knowing he has weekly all he can write him.

Sir Peter Redmond to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Jan. 26. Rome.—The Portuguese Ambassador, with whom I had acquaintance, parting hence four days before my arrival, deprives me of the news he might have had. His successor seems to have but little. (Giving an account of his journey to Loretto as in his letter of the 14th.) I remained there two days, for, besides the jewels and riches, there are several things there deserving one's attention. It took me three days to come hither, most of the roads being over mountains, which were not less terrible than those of Savoy.

On my arrival here, the 29th, I delivered your letter and papers to Mr. Steuart. He is a very honest gentleman, so are the two Scotch lords and Mr. Fleming. We drink agreeable healths, and after his Majesty's and his mother's, your Grace is not forgot. The operas and plays here run mostly on dethroning usurpers and restoring lawful kings. God give us soon a scene of that kind to the life.

I have letters from Madrid and Lisbon. Their fleets are arrived from America; that of Spain prodigious rich, and Sir Francis Arthur says their army and navy are greater and better than any there have been in Spain during this King's reign, by which Cardinal Alberoni proposes great matters. He governs absolutely, and orders the military men of all kinds to be paid once a month, and, though the Austrians and their friends here give out the vast succours they expect from Germany to protect this country, we see no detachments of Germans yet, but the Portuguese Ambassador tells me many come daily in pilgrims' weed into these parts, of which whole bodies are composed at Naples already, who are doubtless fitter for stealing or begging than fighting, but perhaps this

is a new fashion to recruit. However at the Consistory I have seen yesterday, the Pope resolved to send immediately a legate to Germany and another to Spain to endeavour to reconcile them and avert the impending mischiefs a war must bring on Italy. I wish them success, as far as is consistent with my King's interest and restoration.

The Spaniards have prohibited the importation of Portuguese sugars, cocoa, &c., into Spain to despite themselves of an old prohibition in Portugal of foreign wines and brandies, which may kindle a misunderstanding, where there is such an irreconcilable and invincible hatred as is between the Spaniards and Portuguese, whose king is gone lately to lay the foundation of a new Convent of Capuchins and a palace annexed to it, but by what I'm told they are a little jealous at Alberoni's military preparations.

The common voice here is that our King is shortly to go to Spain, and that there is a treaty of marriage transacting for him in the North. If 'tis for his good, God give it success. The little reason I have concurs entirely with what you mentioned to me of your desire to see him married, for nothing can better rivet him to his kingdoms or his kingdoms to him than his having issue, and, after the dangers he has exposed himself to, and the steps he has taken to do himself and his subjects justice, he owes nothing to posterity or to them, except putting himself in a way of leaving legitimate heirs to his and their pretensions, and, besides the many solid examples of the necessity of heirs, all the fulsome addresses of the unhappy, misled people of England of late to their Usurper were stuffed with praises and congratulations on the multiplicity and extent of his spurious race and their imagined security in having so many cables and anchors or threads of life to support their iniquity. I remember, when the King of Portugal sent me to Madrid in Jan., 1713, being recommended to the Spaniards best inclined then to the House of Austria, talking to them of their remissness in supporting the said interest; the excuse they gave in general was that King Philip had many children to preserve his succession to them in peace, and that, the present Emperor having none then, after his death they were to seek anew and entailed new wars and confusions on themselves and their children. No doubt several thinking men in the King's dominions make the same reflections. I humbly beg your pardon for my freedom in touching on these circumstances.

I shall stay here 8 or 10 days till the weather mends, for in that time I shall be cloyed with the curiosities of Rome, which are indeed many. I'd be glad to make Urbino my way out of Italy to have the honour and pleasure of seeing his Majesty once more, if I thought I could be of any service and no trouble to him. As I have given my word to see my accidental correspondent, the King of Sicily, before I left Italy, I am resolved to perform it. Can you think of no errand by me

to him that may be of service to my King? I have been employed in some affairs of moment, and God has blessed my endeavours hitherto. I don't understand the ceremonial betwixt Kings, but I can't imagine 'tis derogatory to the character and honour of a young King pursued by violent enemies and adverse fortune, to apply both for counsel and aid to the wisest and subtilest prince in Christendom, and one who has already made some gallant and friendly advances to him; the attempt can cost nothing, and there's a way of making people of slippery principles fast friends, by seeming to put oneself entirely into their hands. I think by what he told me, I shall have very easy access to him and I'll remind him I undertook the errand to him from the friendship he received me with, and really it is his interest to support our King, for, if he has any design on England, nothing can effect it better or terrify them more into a compliance than his having it in his power to support or drop our King's interest.

Moreover, if God restores his Majesty, he'll be always able to recompense any good the King of Sicily does him. If he is not restored, the King of Sicily's son can never appear as a just or good successor to him in the eyes of the world, but by his supporting our King's pretensions now, before the usurpation takes deeper root. The King can't have too many emissaries, and 'tis his business to try many ways and indeed all that can be imagined, for 'tis certain the true way of effecting his restoration has not been hit on yet, but that's not his fault. If I should not have success in any overture he would remit to me to make to the King of Sicily, order me where else you please, I shall obey. Happen what will, I shall not raise the fulsome cry, that the King's affairs ruined me. In going through Spain I may put Cardinal Alberoni on his mettle, to do something to gain eternal fame for himself in the King's affairs, and shall go hence as well recommended to him as possible. I may perhaps blow the coals; the Whigs often made me vain enough with imputations that I have done so to their prejudice where I had some little influence. I hope you will find some service in me for his Majesty.

You said on passing the patent of consul to me, that, if not drawn as others usually are, 'twas revocable. I know 'tis so when the King pleases, and know no extraordinary clauses in it, but that of putting a deputy in my stead, without which 'twould be of no use to me, should the times mend. Other consuls have much the same power to name vice-consuls, and whoever I depute shall be loyal to the King and fit for the post. Any other clause I find more than ordinary I shall acquaint you with from Lisbon, and, whenever you think the said patent of the least inconvenience to his Majesty's affairs, I shall surrender it with pleasure.

Lord Edward talks of going in a few days to Florence, Genoa, &c., Perhaps I may accompany him and take that road, but I had rather have an intimation to repair to you to

Urbino to put me on something that may be for the King's service. 8 *pages.*

CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE BUSI to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Jan. 26. Vienna.—I herewith forward the relation of current affairs, to which I can add that this Court is only waiting for an answer from England to declare themselves concerning the war. It seems that the Court of England and even the Dutch wish to hold themselves indifferent as far as concerns the said troubles of Italy, fearing confiscation of the effects of their merchants at Cadiz, which is the reason that this Court finds itself more embarrassed than it should be in continuing the war against the Turks. It seems that the Emperor begins to reconcile himself with the Court of Rome, the Nuncio beginning again to appear at Court. *French. Partly in cipher, but deciphered.*

JAMES III to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1718, Jan. 26.—"J'ay tant approuvé votre pensée sur un memoire pour l'Espagne, que j'en ay dressé un a ma façon, pour lequel le votre m'a eté d'un grand secours. J'ay eté obligé de m'etendre beaucoup sur l'Angleterre, mais je me suis tû sur la religion, par ce que c'est un chef si clair et si rebattû qu'il auroit eté inutile dans ce lieu. Vous verrés aussi que j'ay evité de nommer l'Empereur, et toutes les frases trop claires et choquantes a cet egard, mais sans laisser de donner assés a entendre pour servir a mon sujet. La confiance que je fais des affaires du Nord est ce qu'il y avoit de plus delicat, et a quoy je ne me suis pas determiné sans de serieuses reflections, mais quand j'ay songé que je ne dis que ce que tout le monde soupçonne, et que je ne parle pas d'une manière si positive et detaillée qui puisse etre prise pour une revelation precise d'un secret imposé, quand j'ay songé a l'importance d'avoir de l'argent, et que ma demande seroit sans force en ommettant une particularité aussi puissante et sur laquelle roule tout mon systeme, j'ay crû n'en devoir plus faire un mystere, et qu'il valoit mieux courir le risque de la confidence que celuy de me voir frustré de ma demande, faute de l'avoir assés appuyé. Du reste il ne me convient nullement de nommer Gibraltar, &c., il n'est pas en mon pouvoir de faire positivement un tel offre, et, s'il venoit a se scavoir, cela choqueroit les Anglois, mais, si l'Espagne veut entrer en traitté, la fin du Memoire parle assés clairement en general de mes dispositions a favoriser S. M. C. Pour donner plus de poids au Memoire, je l'ay accompagneé d'une lettre au Cardinal Aquaviva, que je vous envoye ouverte, afin que vous lisiéz l'une et l'autre, et soyes apres cela plus en etat de raisonner sur le tout avec le dit Cardinal, qui pourroit, ce me semble, envoyer au Cardinal Alberoni ma lettre a lui meme avec le Memoire.

"Mais aprés tout, comme il s'agit ici de risquer le tout pour le tout, que la confidence seroit inutile a moins qu'on n'en esperat un prompt secours, et qu'elle seroit pernicieuse si l'on en abusoit, et comme le Cardinal Aquaviva est le juge le plus competant de tout cecy et que j'ay une entiere confiance en luy, je consens qu'au cas qu'il trouve des difficultés dans cette demarche, on suspende l'envoye du Memoire jusqu'a ce que vous m'ayés informé des objections qu'il y trouve. L'unique, qui me revient a present, est en cas qu'on scache positivement que l'Empereur n'a pas encore fait de traitté avec l'Angleterre, car cela renverseroit tous les motifs de la presente confidence, mais en cela notre Cardinal nous peut eclaircir seurement. Il sera bon que vous l'informiés aussi que l'Abbé du Bois a fait toutes sortes de diligence pour donner a mes amis en Angleterre de la jalousie envers le Marquis de Monteleon, comme s'il etoit gagné par le Gouvernement. Connoissant personellement le Marquis je ne scaurois y adjouter foy, sur tout ayant egard aux motives qui pourroient avoir induit l'Abbé de parler ainsi de luy. Cependant, comme dans la presente negociation il ne peut jamais servir qu'il y ait aucune part, seroit il mal a propos que le Cardinal Aquaviva pria le Cardinal Alberoni de n'en rien ecrire ni en Angleterre ni ailleurs à qui que ce soit. C'est un egard pour le secret qu'il ne scauroit qu'approuver et qui ne fait tort a personne.

"Notre present projet doit etre tenu dans un grand secret a l'égard de *le Pape*, de qui je n'espere plus guere, quoiqu'il n'en faille jamais desesperer non plus, ni detourner absolument la vuë de ce coté là.

"Enfin les frayeurs du Pape a l'egard du Comte de Peterborough doivent cesser, j'en suis ravi, et il a eté fort heureux que dans une affaire de rien nous ayons eu l'avantage de nous faire un mérite auprés de S.S. en faisant plaisir aussi au Regent en meme tems.

"Votre zele pour tout ce qui me regarde m'etonne, quand je vois qu'etant infatiguable, il augmente encore tous les jours, je vous asseure que j'en suis sensible au dernier point et que je me trouve heureux d'avoir un ami et un conseiller comme vous.

Jan. 27.—"Je dois adjouter ici aprés la lecture de votre lettre du 22 a Nairne, que je crois qu'il n'est nullement necessaire de faire mention a *le Pape* des marchandises qui sont a present entre les mains de son facteur chéz *le Roy d' Espagne*. De l'humeur dont *le Pape* est a present on n'en scauroit rien esperer, on ne scauroit qu' augmenter ses frayeurs, et luy en les exposant peut etre aux autres augmenteroit leurs jalousies. Dailleurs l'objet ne peut repondre a la presente proposition, et si *le Roy d' Espagne* y entre pour son propre interest, il trouvera bien les moyens d'y satisfaire, Ainsi je suis d'avis que dans cette affaire le mystere doit etre autant et meme plus pour *le Pape* que

pour d'autres. Je ne dis ici cependant que mon sentiment particulier, et je serai toujours prest a me conformer dans la suitte aux desirs de *le Roy d' Espagne*, et pour le present aux avis de *Cardinal Aquaviva*.

"Les frayeurs et la conduitte du Pape ne me surprennent point, je suis bien aise qu'elles ne vous regardent pas personnellement, et puisqu'il ne daigne pas prendre garde aux petits services que nous avons taché de luy rendre, nous nous consolerons de l'avantage qui nous en pourra revenir dailleurs, et le tort est tout de son coté. A l'egard de *la Princesse de Saxe* je ne vois autre chose a faire que de garder un profond silence, en ecoutant seulement ce que *Cardinal Albani* en pourra dire dans la suitte. Et si ma derniere reponse attire une rupture de cette negociation, j'en serai dautant moins en peine que cela me convaincra qu'on m'y tendoit quelque piege.

"Pour ce qui est de *le Pape* meme, il n'y a personne que je respecte plus et que je crains moins. C'est pourquoy il faut souffrir ses humeurs sans s'en inquieter, et ne point trop faire l'empressé aupres de luy." *Copy. There is also the original postscript in James' hand.*

James III to Cardinal Aquaviva.

1718, Jan. 27.—No one could be more sensibly touched than I am at the zeal you show for my service and, as I know that your friendship for me has its origin in your attachment to the interests of the Catholic King, I believed it would not be unsuitable to send you the annexed memoir which may furnish you with potent arguments for bringing to a good end the business in question. If you consider it suitable, you may send it to Cardinal Alberoni. I flatter myself that you have here wherewith to convince him, and I should have a real pleasure in owing to him the success of my plan. He sees the unbounded confidence I show him, but seeing also the immense importance of secrecy I rely that he will communicate it only to those to whom strict necessity requires it should be. What glory for him if after having begun his ministry "par un eclat heureux" he carries it on by measures which shall render his memory venerated to the utmost bounds of the earth. *French. Copy.*

Other copies of the above letters to the two Cardinals.

John Paterson to Lord Southesk.

1718, Jan. 27. Urbino.—Apologizing for his long silence caused by having nothing to say, thanking him for half a dozen pairs of gloves and for the lemons of which he had his share, inquiring after the Laird of Invernitie, forwarding him a letter, and adding that he had no news but what he'll see in the public prints. *Copy.* 2½ *pages.*

Lord Seaforth to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Jan. 28. St. Omer.—Yours of 18 Dec. was most acceptable, but I was something surprised to find what I so much coveted not yet put in execution. Your Grace being one I so much value is the only thing that makes me a little easy, being convinced you will always act the part you professed of being my true friend. I wish his Majesty may have many who will so eagerly strive as I have to make it appear how much they are his dutiful subjects, but with better luck.

The packet from the Duchess to her son, you say, I am misinformed about. The gentleman told it to above 40 that he delivered it to you, but your saying the contrary is sufficient. I have according to your directions sent the enclosed letters with some few remarks, which when maturely considered will, I am convinced, answer expectation.

I give you many thanks for your good wishes to my son, and promise, if he follows his father's advice, he will make it his study not only to maintain, but if possible, increase the friendship you are so kind to honour both him and family with. I shall be very anxious to hear how the memorial relishes and therefore beg you to let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Postscript.—I intend to inquire of Gen. Echlin how he comes to assert things so entirely false as to my particular, I mean that ridiculous letter, which certainly you have seen is dispersed about.

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Jan. 28. Br[ussels].—We have as yet no certain accounts, but it's believed that *the Emperor* will *agree to King George's* propositions. I shall send you by next a memorial which *T. Bruce* gave to *de Wilda*, who transmitted it to his friend as did *Falconbridge* to *Stingin*. I took occasion to talk with a gentleman, who does *serve the Prince of Hesse's father* and goes there in a week or two, at a distance of *azile* there, and he has as of himself written to a proper person, that such a thing fell casually in his way, and to know how he should manage, if he had any further occasion given him on that head. He expects an answer in two weeks. There are some difficulties in it. One is, that it might draw *the King* into a bargain with the *daughter*, which, perhaps, he has no mind to. Another is that, if *the King of Sweden* has any view of the former bargain, it may unseasonable *declare* it. I know not if I have been too officious, but it seems within the compass of your instructions, especially considering how matters are like to go as to the other affair, and, having done it in the remote manner I told you, all persons concerned can retire without any offence. Please let me have your directions.

If *the King of Sweden* does as is expected and *King George* gives credit to *the Emperor*, *the King* of *Spain* has the same opportunity of doing his business all at once, as *the*

King of Sweden had when *Mar* was in *Scotland*, namely, by sending *a fleet* with *troops* to *the West* of *England* or *Ireland*, whilst *the King of Sweden* goes to see his friends in 168 (? England).

We are told from England and Holland that the King is to assist the Emperor against Spain, and the Emperor is to refuse residence to the Pretender, but as yet this does not seem absolutely certain, and also that the King of Sweden's councils have over-ruled Baron Görtz's propositions and that Sweden is to make peace with England and Denmark, but this also wants confirmation.

The Dutch go every spring to the coast of Norway to buy lobsters from the fishers of that country hitherto at a halfpenny apiece, but this year the King of Denmark has doubled the price, for which reason the Dutch fishers have bound themselves in contract to buy none, unless at the old rate, and they have sent to Copenhagen for a final answer.

The losses on the coast of Holland and northward to Bremen, Holstein and Hamburg are vastly beyond what was at first reported, especially since the last storm, which coming immediately on the back of the former, before the dykes were repaired, has drowned above 100,000 people, an infinity of cattle, large territories and many villages. The loss of Holland is computed above 50 million *livres*, which, besides the ruin of multitudes of particular people, will no doubt affect the State and our King sustains great losses in his new acquisition.

The other day I heard an Ecuyer to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel say that his master has for two years past 22,000 men in his dominions. We have been told he is to lend some of them to the Emperor, but he said nothing of it. 2 *pages*.

James III to *the Duke of Ormonde*.

1718, Jan. 29.—I think you should be acquainted with a step *the King* has made. On further consideration of all *Ormonde* has written and on the great and may be present necessity there may be of *money* assistance, he has made a last effort to gain it by *the King of Spain's* means, and, to make his application effectual, has acquainted him with the general dispositions in which *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar* now are, though without mentioning anything of the match lately proposed. What he looked on as sufficient authority for making this confidence was *the Czar's* having been willing to trust to *the Regent* in hopes of his assistance, but that step, you know, was not thought advisable. Since *he* agreed to that for the good of the trade, *the King* thought that by it latitude was given him to make a like confidence, where it might be more effectual, and I firmly hope it will be so in the way it has been proposed. The progress of it you shall be informed of, and I see as yet no need of trusting *the Czar's*

people with this particular, unless they should happen to propose it themselves, but it was fit you should know it, not only for your own information, but if hereafter it should prove necessary to justify *the King's* conduct with those concerned, for things come out sometimes unaccountably, though here I little fear it, considering the precautions I have taken and the persons I deal with. One of them, you know, owes a late and great obligation to me. Whatever may happen, I look on this step as necessary and reasonable; I had no other way left of getting *money's* assistance, and should that fail us, all our hopes are lost, so 'tis certainly better to run the risk of an attempt than ruin all by not attempting to gain *it*. Pray have attention to what I wrote before of *the King's* going to see *the Czar*. I think it a matter of the greatest importance and advantage for him, and shall be overjoyed if it can be compassed; I am very well.

(About his having at last received Ormonde's missing letters mentioned in Mar's letter of the same day, about Capt. O'Brien, and about the way the present letter is to be sent.)

I am most impatient to hear from you and to have a favourable answer on *the marriage with the Czar's daughter*, which is a thing I most earnestly wish were concluded, for nothing can be of greater consequence for *the King*. *Over 2 pages. Copy.*

J. Steuart of Invernitie to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Jan. 29. Rome.—I wrote last week and had your letter and drafts from Sir Peter Redmond. I read the description of the design and house and viewed the plans with pleasure. (He then describes how different persons had recommended to him 10 or 12 different architects as being the best, which had hitherto prevented him from fixing on one, but he hopes to do so next week.)

Since money is not to be thrown away, you shall have a large baiock's worth. I hope you have received the drawing materials by this time. (Describing how he had observed his Grace's charge of secrecy about them.)

A man may be in Rome as quietly as in any town in the world, and, though it were known that a man of the first quality were here, who had a title to the visits of all the best people, he can receive all these visits after the Roman way, and not be face to face with one man of them. This they practise among themselves; for instance Cardinal Tremouille has been here many years and has not as yet seen above three or four of his brethren in their houses or ever spoke to them but at public occasions, and I and Count Castel Blanco made one day 12 or 13 visits of this sort without once coming out of the coach. The people here, except Lord Southesk, all go very soon from this, but, if the Duke you name come here or many of our country people, I'll say nothing. If a man

pleases, it entirely depends on himself not to be seen nor see anything here, except palaces, pictures, statues and architecture and to hear music. As for one's particular respect to one single cardinal these visits are paid in the way that one of good taste would wish, for such an hour is agreed and during that time not a soul is admitted, nor is it ever told who is with them, and for that of a man of quality seeing the Pope, that may be when he pleases and no sooner. You may think I write this because I have a violent inclination to see the gentleman. It's true I should think myself very happy if it so fell out, but not at the expense of telling you a lie.

Your songs, the best here, shall be sent by the first opportunity. Two of the best racquets here and the only 4 shuttlecocks in Rome went by the Swiss sergeant. 4 *pages.*

MONSIEUR STIERNHOCK to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Jan. 29. Vienna.—Requesting information as to the King's health as not only the newspapers but private letters from Rome represent his indisposition as dangerous. *French.*

The DUKE OF MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1718, Saturday, Jan. 29.—Last Sunday I had yours of the 4th with the packet from *James Murray.* I leave my answer open for your perusal. *The King* sends now to *Queen Mary* a paper concerning that to be sent to *the King of Spain*, partly on what *James Murray* suggests in his memorial, which I wish may have the desired effect, and the more that I see not anywhere else whence that commodity is likely to be got. We have heard nothing further yet of the man *Francia* said was coming express to us about that, and *the Pope's* is almost past hopes. It appears by *James Murray's* as if *Francia's* affair were known with them, which I wish may have no bad effects by making them rely on it and so not bestir themselves and endeavour to find some people, as we proposed, to furnish those goods. I am sure they know it not from me and therefore I thought it not fit to touch in my answer that part of his letter.

Since *the King* has written so fully, I need not say anything on the paper to be sent to *the King of Spain*, nor did I think it needful in mine to *James Murray* to mention the secret of *the King of Sweden's* and *the Czar's* affair being trusted to *the King of Spain.* If you have not a sure conveyance ready for sending mine to *James Murray* I think you may venture it by the post, but I am afraid it will come too late.

I have received none of those from *Ormonde* you send me the dates of, and I believe never will, but I suppose they were in cipher, so the less matter.

You will see that *the King* has ordered another 100*l.* for De Morelle, which is *James Murray* himself, which he has ordered me to tell you to get, to send along with the letter.

By a late letter from Glendarule it seems Brigadier Campbell is in want of money by the accident of Barry. I have written to him that, if he be so, I doubt not you have been acquainted with it, who would be sure to order him to be supplied. I long to hear of the affair about which Campbell and Barry were employed being in some forwardness. I find by my letters from them you have not answered some you had from *Tullibardine*, which he thinks neglecting him and the affair. I have written that it has been certainly occasioned only by want of money for that business, by which anything you could say would be of little use, but that I hoped that would now be soon got.

Since writing the above *the King* has received *Ormonde's* letters of 17 August, 14 and 21 Sept., 25 Oct. and 7 Nov., and I one from his man *David Kennedy* of 2 Nov., but those of 18 Sept. and 2 Oct. mentioned in your note, are not come. I believe by mistake of the postmaster at Bologna they have lain all this time there. There is nothing in them but what those to *Dillon* which we formerly saw, gave account of. *The King* now writes to him, which is sent open to *Queen Mary* for you to see.

I designed writing this post to *Inese*, but the papers about the blind captain and his crew I was to have sent him not being ready, I delay it to the next.

I find one from *Ormonde* to *Mar* of 12 November in which there is not much. Since *the King* writes to him now, and I have so little else to say, I delay doing it for a post or two, when I may have something more worth his while, and, when you write, I beg you to tell him so.

(Recapitulation of the news in O'Brien's letter of the 13th.) 3 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to James Murray.

1718, Jan. 29.—Since I wrote to you 27 Dec., I have seen yours to *Dillon* of 2, 5 and 9 Dec. o.s. and by last post he sent me yours of 24 Nov. to him with a memorial relating to some points of our trade with one for myself of 19 and 24 Nov. which two last being the oldest I shall begin with. As to my expostulating with you on some things which you wrote to me, and your doing so now with me in that I last received, I need not add anything to what I wrote in my last, having there explained that matter fully. What I wrote then answers also the part of yours concerning another way for our corresponding and your question about your corresponding frequently with *Dillon*, and, "by what I say in the end of it, you will see I do not conceive how *Lord Oxford* can be of that service you seem to think in the affair of the *money*, and besides, after what I have told you that he has always given his opinion against anything being attempted in that affair, it would be very hard to impose it upon him further than he

pleases to concern himself in it, and indeed it would be unjust to put it upon the foot of his doing of that as a trial of his honesty and fidelity to the company. As my friendship with him formerly may perhaps make me be suspected on the one side to judge too favourably of him, so on the other may your and some others not being so much in that way with him, make you liable to be suspected differently in that matter, but, as I have a better opinion of you and the rest in your circumstances, than to think that would make you have or endeavour to give a wrong impression of him, so will you, I hope, do me the justice to believe that no former intimacies with him will make me have a better opinion of him myself, or endeavour to palliate to those I am concerned in any by-ways he may have, and to make them think better of him than he deserves. I have known him and his ways long, which sometimes I have been as little pleased with as those who made more noise about it, and though at a certain time when I was to begin the trade openly, which we have since followed, and had reason to think he wished well to it, yet I was far from trusting him with anything of it, seeing those I was in concert with did not, and at that time I was as intimate with him as ever, and firmly believed that he would come to join and be hearty and sincere in it. Now judging of him as impartially as I am capable of, I must confess I cannot doubt of his fidelity to the company, or of his declining any service [that] can be expected of him towards it, so far as prudence will permit any wise man to act or do in it. It is not his interest, I am sure, to play fast and loose now, and at his first owning himself to be in the interest of the company the advice he gave the chief director of employing and trusting *the Bishop of Rochester* principally, with whom he had not formerly been very well, and of endeavouring to gain *Nottingham*, who all know was the person hated him most, shows that, as he was willing to pass over all personal quarrels for the good of the company, so does his offering at the same time to give all the assistance to *the Bishop of Rochester* he could, his sincerity, since by that he put himself entirely in his power. His ability to serve the company in its present situation especially is evident, and that situation makes it necessary to take the assistance of all who will give any. Let not jealousies for God's sake at this time of day lose the least service of any one. Our director is one who knows men thoroughly, and there is no fear of his being imposed on by any of them, how cunning he may think himself, to the prejudice of others who serve the company well and faithfully, nor is he so blind [as] to have a fondness for one above others, but just as he sees their services deserve. No man concerned needs to fear *Lord Oxford's* being with this director as with the last, were the company in the way it wishes for. Without disparagement to the former, this has quite a different knowledge in trade, and, as he knows that perfectly, so does he manage it himself, which

must always prevent his being imposed on, and keep any particular one he employs from getting the ascendant to the prejudice of others. If our friends and fellow traders had had the opportunity of seeing this as much as I have, there would no fears remain with them of its being in the power of any to get the ascendant there of doing them ill offices or assuming the merit of their services. For a small proof of his abilities, I must tell you that, upon receiving your memorial from *Dillon* in relation to what you propose to be represented to and tried with *the King of Spain*, he immediately fell to work himself and formed a paper upon it to be sent to that gentleman, which some time or other you may see, and which, I am sure, will give you no small satisfaction not only as of the affairs of the company but of all that relates to *England* in the clearest and prettiest way that can be, says all that is possible to bring *the King of Spain* to agree to what is proposed for his own sake, and yet says nothing but what is really true and founded upon good sense and just reasoning. May the success answer as the paper and the case it represents deserve, and, since I mention it, I must tell you that the director differed with you in one point, which is mentioning any thing being done to oblige *the Elector of Hanover* to use his interest with *the Emperor* to renounce, being he thinks it dangerous to put anything in *the King of Spain's* head, that may incline him to make any more court to *the Elector of Hanover*. He tells in civil terms that upon the hopes of *the King of Spain's* doing what he desires of him, he has wrote to his friends *in England* to do all they can to prevent what is intended against him, but that, if they find that *the King of Spain* does not enter heartily to do what may be of service to him, that it will not be in his power any longer to act friendly, but quite otherwise towards him. What the director asks of *the King of Spain* presses much, so that there was not time for his following exactly what you proposed by way of immediate threat to bring him into it. It is needless to enlarge any more now to you on this paper, but you may depend on it that there is no argument omitted that can any way induce *the King of Spain* to comply with the desire, and it is put into so good hands to forward it to him, and who will also back it with all their skill, that I am not without hopes of its having good success, which you shall be informed of as soon as we know it. There were some steps taken in this with *the King of Spain* and his people before, which paves the way for this paper, which I hope will give the finishing stroke. There is one thing I must observe to you which is the difference in some things at the time of your writing that memorial from what they are now, then *the Emperor* was but courting of *King George*, and now we look on it as a concluded match, which necessarily obliged some difference to be made in the director's paper now from that of yours. Upon the whole you will take the proper ways to

let the friends of the company, especially those of *the Parliament*, know that the director has written so to *the King of Spain*, and he hopes they will make good his word. What you was cautioned about *Monteleon* so were we, but the man has behaved himself so long well towards the company that we can scarce give credit to it, and the more we are confirmed in this by the suspicion of him being, as we hear, put about chiefly and taking its rise from *Dubois*, who, we have had reason to suspect, so it is likely, may have had some by-end in defaming the other. How far the match abovementioned being concluded may have made *Dubois* alter his sentiments I shall not say, and perhaps you may know more of that than we yet do, but, be that as it will, there is no occasion or necessity for *Monteleon's* being told of the particular friendship or favour the director has asked from *the King of Spain*, though I think there can be no hurt in his being told, that whatever the friends of the company with you may do to favour *the King of Spain*, is in hopes that he will assist the company and befriend the director as he shall ask of him, and that it is by the director's order or directions they do it, which otherwise perhaps they would not, and have acted a different part. Now I wish all this may come in time, but I much fear what relates to *the English fleet* may be determined and over before this can reach you, but by our situation there is no help for such accidents, which makes it the more cruel.

"Perhaps some may think the abovenamed match being concluded may be against the director's interest, but I confess I am not of that opinion, for it cannot fail of breaking the good correspondence that was betwixt the families of *the Elector of Hanover* and *the Duke of Orleans*, so that I wish that our information of its being finished may be true. As to the other part of your memoir in relation to *the King of Sweden* and the use to be made of that particular with him, I hope there has been care taken to inform our friend *Ormonde* of it, that being now the proper and quickest canal of informing *the King of Sweden* what is thought may be of service, therefore I need not insist upon that point. I wish though there were no greater appearance of *the English fleet* going to that side than the other, but it will not be wishes that will do the thing.

"The last accounts we had from *Ormonde* were of 4 December, in which he had heard from the person he had sent to *the King of Sweden*, who, on the 17 November, was got more than the most difficult half of his way to him, and I suppose we shall soon hear of his being arrived, and of the success he meets with, which it is likely you may be at least as soon informed of as we. I had a letter not long ago from my friend *Sir H. Paterson*, who says nothing of his having received any letters from your parts for *Ormonde*, which I wonder at, but I suppose his friends have wrote to him some other way. A few days

after I wrote last to you, the director and I wrote to him by an express as fully as we could of all the business that occurred then to us, which, I hope, may be with him about this time, and we long impatiently to hear from him. I cannot help wishing that we were with him, for as to all the points of our trade, I think we should be better thereabouts than where we now are, and our correspondence might be as quick too. I should be glad to know our friends' opinion in this particular that, if they think as I do, *the Czar* might be pressed upon it, and I fancy he would not be backward in giving of us house room and warehouses for our convenience until the trade should open.

"I am extremely glad to know from you the good part *Sir W. Wyndham* has acted in relation to *Bolingbroke*, and it shows his firmness to the interest of the company, as well as his particular regard for the director, who has ordered me to bid you make his compliments to him on it. I always esteemed him and this has added not a little to it. I am pleased that he had not delayed answering the letter *the King* wrote to him, which I mentioned to you formerly, and they were in the wrong, to whom he committed the forwarding of it, for not letting us know of their having had it, when they were obliged to destroy it, which they have now done.

"This accident which has happened to that gentleman *Mr. Shippen*, with whom I told you I was but little acquainted, is very unlucky, and the more that I see it is like to spoil that project, of which *Dillon* wrote to *the Bishop of Rochester*, but I hope you will one way or other have got his place supplied in that. I am glad he received what was for him as he ought, and a time may yet come and ere long, when he can be of good use. If one at this distance may be allowed to give any judgement on things of that kind, I would say that *the Tories'* conduct about that time seems yet worse than used to be. Since *they* could not get all *they* wished, why would *they* not join with *Walpole* and take part of it, which *they* might certainly have got that way? but I am afraid *their* doings of that kind will always be more to be regretted than amended, which, as a friend, I hope I may be forgiven for saying. The reason of *their* doing so certainly proceeds from the jarrings and disagreements of those who ought to direct *them*, so it is wonderful that they and *they* do not see this and amend it, but so it has been always with them, and so it is like to continue which is lamentable.

"Your project of addressing is very good, and will be well timed upon that occasion, and I hope it will be followed out. The letter to *Dr. Leslie* will be an excellent thing with regard to this too as well as for what it was intended. I find *Dr. Leslie* is mightily pleased with it, and so will, I doubt not, the other friends with you, who have certainly seen it long ere now, and I suppose made it public enough.

"I am very sorry for *the Bishop of Rochester's* illness, but I hope he is recovered long before this time, my compliments to him.

"The accounts we have of the disagreements at the court with you are great misfortunes to all who have their interest at heart, but, though it has given a very odd impression to all the world both of father and son, yet we hope things will be accommodated betwixt them, that our country may not be torn in pieces. Happy it is that the Jacobites do not agree and concert so well amongst themselves and the other discontented people as to take the advantage of this they otherwise easily might. We hear his Majesty King George goes certainly to Hanover in the spring and, if he get the Prince to submit, as we hope our friends will frighten him to it, that he is to carry him with him, where it is to be wished for the quiet of our country that he may leave him, but I am afraid the great regard that his Majesty has for his German dominions, and the apprehensions his German ministers have of the Prince will rather make them venture the disturbing of our quiet by bringing him back than that of Hanover by leaving him to govern there. Amongst ourselves I may venture to say and regret the situation we have brought ourselves to by endeavouring to avoid an imaginary evil to expose ourselves for ever to the certain misfortunes of a disputed succession, which is now not a little increased by the folly on both sides of those we have set up to rule over us, when on the other hand I am credibly informed that the gentleman we are so much afraid of is in every respect such as is to be wished for a king of a limited monarchy, he being, they who know it well assure me, of such good dispositions and thorough knowledge of our country, that he could not have failed of making us happy, if according to the maxims of some of our friends who we have much relied on of his being too knowing and doing business himself as if he were a secretary of state or minister, for which I am well assured by a good hand who personally knows him that he is the fittest that ever he met with, be not an argument against him, but, whatever may be in this and what we meaner folks may think of it, I know our heads and leaders, who by obeying and following implicitly we have so long succeeded, will think that we have gone too far in the way we are in to look back, so will go on and make the best of the bad way we have brought ourselves to, and for that end to put the best face we can on our being forced to abandon the old principles we used to value ourselves upon for the good of our country, and indeed what is our country to us if our own particular interest and that of our party be not to be served by serving of it? There is one thing which I am glad to see our friends and leaders still persist in, which is answerable to our old principles, that of ruining the Church of England for the good of the Protestant Religion, at least

what we would have believed so, the good of our own Whig party, and sure they will not be frightened from going on with that even this session, having already lost so many to the great scandal of our friends the Dissenters through the country, who have from several places complained of it in the letters I have had from them. . . . "

Tell *Murray* that I gave his letter to *the King*, who takes it very kindly that he is willing to stay there on his account, and is sorry it is not in his power to supply him as he inclines, but he has now ordered another bill for the like sum as he sent him to be sent with this letter.

The King and I having wrote lately to some friends *in Scotland* and referred them to the accounts of the trade to be sent by you and another friend to *Straiton*, you will not fail sending him such accounts as are fit for them, as I am to write to our other friend, *Menzies*, to do. *Straiton* gives us good hopes of some of the goods we most want coming from thence and of some merchants furnishing of them from whom it would be little expected, so they should be encouraged, and I have done all I could to caution them to go about it in a prudent and discreet manner. *Over* 11 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Colin Campbell of Glendarule.

1718, Jan. 29.—Acknowledging his of 18 Dec., on which he had written to Dillon the letter of the same day.

J. Macleod junior's letter makes *Stewart of Appin* the very worthy spark for which we have long took him, and, if true, a completer v[illai]n never was, but he has not mettle enough to go through with a game which requires so much address and cunning as well as k[na]v[e]rie. I am glad though his cousin still answers what we expected of him and pray make him my compliments when you write to him. A repenting sinner must be accepted, and I am glad Sir D[unca]n seems to be so, but he cannot be expected to be credited after what is past, till he give other proofs than words. If he be really sincere, I think you are right in what you propose for him, and you shall have the paper for it, before there be occasion of using it, which you may use as you find he behaves, and, if you think fit, you may let him know of *the King's* passing over old scores on what he had written and his future good behaviour. At the same time you may tell him what is intended for him, but all this you can best judge of.

I am glad by all the accounts given from *Scotland* his family were never in better heart and even some of those formerly set against *the King* are now wishing for him, and have him they will, I hope, ere long.

It is not a little odd that *Macdonald of Glengarry* has never answered that letter *Mar* wrote to him above a twelvemonth ago, which you saw, and it is not amiss you wrote to some proper person to let him know how odd it looks.

I hope *Tullibardine* has got as well as you what I wrote 20 Dec., and, if he has written to me since what I acknowledge in that, it is not come to me. I have no doubt of his friendship to *Mar*, nor will he ever have occasion given him to doubt of his.

I give no credit to *Stewart of Appin's* story of *Clanranald* and *Lochiel*, for I know them to be honester men than to forsake their principles. I heard 'tother day from the last, and here is an answer to what you sent me from the first.

You are right not to discourage *J. Macleod junior*, from going on in the affair with *Argyle*, but there is little to be expected from thence, so let *J. Macleod junior*, take care that in place of his gaining *Argyle* he do not catch him. I find from other hands that *Argyle* has been making applications to some of our friends by some of his tools, and have written what was proper to our friends upon it.

I enclose what I wrote to *Straiton* on what he wrote to me concerning *J. Macleod junior*, and *Sir H. Maclean*, and have since had an answer from him to the one I wrote him on your first writing to me what *J. Macleod junior*, wrote of the matter, and I send also a copy of that part of it, by which I believe you will think what *J. Macleod junior*, wrote you a little odd.

I congratulate *Brigadier Campbell* on his missing the g[allo]ws on a less reputable affair than the last time he was in danger of it, and it had been hard, had he suffered for such a thing and by mistake too. *Dillon* will certainly order him to be supplied with what that misfortune occasioned him on his writing to him.

The King is in perfect health and was very glad when I gave him account that you were all so, though he is sorry for the accident of *Barry*, and chiefly for fear it should retard the affair he was employed in, which he is very much concerned to have finished as intended.

Postscript.—The King and *Mar* have been plagued with a certain blind captain and his crew, who is near you, and orders are now sent for finding out the truth of that matter and putting an end to it, which I thought best to be done in such a way that *Mar* cannot be complained of by the captain, and the person to determine betwixt the captain and his crew is left blank to be filled up *at St. Germains*, whose friend the captain thinks him to be. I am sorry for the accident of the ship *R. Gordon* writes of, but hope he shall have her again, and, if not, he may be sure *the King* will do all he can to get him satisfaction. 3½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Col. Parker.

1718, Jan. 29. Urbino.—Explaining that the reason for his delay in acknowledging his letter of 5 Dec. was waiting for Cardinal Gualterio's answer, to whom his Majesty had ordered him to be recommended, but, the King having since

received another letter from him, letting him know that both his letters arrived safe, and that his Majesty will again recommend him to the Cardinal with all the earnestness he can, but that he is afraid not much is to be expected from thence, which he is the sorrier for, because he is not able to do for him what his sufferings and merit deserve.

The Duke of Mar to Mrs. Abercromby.

1718, Jan. 29. Urbino.—Condoling with her on the death of her husband, on hearing of which the King wrote to the Queen to give her such an allowance and to help her home as the present circumstances of their affairs will allow, and recommending her to go home and wait with patience for better days, and also condoling with her on the loss of her sister. *Copy.*

James III to Lord Edward Drummond.

1718, Jan. 30.—Regretting that his present circumstances incapacitate him from supplying Sir Adam Blair, whose letter of 25 Nov. he has seen, as his wants require and his merits deserve, and promising, if ever it please God to restore him, to give him and his family such marks of his regard as they will have reason to be satisfied with. The King his father's kindness for them is not unknown to him. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Signor Cagnoni.

1718, Jan. 30. Urbino.—Acknowledging his two letters and asking him to forgive some trouble he may occasion him by things from England addressed to him, which he requests him to take care of and forward.

We hear German troops are come now to quarter in Lucca, which, if true, will put an end to any thoughts of pursuing the design I mentioned to your son, even if the people there were willing to allow of it, and the one I spoke of it for should have thought seriously of it. I know you would act so prudently in any steps you took to get information that he would not appear in it, and that it would be only thought as a thought of your own, but, if that of troops being to be there be true, you had best let it fall entirely. *Copy.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to [James III].

1718, Monday, Jan. 31. St. Germains.—I came here last night by *Queen Mary's* orders. *She* gave me yours of the 7th. The two enclosed for *Ormonde* and *the Bishop of Rochester* shall be forwarded.

I sent *the King* copies, not abstracts, of the three material letters *George Kelly* wrote me during his last voyage *to England*, dated 28 Oct. and 21 and 25 Nov. O.S. *Queen Mary* read the copies this morning and so did *Inese*. We found nothing in them that would occasion jealousy or give the least offence. One

paragraph in that of 21 Nov. is :—Mrs. *Ogilvie* arrived some days ago. Sir Redmond has the letter of attorney and *the Bishop of Rochester* received the letters sent by her, but *Mar* writes that one of them he had thought proper to destroy. He has sent two or three addresses for *Ormonde*, but I don't find them fond of writing by any other channel but *Dillon's*.

I see no consequence can be naturally drawn from this but that they thought *Dillon's* channel the safest.

I am morally sure that none of *the King's* true friends or even wellwishers would offer to give *Mar* the least dissatisfaction. His past distinguished services and his present zeal and activity are so universally known that I don't see how it can be in anybody's power or indeed in any honest man's will to disoblige him in the least. By all my knowledge of *Ormonde*, *the Bishop of Rochester* and *Arran*, it appears to me they look on *Mar* as one of the chief and best instruments to manage *the King's* concerns ; all this without any regard to any party, of which I know very little and I hope never shall.

[Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.]

1718, Jan. 31. St. Germains.—Give me leave by this private note to assure you that I receive with due submission whatever comes from *the King*, but shall always be very easy regarding jealousies or *tracasseries*, being almost positive I neither have nor will give occasion to the one or the other. The horror I heard *the King* express for both these vices is a sufficient motive for *Dillon* to avoid falling into them or anything that may have the appearance of deceit.

It appears by your letter to *the Bishop of Rochester* that you suspect him, *Ormonde* and party to be desirous to have *Mar* removed from you. I venture to say and have good reasons for doing so, that *Ormonde*, *the Bishop of Rochester* and *Arran* would be highly afflicted, if they foresaw anything could happen to engage *Mar* to withdraw from *the King*. All your true friends both of this and the other side of the water are of the same opinion, and none more stedfastly than *Dillon*, who sincerely thinks that *Mar* is capable of giving a new spirit to your cause and carrying it on with much vigour. This is the common sentiment of all your well-wishers.

Dillon has some reason to imagine that corresponding with friends in *England* may not be satisfactory to *Mar*. If so, to avoid being the innocent cause of misunderstanding or jealousy 'twixt *the King's* friends, he humbly begs *the King* to name some other person for that purpose. If I can do no good, I would be in despair to occasion any harm and indeed writing is not my talent and politics much less. If *the King* should have use for me in my own vocation, none whosoever will serve him with more zeal and fidelity or will be readier to expose his life for his interest and service. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pages*.

Accounts of William Dicconson.

1718, Jan. 31. *The King's Account. Debtor.*

		Livres.	Sols.	Deniers.
	Due from the King for balance of last account - - -	53,133	1	0
1717, July 12.	Remitted to the Marquis de Brantes from Lyons - -	182	7	0
,, ,,	To Monsr. Denizet for champagne by Sir W. Ellis' order -	1,230	0	0
,, 24.	To Mr. Loftus for letters on Mr. Ogilvie's account - - -	86	15	0
,, ,,	Paid Sir W. Ellis' bill to Milon -	481	16	0
,, ,,	To Mistress Olive Trant for 1717	600	0	0
,, ,,	To Mr. Gough of Dunkirk for letters, &c. - - - - -	238	18	0
Aug. 1.	To Dr. Cowper to go to Italy -	400	0	0
,, ,,	To Dr. Barclay, ditto - -	400	0	0
,, ,,	To Mr. Butterfield for mending the King's dial - - -	10	0	0
,, ,,	To Mr. Jo. Greme by the Duke of Mar's order - - -	200	0	0
,, ,,	To a messenger sent the Queen from beyond seas - - -	200	0	0
,, 7.	To James Douglas, value 200 *guilders* to quit his pension -	357	2	0
,, ,,	To Dr. Taylor, value 10*l.* sterling which he laid out for prisoners in London - - - - -	150	0	0
,, 17.	To Mr. Dillon what he gave to Mr. Francis Strickland and Mr. John O'Brien, viz., 1,000 *livres* to Mr. Strickland and 2,000 to Mr. O'Brien - -	3,000	0	0
Sept. 18.	To Balthasar Tyma for pickles -	6	8	0
,, ,,	To Brother Smith for Madam Bouchicault for correspondence in Holland - - - - -	300	0	0
,, 28.	To Mr. Wogan paid back what I charged myself with in my last account, he not receiving this money at Pesaro - -	750	0	0
,, ,,	To Mr. Ogilvie by the Duke of Mar's order - - - - -	750	0	0
,, ,,	To Dr. Abercromby - -	200	0	0
,, ,,	To Gen. Hamilton by the Duke of Mar's order - - -	500	0	0
,, ,,	To Father Græme by said order -	100	0	0
,, ,,	Paid by Mr. Gordon to the Duke of Mar himself and by his special order - - - -	10,631	17	3

		Livres.	Sols.	Deniers.
1717, Sept. 28.	To Mr. Booth for things he bought for the King and for the Duke of Mar and his journey, &c. - - - -	5,860	0	0
Oct. 1.	To Mr. Creagh by Sir W. Ellis' order - - - - -	520	0	0
,, ,,	To Mr. Ogilvie for the last 6 months of 1717 - - -	800	0	0
,, 12.	Paid back to Mr. Hughes of the money he advanced to Mr. Southcott - - - -	15,443	4	9
,, 19.	Paid back more in England to Mr. Jerningham, the banker, of the money he advanced to Southcott, first 580*l.* sterling and then 485*l.* sterling - -	15,975	0	0
,, ,,	To Mr. Hugh Thomas for watches, &c. ordered by Mr. Booth, first 80*l.* sterling and then 36*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* sterling - -	1,751	0	0
,, ,,	To Mr. Roger Strickland what I charged myself with in last account and yet paid him here	300	0	0
,, ,,	To Mr. James Murray, value 100*l.* sterling - - -	1,500	0	0
,, ,,	To Mr. Waters for 5*lb.* of tea he delivered to Mr. Booth - -	125	0	0
,, ,,	To Sir Henry Stirling by the Duke of Mar's order - -	2,941	9	0
,, ,,	To Col. Jo. Stuart, value 50*l.* sterling, with which he subsisted people in Swedland, &c.	740	0	0
,, ,,	For Lord Dundee's funeral -	78	11	1
,, ,,	For young Boyn's funeral - -	300	0	0
,, ,,	To Sir H. Paterson, money he laid out on the King's account by order - - - - -	673	9	0
,, ,,	What Mr. W. Gordon sets down for keeping a servant, which he says the Duke of Mar ordered in June, 1716 - -	1,200	0	0
,, 26.	For paper sent the King by Mr. Booth - - - - -	47	0	0
,, ,,	To Mr. Johnson in cash and by bill on London - - -	500	0	0
,, ,,	To Lady Melfort's nephew to go back - - - - -	300	0	0
Nov. 1.	To Mr. Creagh to go to Italy -	500	0	0
,, 18.	To Father Moore for balance due to him - - - -	611	10	0

		Livres.	Sols.	Deniers.
1717, Nov. 18.	To Sir Jo. O'Brien to pay an express, viz., Gen. Dillon's man - - - - - -	1,000	0	0
„ „	Selme's bill on Francia protested for 50*l.* sterling with charges, &c., which we were forced to pay - - - - - -	772	7	0
„ „	Paid Mr. Cantillon commission, &c. - - - - - -	246	13	0
Dec. 7.	To Col. Cook what he said he laid out - - - - -	200	0	0
„ 23.	To Arlaud for pictures - -	680	0	0
„ „	To Bell, ditto - - - - -	484	0	0
„ 30.	To Dumyrais for plate for the King - - - - - -	1,310	4	0
„ „	To Madame Bouchicault for correspondence, second payment	300	0	0
1718, Jan. 11.	To C. Wogan in money 2,000 *livres* and a bill of 3,000 -	5,000	0	0
„ „	To Dr. Maghie to go to Italy -	800	0	0
„ „	To Mr. Trotter for port of letters on the King's account - -	7	15	0
„ „	To Mr. Ogilvie for the first quarter of 1718 - - -	400	0	0
„ „	Paid pensions to the year's end by W. Gordon, Paris - -	12,270	6	8
„ „	Paid by ditto for returning money, postage, &c. - -	290	1	5
„ „	Paid ditto for letters for the Duke of Mar - - - -	191	2	0
„ „	Paid by ditto for Gen. Dillon's letters - - - - -	31	6	0
„ „	Paid pensions to the year's end by Robert Gordon, Bordeaux	11,905	0	0
„ „	Paid pensions in Holland to said time by Mr. Dundas - -	2,405	0	0
„ „	Paid pensions at Brussels by Mark Wood and Mr. Hairstens to the said time - - -	5,072	10	0
„ „	Paid pensions by Mr. Erskine at Liége - - - -	535	0	0
„ „	Paid pensions by Mr. Ord at St. Omer to the year's end - -	4,403	5	0
„ „	Paid pensions by me at St. Germains to the said time -	9,373	13	9
„ „	To Monsr. Clapayron what he paid the King at Avignon by order from the Court of France and for which his Majesty drew a bill on Mr. Nihell - - - - - -	80,000	0	0

		Livres.	Sols.	Deniers.
1718, Jan. 11.	Paid several gratifications or extraordinaries to persons to go away or the like, as by a particular sent herewith - -	3,585	10	0
		265,353	15	6

The King's Account, Creditor.

1717, Aug.	— Received back from Mr. Arthur of London, 1,250*l.* sterling, being part of the 1,700*l.* deposited in his hands by Mr. Farnham (Colclough) as per my account given in 16 Jan., 1717 - - - - -	18,750	0	0
„	— Received from Major Cavenagh in part of what is due from Berwick's regiment [rest 1,613 *livres* 10 *sols*.] assigned to me by Sir Richard Cantillon in lieu of what I paid for him to Capt. Camock and was brought to the King's use -	900	0	0
„ 10.	Received from Gen. Dorrington value 17 old *louis d'ors* which Sir W. Ellis gave him at Avignon - - - - -	340	0	0
	I shall likewise charge myself with the 12,000 *livres* a month, which was usually returned to the King out of the pension received from the Court of France, which not having been remitted to his Majesty since Nov., 1716, it makes 13 months to the end of 1717, amounting to - - - - - -	156,000	0	0
		175,990	0	0
	So due to the Queen for balance of this account 31 Jan., 1718 -	89,363	15	6
		265,353	15	6

Endorsed.—"Mr. Dicconson's accounts sent to Sir William Ellis and received at Urbino Feb. 20th, 1718." *With a separate paper giving particulars of the "several qualifications" above mentioned.*

Paper by JAMES III.

1718, Jan.—I beg you to inform the lady and gentleman interested how sensibly I have been touched by the kindness with which they spoke of me to Mr. B[ooth]. I have not neglected

the advice received from them since I had the honour of seeing them myself, and you may assure them that I immediately conformed myself to it, but, my first attempts having been frustrated, I could not show a greater regard to their counsels than by sending as soon as possible to reconnoitre the person they have proposed, though I had already another of the same country in view. When I have had news of both, I shall make my decision. Meanwhile I beg them very earnestly to inform me how I can proceed to make the proposal to her whom they have suggested, in case I decide for her. They will confer an honour and a very sensible pleasure on me, by continuing to aid me with their good counsels, and my readiness to follow them ought to convince them how persuaded I am of the rectitude of their intentions. I should be really pained at being so long without testifying to them my gratitude and my feelings towards them, but I believed that your channel, though the longest, would be the most agreeable to them.

Be kind enough to send them this or to inform them of its contents as you judge convenient. *French. Endorsed*, "To the Q[ueen] to be sent to the K[ing] of S[icily]."

T. Forster to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Feb. [1 ?]. [Fano.]—Since coming here we have met with all imaginable civility. One of the operas is very good, but the other is more esteemed by the inhabitants, who seem more pleased with the farce than the music. Some of the best songs Dr. B[arcla]y carries with him; he is ravished with their airs and will give you a particular account. Mr. Erskine and I go to-morrow to Pesaro.

Since writing the above we have been hearing a lady sing, who, Mr. Erskine says, has more charms than all the opera. I think so too. She's worth 2,000 *pistoles per annum*. She's young and must be handsome, at least Mr. E. swears it.

Charles François de Busi to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Feb. 2. Vienna.—I am in terrible agitation, because the newspapers publish that the King is dangerously ill. I beg you to send me some news to guide me in answering people. I enclose this week's news and some other news from the Hague. I am trying to bring into his Majesty's interests a Secretary of State of the Ministers here, and I find a very good disposition, but it is necessary to have instructions and a secret commission from you. I shall try with all my dexterity to advance further. I shall doubtless be seconded by good friends, and, if the Emperor were once relieved of the war against the Turks, something might be hoped from this Court. Almost everyone here deplores the lamentable position of his Majesty, and the feeling against Hanover increases more and more here.

Prince Eugene, I know from a good source, has the best intentions towards his Majesty. I shall try to cultivate them. Bishop Leslie, as far as I can ascertain, is not among such good friends of his Majesty. He has lately been made by the Emperor Prince of the Empire and Bishop of Laibach. It also seems to me it would not be bad, if I shall carry on correspondence with your other friends in other parts to concert all that shall be for his Majesty's service. This proposal proceeds from my great desire to distinguish myself in his Majesty's service. The Swedish Resident has given me the enclosed for you. He continues in the best sentiments towards his Majesty as does also the minister of Muscovy. Mr. Germain (*i.e.* Wogan) is not to be seen here yet. I shall be on the watch for his arrival to deliver him the letter and to serve him in everything in my power he shall order me. *French. Partly in cipher deciphered. Enclosed,*

Extract from a Letter to the Secretary of the King of Sweden, residing at the Court of Cassel.

Requesting him to inform the writer of what he learns or thinks of the commission of Mr. Halden, the English minister who is returned to the Court where the Secretary resides. It is apparent that this commission is partly to try to penetrate the plans of the King, our master, partly to put in train and facilitate by the Landgrave's interposition a peace negotiation with his Majesty, in case circumstances take such a turn that King George should find it his interest to reconcile himself with his Majesty, in whatever manner he may. 27 *January*, 1718. *French.*

Commission.

1718, Feb. 2. Urbino.—To Lieut.-col. John Stuart, brother to Balcaskie, to be a colonel of foot. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 66.

The Duke of Mar to Capt. David George.

1718, Feb. 2. Urbino.—I have seen your letter of 18 Dec. to Mr. Inese with the attested copies of the receipts you mention in it, all which I have laid before his Majesty. The accounts you and your crew give are so widely different and they complain so loudly of abuses on your part, as if you had withheld their wages, that it is impossible for the King to judge whether you or they are in the right, till the agreements betwixt you and them are fully examined and the books and other papers relating to this affair fully revised and compared with the payments made by you to your crew and a report of the whole made to him. This, he thought, could not be so well done as by appointing proper persons in the place. He has therefore ordered me to signify to you his pleasure that you choose a proper person on your part, as your crew are ordered to do

on theirs, to examine thoroughly into this affair and report thereon to himself. It is his pleasure that you submit yourself wholly to these two persons and give them all the lights and informations you can, as your crew are likewise to do, by laying before them all accounts, papers, &c., which you or any of them have in relation to this affair. And, where they shall be defective, you are to make affidavits to them on such points as they shall require of you. The King has likewise appointed a person on his part, who may have a regard to his share in this affair and see that justice be likewise done to his Majesty and who is to be umpire in case of difference betwixt the others, and the three are jointly to report to his Majesty. I enclose a copy of my letter to your crew, to whom I have sent a copy of this, and a copy of the powers granted by his Majesty, the principal being sent to the person appointed on his part, with blanks for the names of the persons to be chosen by you and the other side. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *page. Draft.*

The Duke of Mar to Capt. George's Crew.

1718, Feb. 2. Urbino.—Acknowledging their letter of 10 Oct., and desiring them to appoint an arbitrator on their behalf, in the same terms *mutatis mutandis* as the last letter. *Draft.*

James III to Three Persons, whose names are left in blank.

1718, Feb. 2. Urbino.—Appointing them arbitrators on behalf of Capt. George, his crew and the King (the last to be umpire) on the matters in dispute between Capt. George and his crew. *Draft. There are fair copies of these three documents in Entry Book* 5, *pp.* 66-71.

Lord B[athurs]t to James III.

1718, Feb. 3. Urbino. [Received.]—Expressing his gratitude for the letter he had lately received from him and expressing his zeal for his service and his devotion to his person. *Signed*, 9, 13, 19, 60, 14, 2, 61, 55.

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Ormonde.

1718, Feb. 3.—I had not yours of 12 November nor *David Kennedy's* of 2 Nov. till 29 Jan., when *the King* wrote to you acknowledging those he received from you that day. I now send the enclosed copy by the address those letters of yours brought us. I believe the safest way of sending letters from you for me, and not by France, is by putting them in a cover to Signor Belloni at Bologna, but I take *Dillon's* canal to be the surest.

I am very glad the letters I told you were written from some of your company could be of no ill consequence, and *Dillon* was also afraid about them as I was.

I heard some posts ago from *James Murray* that the address I sent him for *Ormonde* by *Sir H. Paterson* came, and that

Ormonde was to hear that way from them, which I hope he may have done, and therefore I need say less on what I hear to-day from *the Bishop of Rochester* in answer to what I wrote to him from *Paris* last October. He says things are much changed for the better on what has happened betwixt *King George* and the young minx. *James Murray* tells me that *Argyle* has now no further communication with his old master *the Prince* and that *Ilay* had told him he was happily disengaged from him and that no consideration on earth should prevail on him to serve him or *King George* again. They say nothing though of being resolved to look for other service, though *James Murray* mentioned that of *the King* to him, but rather to be inactive save the way of *the Parliament*, in which there was nothing they would not do.

The Bishop of Rochester says that *Bernsdorf* and *Stanhope* are not at all well together and that the first is looking out for new friends which the last cannot fail of knowing, from which he thinks there may come good. He says little himself of the *money* affair, but *James Murray* tells me *the Bishop of Rochester* is doing all he can in it, but I doubt not you will hear of all these things directly, so it were needless to say more here. *Lord Oxford* was not then come to town, which was 14 Dec., he having been ill in the country, but was expected in a day or two. Just as I was writing this, *the King* came in and gave me this note to enclose to you.

We will long to hear from you on O'[Brie]n's arrival and hope you'll have good news to send. *Copy. Enclosed,*

James III to the Duke of Ormonde.

With this Mar *sends you a duplicate of mine of* 29 *Jan. to* Ormonde, *who will have had from* Dillon *an account of* England's *affairs, such as is in general comfortable, so to him I refer and only notice one particular, which is, that* Mar *has received a letter from* the Bishop of Rochester *by which it does not appear he has any jealousy of* Mar, *but that the friendship between them is such as is proper and convenient. By this my letter to* the Bishop of Rochester *on that subject, which I sent you, may seem to have been useless, but, as it can have no ill effect, I am persuaded it will have good ones in showing* the King's *sentiments on some points and in putting a stop to some little dealings, which might have made* tracasseries *at last by people's speaking too much without book, as I find has been done in another point by* the Bishop of Rochester's *letter. For God's sake get me soon out of this desert and well engaged with* the Czar marriage. *I long with impatience to hear from you about that, for I daily like it better. I find it more and more to be of the last consequence for the trade. You cannot have more snow there than we have here. Two copies both in Nairne's hand.*

The Duke of Mar to the Marquis de Villefranche.

1718, Feb. 3. Urbino.—Thanking him for his New Year's letter which he wishes may be a very happy one for him, asking him to make his compliments to all his friends at his agreeable town and particularly to the Marquis de Donis and family, and to convey to Madame de Vaucluse his interest in her change of condition, wherein he wishes her all the happiness she deserves, adding that he understands that the eldest Mademoiselle de Donis has some thoughts of making a tour in Italy, but fearing they shall not have the pleasure of seeing her there. *French. Copy.*

John Ogilvie to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Feb. 4.—It is with the greatest pleasure imaginable that I tell you that *the King's* debtors are so forward to pay their debts, that they only want a receiver. Yea those that have this long time been nice and pretended arrestments are now willing to hazard on the least shadow of a pretence or appearance that the arrestment can be loosed. I dare not offer advice, since *the King* understands his own affairs, but, were it possible, all his friends could wish that his affair were pushed, so long as his debtors are so well disposed.

I have seen a great many of *the King's* friends since I saw you, and they are so overjoyed with hopes that I cannot express my satisfaction at seeing even those that truly used their endeavours to prevent *the King's* satisfaction. I wrote you a confused letter from the place I saw you last to inform you how to direct to me. *Endorsed*, "John Ogilvie, incog., to Lord Mar. Received at Rome from Mr. Innes, April 13."

Charles Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Feb. 4. Strasburg.—I am come thus far in pursuance of your instructions after a journey that has been very tedious to me in my great desire to answer the dispatch you recommended. My delay has been occasioned by a concert that Mr. *Dillon* and I entered into to give the more easy air to my quitting Paris at this season. It was judged convenient I should go to Schlestadt with Mr. Lally* who travelled in a little slight berlin and with his own horses. In the beginning the ways were so deep and the horses so little used to fatigue that we made but very slow advances. His machine broke every day and so I engaged him to take post-horses and an old post chair of the Bishop of Waterford's at Sens. This had lain by a great while and broke at every turn. The frost grew very hard and I could not prevail on my companion to get on horseback because of an old indisposition that frequently betides officers after some campaigns spent in love and war. I should not trouble you with this detail, but

* Mr. Lally elsewhere in this cipher=Prince James Sobieski's court. Here, however, it is apparently a proper name.

that I am too young a soldier to deserve any excuse for my delay on this score.

I have procured a recommendation here from a very good hand to *the Court of Baden* by Mr. *Dillon's* means, which will give a great facility to my measures and inquiries. I propose to be there to-morrow night and to proceed, after gaining all the information I shall judge proper, by way of Ratisbon. I am told I shall find the snows very deep and the ways almost impassable in places, but hope to get the better of such difficulties, and heartily wish I may be able to give you hereafter the full satisfaction you require in matters of more consequence. *The daughter* is now at *Rastat. Queen Mary* and Mr. *Dillon* are of opinion I should go by my own name in the address of letters to me, because nothing that can tend to suspicion is to be admitted without some necessity, and there appears none in this case which has a very fair pretence, that of travelling.

I have already settled a correspondent here through whose hands my letters from Paris are to pass, who is to transmit them to me to such places as I shall mark to him from time to time. But, as that were too great a round for any instructions you shall honour me with, I am now to inquire for some merchant at Ratisbon or Prague, to whom my letters may be addressed from thence. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pages.*

William Erskine to John Paterson.

1718, Feb. 4. Pesaro.—Giving an account of his visit to that place and Fano with Mr. Barkley and Thomas Forster, and adding that he intends to return to Urbino next week. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pages.*

Monsieur Stiernhock to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Feb. 4. Vienna.—These are to acquaint your Excellency that Count Reventlow, Minister of State of the Duke of Holstein, the nephew of the King, my master, and a good friend of Baron Görtz, which Count has been here a little while about his master's affairs, has just shown me a letter of M. de Görtz, containing the news that the Czar and by his intervention the King of Prussia and King Augustus, having proposed Danzig as the place for the peace Congress to his Swedish Majesty, the latter had accepted it and would send his plenipotentiaries there, who would be apparently Count Velling and Baron Sparre, and I should have orders to inform the Imperial Court that, if the Emperor should wish to send a minister to that Congress, he would be welcome there along with the one from France. Though I have not yet received these orders, nor any other advice of the King's resolution, I do not doubt that he has taken it, without my having seen the original of M. de Görtz's letter, which makes mention of it. I am extremely glad of it, in hopes that the

preliminaries of the peace between his Swedish and his Czarish Majesty will have been already settled and that the Congress will be only for form and for the conclusion of it after the precedent of that of Utrecht, that the Elector of Hanover will come too late and will be excluded from it, and that advantageous consequences will result from it for his Britannic Majesty. I do not doubt however that the said Elector will employ his utmost efforts to hinder that peace or else to be included in it, foreseeing that it might be fatal to him, if he be excluded from it. *Over* 4 *pages. French.*

JAMES III to the KING OF S[ICILY].

1718, Feb. 4.—"Je n'ay pas osé reconnoitre par un autre canal moins seur que celuy de votre tante les bontés que vous avés temoigné pour moy, lorsque mon gros valet a passé par vos terres. Je vous puis assurer que loin d'etre choqué des responses que d'ailleurs je ne meritois point, je les ay regardé comme un temoignage authentique de votre penetration et de votre bon coeur envers moy. Je dois pourtant vous dire ici que, quoique je profite actuellement des lumieres qu'il vous a plû de me donner, vous ne devéz pas etre scandalizé s'il echet que l'execution de vos conseils n'arrive pas si tôt, et que de nouveaux avis que j'ay receu soient la cause d'un delay que vous approuverés vous meme, si j'osois vous expliquer mes raisons, mais ne le pouvant faire clairement, je vous envoye un chiffre par le moyen duquel quand je scaurai que vous l'avés receu, je pourrai avec seureté vous informer de l'etat de mon procés. Vous ne prendrés, j'espere, pas mauvais la liberté que je prens, puisqu'elle est fondée sur la connoissance que j'ay de ma propre insuffisance, qui me porte a chercher avec empressement des lumieres aussi superieures et aussi sures que les votres, le secours de vos conseils me fera marcher avec plus de fermeté et de hardiesse dans les affaires epineuses qui me surviennent souvent, et vous ayant pour guide et pour directeur je ne craindrois point de faire de faux pas. Les differentes et etroittes liaisons qui sont entre nous, et l'amitié sincere que vous m'avés temoigné, m'en font avec justice esperer la continuation : Nos affaires de famille n'ont pas laissé de changer de face depuis que j'eus l'honneur de vous embrasser, et ce seroit pour moy un sensible plaisir et un singulier avantage, que de profiter de vos avis qui ne pourront qu'etre utiles au bien de nos deux familles. J'attendrai avec impatience de scavoir si cette lettre arrive a bon port, et vous puis assurer que je ne vous souhaitte pas moins de bien qu'a moy meme. . . . *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to COL. JOHN STEWART.

1718, Feb. 4. Urbino.—Enclosing the King's commission in the terms he desired in his of 5 Nov., and wishing it may answer the end proposed. The King thinks him much in the

right in his resolution of going where he mentioned and is persuaded that, wherever he may be, he will not let slip any opportunity of doing him all the service in his power. *Copy.*

Sir Peter Redmond to John Paterson.

1718, Feb. 5. Rome.—Thanking him for his letter of 20 Jan., and for having made his respects acceptable to his Grace.—I have remembered you to Lord Southesk and Mr. Stewart. I am in the same club with them, Lord Edward, and Mr. Fleming, and we every day remember our friends at Urbino. They are all now at the opera.

There are more operas and plays in this city, I believe, than in any in Europe, three operas every night and four comedies, besides a gang of good rope-dancers, Germans, French and English, who end afternoon before the operas begin. The worst of the operas is that they end not till about midnight.

I fancy still the voices I heard at Fano exceeded any I heard here. I am not perfectly curious that way, for, after once hearing a play or an opera, I would not give a pin for it the second time. I begin to be pretty well wearied of Rome, though I believe I shall not leave it these 15 days, as the weather is not fit for travelling. I see your self-denial in keeping house and not going to Fano opera, and hope to see you enjoy the fruits of your loyalty and affection for his Majesty, whose service keeps you close to him in that disconsolate situation. 3 *pages.*

Owen O'Rourke to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Feb. 5. Couvonges.—Acknowledging his letter of 16 Dec. with the enclosed from the King to his Royal Highness.—It does me no small pleasure to see their correspondence renewed. It will always look well that his Majesty entertains a commerce of amity with a prince that left no stone unturned to acquire his good will. The Duke has written lately to the King and addressed his to M. de Litta, who acts in some things for him at Rome. It is likely H.R.H. will continue to use this way as safer and shorter than that of France. I do not think fit to wait for the Duke's answer to return mine to you, whose arrival near the King I feel as a singular comfort to his Majesty. Your absence, though in his service, must have been uneasy to him.

I do not use in this letter the cipher you sent, judging it needless where there is no secret. I cannot foresee I may have much to say of any great consequence. Our Duke has not the shadow of an agent in England, nor have we any other news from thence but what the Gazette brings. Still I shall use the liberty you give me of writing to you, and hope you will honour me at least with some account of the King's health, &c. The Holland Gazette alarmed us lately in publishing, I thank God, falsely, that he was again attacked with the

fistula. I hope the climate will prove favourable to his health, and not prejudice his interest to the degree his enemies pretended. Its remoteness is indeed the greatest inconveniency. If the war begins and spreads all over, as in all likelihood it will, it must of course afford some happier turn to his affairs. The Georgeans have a hopeful heir for their Crown ; I long to hear that his Majesty may be in a way to give a better and more lawful one. Of all that can depend on him I see nothing so necessary as that.

I do not doubt the Duke has mentioned the happy conclusion of his affairs at the French Court. His treaty about the exchange for Longwy and other difficulties is signed and ratified, the title of *Altesse Royale*, not owned hitherto by that Court, is allowed and established by this treaty, so that the Duke and Duchess part the 15th for Paris, where they intend to pass a month to improve the Regent's friendship. There go along with them but three ladies, Madame de Craon, Madame de Lenoncourt, and Madame de Furstemberg. The men are Messieurs de Gerbeuiller, de Craon, de Trichateaux, Lenoncourt, Lamberty, Spada, the two Honsteins and a young brother of Madame de Craon's. 4 *pages*.

Charles François de Busi to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Feb. 5. Vienna.—Giving an account of Danzig being chosen as the place for the peace Congress and of the exclusion of the Elector of Hanover as in Stiernhock's letter calendared *ante*, *p.* 434.—For this reason it has transpired that the said Elector has sent ministers both to Cassel and the King of Poland and also to the Court of Prussia to endeavour to thwart that negotiation or at least to have a hand in it himself. All these circumstances may soon cause a change of scene in favour of his Britannic Majesty. By my following letters I hope to be able to tell you more. As this Court will doubtless lean to the stronger side, that is, to that of the Czar and Sweden, and the more so, when it is seen that King Augustus, for whom the Emperor interests himself much, is included in that peace, I suggest that his Majesty would do well to write from time to time some letter of compliment to the Emperor and to Prince Eugene, recommending to them his interests and his just cause. I shall get the letters securely slipped into the hands of both, having the Jesuits here, whom they entirely favour as they assure me, and, though neither of them shall answer, yet it will not fail to produce a good effect and to dispose this Court gradually for his Britannic Majesty, in order that at a proper time and place they may support his interests whether underhand or openly. I beg pardon for venturing to suggest all this.

There is nothing fresh from Turkey beyond what I notified in my last. The peace with the Turks is still uncertain, and it will be necessary for the Emperor's army to take the

field, for the Turks do not cease making very considerable preparations. The Chevaliers Sutton and Stanian are here still; the last is on the point of starting for his embassy at Constantinople to relieve Mr. Montagu; Sutton is waiting to be employed in the mediation of the affairs of Turkey. Yesterday he had a long conference at the Court here on the affairs of Italy, whether they ought to break entirely with King Philip or make up with him. A large party of the Emperor's ministers are of opinion that his Imperial Majesty, being still without male succession, ought rather to yield to the Spanish monarchy, and that there would always be time to reassume all his pretensions to the said monarchy. For this reason they are still in suspense whether to send an army to Italy or not. 7 *pages. French.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Saturday, Feb. 5.—Till last Thursday we had no letters from France, save the Gazettes, since the 23rd, and then I had yours of the 10th with the enclosures. That from *the Bishop of Rochester* being in answer to mine, which *Queen Mary* and you saw some days before I left you, you should both see it; therefore I enclose a copy. I suppose next post will bring us your remarks on what *James Murray* writes both in his letter to me and the memorial, and also on what *George Kelly* brought by word of mouth, "which, till I know, it will be in vain for me to say much on *the Bishop of Rochester's* letter, since I as yet know things but by halves, so shall defer it till I hear again from you. In the meantime I see not how what *George Kelly* wrote you of the affair of *the King's marriage* as *the Bishop of Rochester's* opinion, can be reconciled with what he writes himself, nor with what *James Murray* says of it.

"I hope you had mine of the 29th of last month with one to *James Murray* enclosed. What he says now of the two fleets, makes a good deal of difference in that particular on which he formerly sent a memorial, and of which *the King* made use in his paper to *the King of Spain*, and, though this does now alter the case a little, *the King* was in the right to make that use of it as things lay then before him and I hope it may not yet be altogether in vain or of little weight.

"I cannot but remark upon this occasion that you, who are in the middle betwixt us and those *in England* and see our answers to other of so old a date, that the affairs are quite changed before they can reach those for whom they are intended, and consequently what we do upon their advice, not at all conform to what they afterwards advise upon the change in the situation and circumstances of affairs, must look very odd to you, and seem a little like their and our playing at cross purposes, or like two deafish people speaking

together, that think they answer what each other says, while those who are by and hear the conversation are ready to die a laughing at the ridiculousness of it, but so it must always be so long as we are at this distance from them.

"I suppose you will tell us what you think of this last proposal of *James Murray's* of speaking to and trying of *the Duke of Orleans*, and that you will do in it what is fit, which upon some considerations were perhaps better to be tried of yourself than by orders from *the King*.

"*The Prince of Wales* must be a sad fellow, but for that perhaps *the Duke of Orleans* may like him the better, and think, since he sees he can be cudgelled into a thing, that he may come to have his time of hectoring him, as his predecessor has done himself (*the Duke of Orleans*), but he is blind if he see not that *England* is now brought so thoroughly to contemn the youngster, that it will never be in his power to serve him effectually there.

"I look upon *Argyle's* being disengaged from *King George* to be very lucky, and, notwithstanding of his friend's shyness to *James Murray* as to their thinking of a new service in *the King's* family, I am persuaded by what I know of both their tempers that they will soon come to it, and I am the more confirmed in this by what I had last post from a new correspondent who had been of *the Whigs'* club and a great friend of theirs, and in which he tells me not to mind what had been said to *James Murray* on their backwardness that way, for that they would not venture speaking freely on that point to him. This correspondent says further that, if he were instructed fully of *the King's* real intentions of securing *England's* present way of *religion* to *it*, and he emqowered and entrusted to make the best use of it he could, with such as those and the other scrupulous part of the family, he did not doubt of his doing great good with it. It seems by this as if *the declaration* of 1715 were thought there not to be now regarded, the main thing for which it was intended having failed, and this makes *the King's* late letter to *Dr. Leslie* still the more reasonable and necessary, for beside the particular end for which it was calculated, it answers this fully, as it does the aspersions *Bolingbroke* thought to fix on him, by his changing some of the words of that *declaration*, since it is not what regards *the King's* own part of *religion* that is now desired to be explained and secured, but that of *England*, which *the King's* said letter, as *the declaration* formerly, does, though not that of his own part of it, which I am glad to see they do not now expect, and so will not be disappointed, which otherwise I am afraid they would be.

"*Sir W. Wyndham's* letter and also the Lord's are very hearty and the first very handsomely gives up *Bolingbroke*, though regretting the ways he has taken upon their account of their old friendship, which ways, he says, do more than justify what was done as to him.

" By other letters I have I find *Lord Oxford* had been ill in the country, where he still was at the writing of *James Murray's* letters, but was expected in town in a day or two. I had sent me a letter of Mrs. *Ogilvie's* to *Capt. Ogilvie* but two days older than *James Murray's*, in which she says not one word of her returning, so *James Murray* has been misinformed about it, but you see how jealous all those folks are of one another, which makes me still wish the more that there were different canals for each of the two parties' correspondence with us established and fixed, so that they may have no interfering together and they may then both be of use.

" I hope *the Bishop of Rochester* has explained to you by *George Kelly* what he proposed as to *the declaration*, of which I wrote to him and to which I think a paragraph of his letter refers, I mean to what *George Kelly* is to tell you from him on that head.

" I have a letter from Mr. *Cæsar*, but being every letter of it in cipher, I have not as yet got it fully read, so shall say nothing of it till my next, and perhaps I shall find then that there is little in it worth your while, though his accounts used to be far from trifling.

" I have heard again from our friends at Bordeaux and particularly from Brig[adie]r C[ampbel]lè upon the misfortune of Barry, who he now thinks innocent of what he is charged with. He says that he had laid out 500 *livres* on the account of the goods he was employed about for earnest, &c., which he got advanced upon Barry's credit but, he failing, he has been obliged to pay 300 of it out of his own subsistence, and that he is dunned to death for the other 200, which he is not in a condition to pay, and which makes him very uneasy. They all complain heavily of having no return from *Dillon* of what they wrote to him, so know not what to do. I told you in my last what I had wrote to them on that head, and therefore need say the less to you here on that matter, but *the King* thinks that Campbell should be immediately relieved of that 500 *livres* since it was laid out upon his account. C[ampbel]le says another thing which deserves attention, viz., that those goods cannot be had there in that quantity without *the King of Spain's* allowance, at least connivance, which I am afraid will be hard to be got, but those goods are so necessary that you and we both must think how that is to be obtained. I long to hear from you about this affair.

" Since writing what is above, I had got *Mr. Cæsar's* letter deciphered and I think it worth the while to send you a copy of it. He is a particular friend of *Lord Oxford*, and not ill with *the Bishop of Rochester* and his set, but he writes now unknown, I believe, to the latter, and you may see the more by it the consequence of hearing from both those sides of our friends." **5** ***pages. Copy.***

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1718, Saturday, Feb. 5.—Yours of 3 Jan. I acknowledged by *Mr. Dillon* and that of the 10th I had but two days ago. Our Brussels friend tells us some particulars which give light in some things, though not worth while sending you back, and what you say of his loving a cipher is true.

I sent Mr. Dillon a copy of *the Bishop of Rochester's* letter in which you will see what he says of *Menzies* and the *money* which shows as plainly that he is afraid of having any noise made about that affair, as that he has not got full satisfaction in it. By this I am to say no more of it to *Menzies*, but, as you told him, his own honour and reputation is concerned in it, which unless he clear or at least tell us the truth, some of us can never have our former opinion of him, and indeed his delaying so long gives a shrewd suspicion against him, and the more, that I find by letters from thence in his favour, that, while he himself is silent on the point that touches him, he is getting others to write favourably of him in general terms, and endeavouring to throw odium on others, such as *James Murray*, who to my certain knowledge has always written of him as one friend could do of another.

In a letter from *James Murray* there is a paragraph which I know of no way of explaining but by you, nobody else that I know of *in St. Germains* keeping correspondence with *Scotland*, and, in case *Dillon* should not have shown you the letter; I enclose a copy of the paragraph. Our friend in Leith I take to be *Lord Balmerino*, and the memorial is that I sent to *England* last summer, I having desired *Menzies* and *James Murray* to send as much of it as was proper to H. S[traiton] for the information of friends there under the greatest secrecy. I thought a stop had been put to all those by or sidewind messengers thither which have ever done hurt, and can do no good, but I see old errors are not easily cured. The ladies to be sent to I can t[ake] for no other but *the Duchess of Gordon* and *the Countess Marischal*, who, I am sure can be of no service, but may be of hurt by knowing things, as for the most part happens with the sex. This is so little like your ordinary way of doing, who seem to like as little the fair sex being employed in anything but such for which nature has ordained them, that I cannot think it has come from you, but for the above reasons I think you ought to endeavour to find out from whence it comes, that a stop may be put to such things for the future, and the best excuse we can find given for this *faux pas*, which, if known generally, you see of what hurt it would be.

I enclose the papers about that ever troublesome affair of Capt. George, and there being nobody of that place known here fit to be overman, it is left to you to inform yourself of one to whom you or who else is thought fit must write and forward the papers to the different parties. I wish I may

never hear more of it again, provided all parties have justice done them. *Over 2 pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to *Capt. Ogilvie.*

1718, Feb. 5.—I hope you had mine of 15 Jan. and I have had since yours of 31 Dec. and 3 Jan. with all safe you mention to be enclosed. I thank you for your unreservedness in sending Mrs. *Ogilvie's* and such particular accounts of all you heard or thought. I fancy her zeal and being a little piqued makes her believe more of what she writes of *Dillon* than there is real ground for, because I can scarce think a man of honour could be guilty of such doings towards one to whom he professes so much friendship and what can he get by it? However I am obliged to her for advertising me of what she believes to be in it. I see it has been *Menzies* who was so kind to give her those cautions and pretended friendly advices as to *Mar's* insinuations against her, and of his throwing her off, but I see too she knows him better than to credit such things. I am sure he never wrote anything about her not being employed, but what he told her, and all that was in it was that he thought there was no occasion for sending her over on every trifle, but only on things of consequence. *Menzies* has failed in a certain thing himself, for which when he sees us displeased, he endeavours to throw that off by making people believe that the displeasure proceeds only from other people's dislike of him, which is not fair when he knows how much some of us have suffered from those people by standing by him without giving him up, and that it is in nobody's power but his own to hurt him here, as is the case with all who serve well, but, if they do things which cannot be justified and are indeed intolerable, who can stand by them? This is only to yourself, and do not think I have abandoned *Menzies*, for I hope he will still be able to acquit himself of the affair that gives the displeasure, yet his delaying it for so long as nine months, and being still silent, while he is getting people to write in general in his favour, who know nothing of the particulars, as Mrs. *Ogilvie* foretold, which, by what you last sent me from *Anne Oglethorpe*, I now find to be true, and his endeavouring to stir people up against some who have ever wrote favourably on his chapter to us looks odd and it is hard to put a good construction on it. I have written to him again and again very plainly besides messages I have sent by friends, but all to no purpose in producing any satisfactory return, which I almost now despair of, and, though on the earnest desire of the person there most concerned I am to say no more to him about it, occasioned, I suppose, by his apprehension of its making too much noise and so hurting himself and other friends concerned, yet, if *Menzies* do not, for his own honour and reputation, clear himself without being any more desired to do it, it is impossible for me or the best friend he has to think of him as we wish. You'll be

more persuaded of this when I tell you that I wrote to him, when you and I were last together, to tell me the plain truth, that, if he could not extricate himself, I might endeavour to help him, and even that has produced no answer.

I must tell you of another thing I am not well pleased with in another acquaintance of yours, F[ather] G[ræ]me at C[alai]s. I told him I would correspond with him on condition that he did not only never show my letters, but even not own having any correspondence with me. Now I know he has shown my letters to get him credit with one he was desirous to know some things of, by which it is thought by some that I used to write to him of business of moment, when it never was about anything but what was insignificant and for getting me intelligence of what was about that place. I have heard several times from him since I came here, but have wrote no answer, at which 'tis likely he may wonder, so I do not forbid your explaining the reason to him.

I am very glad *Lord Oxford* has altered his mind about you, and Mrs. *Ogilvie* gives you very good advice on it, but I am absolutely against your coming here, which makes me write this post, in case you be come the length of Paris and be waiting for my return, which if you be, I would positively have you returning to your post and so would *the King*, for whose service it is as necessary, now that *Lord Oxford* is for your continuing there, as it is useless for you to come here. Nothing that you can have to say, but may be wrote under Gordon's cover which comes always safe, and it is fit too on *Lord Oxford's* account you should not stir from thence.

I am very sorry for *Lord Oxford's illness*, but hope he is well again and in town long ere now. I have had returns to most of what Mrs. *Ogilvie* carried over save of that to *Lord Oxford*, for which I long. You may expect returns to those you sent me in your last from *Anne Oglethorpe* by next post.

You will tell Mrs. *Ogilvie* what of this you think fit and the less notice she takes of it to anybody the better, and tell her I beg she may avoid falling into any of their little parties or jarrings there and of being prepossessed against one or for another, especially *Menzies* and *James Murray*, betwixt whom I find there is a design of making emulation and discord, and 'tis hard *the King* cannot have the liberty of employing such as he pleases for certain uses and things. That is the old St. G[ermai]ns way and that of the *Tories'* opposites, but I am sorry it is got so far amongst people there. You and she may be sure *Lord Oxford* is not included in this caution to her. 4½ *pages*. *Copy*.

James III to Cardinal Imperiali.

1718, Feb. 6.—You will doubtless remember what passed on my journey to Rome concerning the demand for 300,000 *crowns* I made of the Pope, which was kindly received and even granted the only remaining difficulty being the means to execute it

Several were proposed and I believe you were consulted. Things have been six months in this state, and, since I see myself disappointed of the just hopes I had and which I communicated elsewhere, but without mentioning the Pope's name, as a foundation for the measures which are taking for my restoration, a foundation without which the best dispositions will become useless, and the best concerted plans will go astray, while I shall run the risk of being taxed with thoughtlessness or bad faith, only in advancing what every prudent man would have believed himself justified in doing on so sacred a word, which I would have failed in respect to, by doubting it, though I experience delays which certainly discourage those whom I cannot inform that the money is in my power.

The Pope's anxiety about Lord Peterborough's affair has long caused my silence, and the promise he made, as I have been informed, not to help towards my restoration, has not failed to surprise me, especially considering by what country that promise was exacted. However, as nothing has shaken my confidence in the kindness and the word of his Holiness, I should think myself wanting in what I owe to myself and my friends, if I were to put off further making a last effort to obtain what is so essential for us. I do not ask for the money to be put into my own hands, provided I am assured in writing that it is ready whenever I shall ask for it, on informing his Holiness of the use for which it will be employed, and that I can then receive it promptly and secretly.

You must not take it ill that I do not explain myself further ; the secrecy imposed is not mine, and the scrupulousness with which I observe it should be a proof to you that I shall use the same towards you, if necessary. The importance of my demand is clear, my all is at stake, and the advantage Europe, Italy and above all religion would derive from my restoration is too plain for me to say anything of it here. What glory for the Pope to have contributed to it with so little expense, and let me be allowed to add what account will he have to give, if his refusal or delays place an insurmountable obstacle to so great a blessing. I conjure you to reflect seriously thereon and either to tell me as a friend, if I am to hope for nothing more, in order that I may take my decision thereon, or to advise me by what means I may obtain what I ask. I count with certainty on your friendship and the credit you justly have with the Pope is not unknown to me. Now is the time for you to employ both, by representing to his Holiness the reasons and truths contained in this letter. I have written them with respect and you can add to them the force and freedom allowed to those who govern the Church, whose cause I plead rather than my own.

I do not know if you have reflected since on what passed between you and me on the subject of the Emperor. I should be

glad to learn your sentiments on that question. Can it be possible he has asked the Pope not to assist in my restoration? For myself, as I see no reason he can have to be against me and I am so convinced of his religion and justice, that it is impossible for me to believe that he could have carried considerations of policy further than he believed himself obliged to do for the good of the Empire, and it is not impossible that he may find the English Parliament less disposed in his favour than he expects. The quarrels in that country ought, it appears to me, make some impression in foreign courts, where a glaring proof of the instability of the present government will have appeared. You know my feelings towards the Emperor, and see how important it is to make him favourable to me, and you will, if you please, communicate to me your thoughts on that subject.

I will say nothing about the affairs of Ireland, of which Nairne has written to you by my order. No one can be more sensible than I of the zeal you show me in these matters, and I have only to ask the continuance of it, begging you also to continue to assist me with your lights and advice, to which I shall always pay the greatest regard, having in view no less than you have the good of that desolated Church. This letter should convince you of the confidence and friendship I have for you, and I am persuaded you will make the best use of them. $5\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. French.* 2 *copies.*

James III to Cardinal Gualterio.

1717, Feb 7. Urbino.—Impatiently expecting your first letter on the conversation you were to have had with *Cardinal Aquaviva*, I have only to thank you for yours of 2 Feb., being very glad that the packet, to which it is an answer, met with your approbation.

I thought I did well to send to Cardinal Imperiali direct that of which you will find a copy here, and am sure you will not disapprove of my doing it. In case he speaks to you of it, you ought not, I think, conceal that you know I have written to him. It is a last effort, which it was necessary to make in the extreme need of *money* we are in, since it is always good to have two strings to our bow, and in the extremity I find myself in a refusal is no more to be feared than a delay, whilst the letter will put him on quite a wrong scent of what is being concerted with *the King of Spain*, and, if it does not procure me a favourable answer, I shall at any rate get useful information, particularly with regard to the Emperor, with whom it is always necessary to keep on terms.

I do not know if it will be necessary or convenient to inform *Cardinal Aquaviva* of this step to procure *money*, and I leave it to your discretion to do as you think proper. I rely greatly, as you see, on the pledges his Holiness has given me,

Postscript. Feb. 10.—I have read yours of the 5th and the business of *the King of Spain's money* was of too great importance for me to expect a hasty answer from *Cardinal Aquaviva.* A delay of a few days is of no consequence. I am very sensible of *Cardinal Aquaviva's* zeal and glad he has such a good opinion of secrecy.

I have no answer to make to *Cardinal Albani* on the subject of *marriage.* We must wait for what the first news, which is promised us on that matter, will bring us. I should not be glad at its being absolutely broken off, but a state of indecision with regard to that suits me better for the present than to be pressed too strongly to make a decision, always flattering myself that I shall have in a little time means for deciding positively or rather particularly on the subject of *marriage.*

I see with pleasure that we are of the same opinion with regard to *the Pope's money.* It is certainly not a thing to be neglected, and speaking of it to *Cardinal Albani* could do no harm. However I thought I could not write to him about it before receiving Cardinal Imperiali's answer without much diminishing the confidence shown towards the latter, and as he ought to be considered my man and the other *the Pope's* man, such a distinction of confidence with regard to the contents of the letter, even if it were known, cannot reasonably shock anybody.

The quarrels between the father and the son are not being made up. 3½ *pages. French.* 2 *copies one partly in James's own hand.*

James III to *Lord Orrery.*

1718, Feb. 7.—From your friend *in London* and another now with me, I have lately had the satisfaction of being informed of the continuance of your friendship for me, which I value as I ought and shall be most desirous of returning it. Your description of *England* seems very natural and would more move my compassion, if the inconveniencies *it* has run *itself* into were not at present so visible to *it*, that in self-defence *it* must have recourse to the only remedy left *it.* I am most sensible of your desire of soliciting my lawsuit on proper occasions. I should think it of the greatest advantage if *Argyle* and his friend could be prevailed on to befriend me. Past mistakes ought not to deter them, since a sincere repentance will easily obtain pardon, and future services merit reward. *Your own good sense can best suggest to you the proper motives of engaging lawyers in my cause, which in reality speaks for itself, neither ought *the King's religion* alarm, since his own private opinion in that respect neither hath, will, nor indeed can hinder him from giving all reasonable satisfaction on that head, on which so many old writings of his still stand good and in force that I need only refer you to them, and a late one much on the same subject, which you may have heard of, ought to put all thinking men at ease on that topic.*

I am sorry to find nothing can be done without French wine (*i.e* , assistance from France), though I easily believe the necessity of the commodity. I am doing what I can to procure some for you, and nothing shall be undone by me that can be for the good of the trade, of whose prosperity I have better hopes than ever.

My present habitation is inconvenient and dismal in all respects, and, as necessity drove me to it, it shall alone continue me in it. I earnestly desire you to give me the assistance of your advice. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *page. Copy.*

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1718, Feb. 8.—Acknowledging his letter of the 15th, the enclosed in which to Capt. Ogilvie he had forwarded to Dunkirk, and concerning the widow Abercromby.—I let Mr. Crawford see the Duke of Mar's postscript about Lord Stair and took his promise he should tell him of it. He is perfectly recovered his health.

James Hamilton to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Jan. 28[–Feb. 8].—"*King George* and *the Prince of Wales* are irreconcilable, nor can it be otherwise since the animosities are also between their respective lawyers. *King George's* are divided, some for and others against an agreement though on different views and private piques, which their mutual interests at this juncture compel them to constrain, and nothing but what they call the good of their client keeps *Marlborough* and *Stanhope* from an open breach.

"*Walpole* and *Townshend* are jealous of *the Speaker* and *Argyle*, yet all these with their adherents concur in the *Prince of Wales'* interest, so that *his* friends are numerous. I am told from a very good hand that *the Ministry* was for laying this matter before *the Parliament*, but on summing up they suspected *the Parliament's* inclinations.

"*The Duchess of Hamilton*, who has been very industrious in persuading *the Prince of Wales* to be obstinate, ordered me to assure you that *the Duke of Argyle* has a very mean opinion of *the Prince of Wales* and is much uneasy and out of humour. In case you think it proper to procure a letter to him from *the King*, she will take in hand to deliver it, there being a confidence between them, but, this being of so nice a nature that *Menzies* does not know how to advise, I am commanded to give you her most hearty service.

"Many of the most weighty of *the Tories* make their addresses to *the Prince of Wales*. How far they may engage few can tell, nor easy for friends to advise, by reason, was *the Prince of Wales* to be neglected, no terms could be proposed but what *he* would except, and supposing some of *the Tories* most considerable friends to be sincerely in *the Prince of Wales'* interest, and that *he* should come to the estate, they could not

have the management of it long, such is the impetuousness of *his* haughty fickle temper, as well as the awkwardness of *his* intellects; this some of *his* friends make no secret of owning.

"It is generally thought that this affair will terminate to the advantage of *the King*, if those unhappy discontents on your side of the water do not open a field to the prejudice of this promising and pleasing prospect; for few come here that are not full fraught with melancholy insinuations, that the middle sort are at a loss to distinguish the real friend; though actions are the best proofs, and what is past is a good testimony, yet scarce a ship comes to this port that does not bring some dismal account from the company, and the best that can be done here is to conceal them, and to lament. Nor is there wanting among us to give these troubles the worst turns; these things seem unavoidable, considering the different views at *St. Germains* and those who wished you best flattered themselves that your universal character and knowledge in the affairs of *England* would have kept matters so far in your own power that those people could not expect to have the weight with *the King* and *Queen Mary* they formerly had, which has been so destructive to the common good, but to the regret of your true friends those people are so far interested that it will be next to an impossibility for you to shake them off and put things in a right channel, and, till that is done, nothing but a miracle can make *the King* and you successful in your undertakings.

The Duke of Roxburgh owned to one he did not suspect, that he was entirely master of *the King's* motions and actions.

Nor are matters in our company as could be wished, though more concealed, for some, though fresh in real business, will be thought the main spring that moves the machine on this side; and assert authority for it, and seldom take the opinion and advice of the most experienced, till difficulties have rose from this conceitedness, which is not altogether exceptable to those of old standing and unalterable principles; these are hints I have from a lady or two you have heard of, which in time will make some cool, and resign wholly to Providence, all which in spite of art and good intentions cannot be long concealed, if *King George* and *his son* had a right understanding.

"As no man knew the temper and disposition of *England* better than yourself, by all that I can learn few or none of them have any deeper impressions of God and Religion than formerly, and consequently no more honesty, so that they are to be looked on the same now they were in your time, so that, except you can bring what will satisfy your creditors and force your welcome, it is in vain to expect anything from this, and rely on it the middle and common sort will be the first and the faithfullest in compounding.

"Pardon me for these presumptions, but believe I have a motive and that very sincere, which is, *the King's* service and my attachment to you. Perhaps I may be the first that

does inform you of a growing coldness to *the Duke of Mar* but, if he keeps ground with those he has had the longest experience of, he will find them the faithfullest and the ablest. I shall never enter on particulars. I have seen the consequence at the expense of others and God forbid I ever should be so great an enemy to my adorable master.

" *Menzies* has laid the business of *Lord Bolingbroke* so full and clearly before *Lord Lansdown* and *Sir William Wyndham* that they will use their utmost endeavours that matter may terminate according to desire.

" There are some differences among the *Non-Jurors* but friends exert themselves so far, that this matter is rather whispered than spoken of.

" The disputes between *the Whig clergy* run very high and many of *the Whig and Tory clergy* begin to have favourable sentiments.

" I have fixed a close correspondence between *Sir H. Paterson* and *Menzies*, which has brought *Sir H. Paterson* in good esteem with *the Duke of Ormonde's* friends here, so that all that way now goes smoothly, there being a very good understanding between *Menzies*, *the Earl of Arran* and *Sir Redmond Everard*, the two latter being far from the attachment to *the Bishop of Rochester* as formerly. *Sir H. Paterson* in his last says that *the Duke of Ormonde* desires to know what quantity of *money* can be got here, in case he should come on that head with *the King of Sweden*. *Menzies* consulted the proper merchants on it, who have agreed that *money* from this is impracticable, but whatever *the Duke of Ormond* contracts for, on the appearance of a promising *army*, shall be punctually performed with good allowance. I assure you, was people willing to trade that way, it would be very difficult to get any of credit to be receivers or disbursers after the usage of *Jerningham* and *Menzies*. I beg that the most favourable construction may be put on what I have said.

" I have the honour of yours of the 4th of last month, and delivered all enclosed. Since I came to town I have had three parcels of goods for *Lady Mar* by the way of *Holland* and the last from *France*. The difficulties by *France* are scarcely to be thought of, for the Custom Houses not understanding these goods is not all that is to be considered ; it is whom they are directed to that they pursue, which I find to this day to woeful experience.

" *C. Kinnaird* has been *in Scotland* near three months. I have communicated to him the receiving of his you mention.

" That from *the King* to *Dr. Leslie* is spoke of here. I have not seen it yet, though I daily expect it. 'Twill be *apropos*, since *Lord Bolingbroke* is printing his memorial *in Holland*, not much in favour of *the King*, nor of his regard to *the Church of England*, but, if the letter contains what I am informed of, it will blunt the edge of *Lord Bolingbroke's* malice, and will

be the more acceptable by reason of the difference between *the Whig* and *Tory clergy*.

"What you say of the *money* sensibly touches me, both on the account of *Menzies* and in coming from *Mar* by reason I have seen of a long time such strong proofs of *his* friendship in several particulars that is not for writing. *He* says *he* has already said all on that head that can in reason be desired, considering circumstances of time and place, and looks upon that affair as one of the master strokes of *his* life, and *he* is conscious of this, will bear all the hard things that *Mar* has said, till a proper time will show *his* integrity and judgement in that matter, which is severe to be doubted after so long experience.

"I have little to say of news, the business of the half pay officers was this week before the Parliament where some resolves were carried in opposition to the Court, this being a trifle in itself, yet it is the only rub the Court has met with this reign, but also shows what people we are, who can vote for standing armies, money &c. and bustle about a nut-shell.

"I doubt not but you will have large accounts of *the House of Commons* from good hands, who, I fear, will magnify, though business was spoilt at the beginning by their not agreeing with some merchants about having all the traders at once with *the House of Commons*. I wish their warmth may not bring you under some future inconveniencies. Your unhappy distance at this juncture, when *money* is desired, is never enough to be regretted, since you have not time nor opportunity of knowing the different sentiments of the company to form a clear and distinct idea of matters on this side."

Postscript.—Hamilton himself has been above three months absconding from his creditors under difficulties. He and some friends importuned *Lady Mar* to speak to some of his creditors, which she did some weeks ago, but so coldly that it was not to be thought he could expect any such favour by means of *the Duke of Kingston* or that *Hamilton* would surrender as *the Duke of Kingston* advised, especially since there is one of the same proofs against him for which he first absconded, that has been in the Custom House hands these 10 months, where power is to secure whoever should call for those goods and to inform of the person they were directed to and this on their peril.

Last June his friends advised his taking the benefit of the wind that then offered. He delayed that voyage, thinking he was of some use to *Mar*, and thought his attending *Lady Mar* would make all easy, but *Lady Mar* thought themselves by no means concerned in his safety, though his being under *Mar* is a second cause for their resentments.

While *in France* he received the allowance for 5 months, though he served there above 7, and that sum was more than half exhausted in postage, not to mention debts he was forced to contract there and while travelling homewards. These

particulars he never could have thought of, if he had not been informed of a coldness in this compounding of his business, contrary to what he and others looked on to be naturally expected, considering for what and for whom he suffers, and, though he has and does run the same dangers since, they do not yet seem to have any weight.

His confinement deprives him of business, and is the cause of his long silence, besides depriving him of means of subsisting. He has had some small help from *Lady Mar*, but is so persecuted and hunted that his expenses must be a burden to those that cannot spare it. He earnestly prays you may prevail with *Lady Mar* to compound this matter before she goes into the country or he despairs of freedom. 6 *pages*.

James Hamilton to *the Duke of Mar*.

1718, Jan. 28 [–Feb. 8]. London.—Several friends in the country were desirous of some prints of *Lord Mar's* copperplate. *Lady Mar* would not consent. If you give orders about it, 'twill please many that wish you well. *Lord Mar's son* is come to town in good health.

Antonio David to [the Duke of Mar].

1718, Feb. 9. Rome.—He has forwarded to him the portrait of his Majesty, which he had ordered. The delay has been caused by his illness. It has all been executed by his own hand. He requests him to represent to his Majesty his desire to have the patent dispatched, appointing him his Majesty's painter. *Italian*.

Charles François de Busi to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Feb. 9. Vienna.—Since my last a second letter has come from Baron Görtz to the Holstein minister here, confirming the news of his Swedish Majesty's resolution to send plenipotentiaries to the congress on what the Czar had proposed to him through Görtz, but that this would be only after the preliminaries, on which they were at work, had been settled. Count Windischgratz, the President of the Aulic Council here, has declared to the Hanoverian envoy here that the Emperor found it more convenient that his master made a separate peace with Sweden to the exclusion of the Czar and that he would have thereby much obliged the Princes of the Empire. The envoy replied that the Elector had sent to Sweden Mr. Fabrice, the Holstein minister, with proposals for peace, with which he had also sent to Cassel Mr. Haldein. Fabrice according to letters of 29 Jan. from Lübeck was to start for Sweden in an English frigate. It appears that the Elector begins to be eager for peace, but I hope he will come too late and the Czar will have anticipated him, and the peace with that prince will be made to the exclusion of

the said Elector, notwithstanding the differences of opinion on the question in what manner the peace is to be made with the Czar, whether the other enemies of Sweden ought to be included in it and if the peace with the Elector is to be made at the same time, and also with regard to Reval.

As far as one can penetrate here, the Emperor wishes the King of Sweden to make a separate peace with Hanover, to keep him always diverted, knowing that, his spirit being martial, if he found himself at peace with the Czar he might carry his armies into Germany, and that at the same time France, availing herself of the opportunity and of the diversion in Italy, which is going to be made by King Philip and Sicily, should at leisure attack the Emperor in the Low Countries and elsewhere. Besides that, the need that Court has of England both for ships and other things make them at present of this opinion and they even declare that, as the introduction to the Congress of Danzig of an English, I mean a French, minister is desired, the Emperor wishes absolutely not to send one in the present state of things. With all this the Minister here of Sweden as well as that of Muscovy, who are both my friends, are of opinion that the preliminaries of the peace between Sweden and Muscovy are arrived at a good conclusion, as I shall hereafter have the honour to advise your Excellency of.

I have good information that the Czar's journey to Moscow is only to visit his naval armament, which he has at Voinitza, a great river which flows into the Black Sea, and that he intends to reinforce it continually with the firm intention of using it against the Turks, as soon as the peace with Sweden is assured.

Count Schonborn, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, and a great minister at this Court, who has all the business regarding the Empire in his department, is a terrible enemy of the House of Hanover, and tries to thwart all the negotiations between this Court and that of London. On the contrary he would be delighted to see a peace between Sweden and Muscovy, and as, for that reason the Emperor has had the suggestion previously mentioned made not by the said minister but by the President of the Imperial Aulic Council, Count Schonborn is so angry that he speaks openly against the Court of London and the Elector of Hanover. He is a very powerful minister and nephew and heir of the Elector of Mainz, and ought to succeed to the said Electorate.

Mr. Connell (*i.e.* O'Brien) has already passed Danzig and will be now at St. Petersburg according to what he wrote to me from Danzig. Mr. Germain (*i.e.* Wogan) is not to be seen here. *French. Partly in cipher deciphered.* 9 *pages.*

SUMMARY.

Of part of the news in the above letter and of De Busi's of the 5th, calendared *ante, p.* 437.

The Earl of Southesk to John Paterson.

1718, Feb. 10. Rome.—I am extremely pleased our people are all so well in that dismal place ; I am sure, were it not for their good consciences, the bad air and worse wine, notwithstanding the help of punch, would kill them all, though they have one happiness that exceeds all others, the daily seeing of the best of kings. I don't yet know when I shall be with you. The Urbino air disagreed with me so much last autumn that I must have a better season before I can think of going there. Enver (Invernitie) is still the same man, viz., as graceless as ever, and we are all in very good health.

The Duke of Ormonde to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Feb. 10.—Yours of 24 Dec. I received the 8th. It has been 44 days on the road. (Advising him to send letters by Holland, as it would save a great deal of time.)

Ormonde told me he had no news of *Jerningham* nor has *Ormonde* any from Lavelline (? Dr. Erskine), nor is it known when *the Czar returns*. I have heard and I believe it is true that *the Czar's eldest daughter* was born before *marriage*, but this you will be informed of, when I send an account from *Sir H. Stirling* relating to this affair.

I must repeat what I already mentioned in several letters concerning my being able to answer *the King of Sweden* as to the *sum*, *time* and *place* of *payment*. If *Ormonde* cannot give a satisfactory answer, we must *not expect any good from that quarter*. This ought not to be delayed. (Regretting Dillon's indisposition and hoping he is better.) Pely (*i e.* Prague) and Binette are the same, as you will find. We have had the news *Rome* sent a month sooner by way of *Holland*. What is become of *George Kelly* ?

Anne Oglethorpe to Mr. Macmahon.

[1718,] Jan. 30[–Feb. 10].—Pray let *Mar* know that I have sent him by this very direction a letter from *Mr. Cæsar*, with accounts [which], I believe, will please *the King* and him, and if he has any answer in haste to send to it, so it be but a single letter, pray direct it your way to your coll[onel ?] of the cellar, for I hear there is some new misunderstanding between *Dillon* and *Capt. Ogilvie* concerning a parcel of Indian goods (? letters) come to *Dillon* lately, and as the consequence of this misunderstanding may end in a seizure of the goods or at least in discouraging the merchants from venturing, I do not care to find myself embroiled without any service, so, if he has any particular advice to give, you may let him know how to direct safe.

As *Lord Oxford* will certainly write all particulars of his business himself this week, I shall not trouble you now. I desire you to let him know that I think it would not be amiss if Mr. Hopes (the King) would write a letter in his own hand to

Mr. Cæsar to thank him. He knows his desert; besides, having written to several lately, I fancy it would not be amiss.

Let *Mar* also know that none here has been acquainted with the contents of *the King of Sweden's* steward's letter, but *Lord Oxford, Lord Arran, Menzies* and a resolution here as absolutely necessary not to tell it any more, but *Mr. Cæsar* has found means to compass the getting them the goods they desire.

Cadogan brags everywhere having received a letter from *the King* and *Mar*, and *Argyle* attacked Mr. Phaeton (? James Murray) *in Parliament* and asked him if it was he that had conveyed it. *Stanhope* and *Cadogan* are at open war. *Cadogan* will get the better. Pray write to your nephew to give you an account of your affairs, for, as nothing has been drawn since you travelled but your daughter's and what you had, it will not be amiss you knew how your affairs are. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pages.*

James III to the Prince de Vaudemont.

1718, Feb. 10.—" Pour ce qui est de politique, que pourrai je vous dire dans cet eloignement? vous etes dans la terre des vivans, et je suis ici dans un desert et parmi des montagnes couvertes de neige ou nous ne scavons ce qui se passe dans vos païs que si long tems après, que les affaires sont changées souvent, avant que nous ayons appris la situation ou elles se trouvoient au depart des lettres. Au reste mes esperances sont bien fondées, mes efforts continuels, et l'obscurité permanante avec une incertitude certaine de tout ce qui me regarde, et une enuÿe que trop raisonable d'un eloignement que je ferai de mon mieux pour faire cesser au plutôt, et malgré tout cela ma santé, Dieu mercy, n'a jamais été meilleur et m'aide a bannir tout abattement d'esprit. Nous n'avons ici presqu' aucune companie ou amusement, si ce n'est quelque petite musique Italienne, que je commence a gouter beaucoup, et les neiges nous tiennent presque prisoniers dans le palais, qui est un des plus commodes et des plus magnifiques qu'on puisse voir, mais sans jardin ou possibilité d'en avoir, etant perché sur une haute montaigne, dont le sommet est a peine assés grand pour contenir le batiment soutenu par des voutes en un endroit pour empecher que la terre ne s'eboulle. Mais c'est asses vous parler de nos (*blank in original*); comment vous amusés vous, ou s'occupe-t-on dans la Lorraine, et comment font et sont toutes mes anciennes connoissances dans un pays qui me sera toujours cher, et ou les maitres me sont si respectables? je vous prie de leur faire ma cour quelquesfois, et d'etre persuadé que ma reconnoissance et mon amitié pour vous, loin de s'affoiblir par l'absence, croissent comme de raison tous les jours.

" J'ay mandé a M. le Duc de Lorraine tout ce que je puis dire sur l'affaire du Comte de Peterborow, et vous n'aurés, je crois, pas eu du deplaisir, s'il vous a dit que je songeois serieusement a m'etablir au plutôt. Pour ce qui est du premier,

je crois qu'on n'en entendra plus parler, et pour le second vous pouvés compter que, si des delays arrivent, ce n'est que pour un plus grand bien." . . . *Copy.*

BILL.

1718, Feb. 10.—Of a joiner, with note by John Paterson of its payment that day.

The DUKE OF MAR to LORD OXFORD.

1718, Feb. 11.—I have not much to say, having wrote so fully 23 and 29 Dec., but, having an opportunity of sending a letter safely to *Anne Oglethorpe*, I could not forbear writing to you concerning what can be of great use to the company and in which you can most properly and indeed only do it effectually with some people, who either are or ought to be concerned in the trade. *The King* expects to be called on every day for the sum there was a necessity of promising to those we are endeavouring to get to join in the trade with us, and, if he be not in a condition to answer it, the whole project must needs fail. This was foreseen long ago, and at that time *the King* had very good hopes of being furnished with a considerable part from some foreign merchants he has dealings with, but, not being perfectly sure, he wrote to some of those concerned in the trade at home, how necessary it was for them to assist him in making this advance, since they were equally concerned, and they have sent him word that they are doing all towards it they can amongst those of the company they have acquaintance and influence with, and they hope it will not be without success, but that there are some who will be only determined by you in such things, so they will not apply to them, but leave them to your management, which indeed seems reasonable, and therefore *the King* has ordered me to write to you on it, and I enclose a list of such with whom you will certainly have great influence.

What was expected of the foreign merchants is more like to fail than succeed; therefore the more necessity there is of being furnished from home.

I know you never thought much could be done this way, and that there were inconveniencies in trying it, but, when you consider the necessity of the thing and that there's now good hopes of succeeding with some, neither *the King* nor I doubt you will set about it with all the earnestness you can with such as you can have influence with and particularly with those recommended to your management, who will probably be in the same place with you, when you get this.

We will be impatient to have an answer from you, and I heartily wish a good one may be with us before the call for the money come, otherwise the inconveniencies will be insurmountable and hardly ever to be retrieved. I might say abundance of things to enforce this, but I know they will

easily occur to you, so shall spare you that trouble. *The King* bids me tell you he is so persuaded of your concern for the success of trade as well as for him in particular, that he has no doubt of your exerting yourself effectually in this.

I am very glad to know by *Anne Oglethorpe* that you have altered your mind about *Capt. Ogilvie's* leaving his post, or that we did not understand you right in what you wrote about it, and, since he is to continue there, I hope what I wrote of to you in my last concerning the fixing of the conveyance and putting it on a more certain foot will be the more easily and quickly done. We are concerned to hear you have been out of order, but hope you are quite well again long ere now. I hope I shall soon have an answer to the other particulars I wrote of in my two last and a good account of things with you with relation to the company and our trade. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. Copy. Annexed,*

The Said List.

Lord Poulett, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Harley, Lord Mansell, Lord Bingley, Lord Fol[e]y, Aud[ito]r Fol[e]y, Aud[ito]r Harley, Bishop Hereford.

The Duke of Mar to Lord Orrery.

1718, Feb. 11.—My present distance from you is so great, that I did not receive yours of 11 Dec. till a few days ago, but that made it not the less acceptable and by the enclosed you will see *the King's* regard for you. Your account of affairs with you and the good disposition of the merchants to enter into the trade proposed is very agreeable, but I am of your opinion, that without the assistance of some merchants elsewhere the trade cannot be carried on to advantage, so you may be sure all endeavours are using to bring such into it, and, though I cannot as yet tell you any thing positive of our success that way, yet our hopes are so well grounded that I think it is next to a certainty that we shall have two very substantial ones at least to join with us, but, after they do, it must take some time before the trade can be actually opened. "Could we get *the Regent* to join there need be no delay, and it could not fail of making the success sure, and it is somewhat odd that he sees not his own interest in doing it, but, though I have reason to think that he wishes to see the trade opened and succeed, yet the rules he has laid down to himself for clearing the affairs of his own company, which a little time will do, will, I am afraid, keep him from venturing any hardy new stroke of trade, by which he could do it at once. How far his seeing of *King George* joining with *the Emperor's* project of trade may alter his ways, I shall not say, but I am apt to believe, if he saw and were sure of that conjunction, he would certainly alter his present ways and join heartily into the trade with us, which makes me wish for a more close and open junction between *King George* and *the Emperor*. Upon the

whole it is impossible that things can stand long as they are at present with those people, and any alteration, that shall be amongst them, is more like to turn to our advantage than otherways, so that the chief thing with you in the meantime is to keep up the good disposition of your merchants towards the trade we propose, and to keep the other from taking deeper root or being better established by new merchants joining in it, and, to say the truth, the folly of that company amongst themselves seems to make that matter pretty easy.

*"As to *the King's religion*, which seems to give you and some others some pain, *he* has said enough to you in the enclosed to make you easy about it and any consequence it could have, and, if you will take my word for it, who, I think, know as much as any what is to be expected in that affair, I assure you none of the merchants or traders need to have the least apprehensions on that head, but that they will be effectually secured in that particular they desire and are so frightened about, as indeed he has already put it out of his power to do otherways, had he a mind, as I am sure he has not the least thoughts of it.*

"I rejoice at what you sent me word of concerning *the Duke of Argyle* and his friend, no man is so proper as yourself to improve the good disposition which now begins to appear to you in them, and I doubt not of your taking all ways of doing it. It was not designed that *James Murray* should have carried them any commission, I knowing them too well to have sent any to them by him, and what he said to one of them of that kind, was by his mistaking what I wrote to him about them or venturing to go further in that matter than I instructed him, which was only to keep up his acquaintance there and, if he found it convenient, to speak to the youngest as of himself in relation to the trade, but I have taken care that there shall be no more such mistakes, and, if you can speak freely to them of those things, there is no occasion for any body else doing of it. I always had a great value and esteem for them both, and never had any difference with them but upon account of the trade, and, if they join in the company, our interests every way would be perfectly the same, and I am sure I would have a great deal of pleasure in being in entire friendship with them. They have it in their power to do more than they are aware of, and by what you sent me word of about them, and what I hear otherways of their resolving to join entirely with the *Tories* and never to have any more meddling with *King George* or *the Prince of Wales*, I am not without hopes that a little time with your help may bring them to join entirely in the company and be as hearty in the trade as any of us.

"As to the hint you gave me in your postscript of my coming nearer you, in case the affair should draw in length, it is very good, but how can it be effected? *The King* cannot himself, and he will not be willing to part with me, if it were not for a little time, upon some pressing occasion. . . . When

anything now occurs, you shall have an account of it. . . . *The King* has entire confidence in you." 3½ *pages. Copy.*

Copy

Of the paragraphs between asterisks in the above letter and in that of the King to Lord Orrery of the 7th instant, calendared *ante, p.* 446.

Charles Forman McMahon to James III.

1718, Feb. 12. Versailles.—I went the other day to see Mr. Pulteney in Paris, hearing he was become well inclined, but, except he dissembled extremely with me, there is not the least ground for such a report. On the contrary he made several efforts during the two hours discourse I had with him, to draw me over to England, offering not only his own but Lord Stair's interest to obtain a privy seal for me and likewise the reinstating me in my former employments. His terms were too opposite to your Majesty's interests for me to accept them, wherefore on my absolute refusal he forbid me in a very civil manner to see him any more, telling me at the same time it was impossible your Majesty could ever succeed in the chimerical project, as he called it, now on foot. I fear by several hints he gave me, that, if the Whigs are not fully informed, they have at least got too great a light into whatever affair is managing at present. He told me there were orders for a rendezvous at Paris the 15th instant, if I do not mistake, and that something was to be gone about immediately. He asked me several bye questions about the Czar and your Majesty's removal from Urbino, and then entered into a long discourse about the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar too tedious to trouble you with, except that he was very inquisitive to know where the former was, and, when I thought to impose on him by telling him he was either in Anjou or Bretagne, he smiled and told me I was very much mistaken, for he was at present very far north. At parting he again recommended to me to think of my family, assuring me positively that the present scheme will come to nothing. I answered him with the same stedfastness as before and so left him.

Whether all this was only to dishearten me, or to pick something out of me, or whether it was the effect of any knowledge he has got of the matter, I am not able to determine; however I thought myself obliged to acquaint you with it, that, in case he has been anything near the point, you may have opportunity to take measures accordingly. One thing in justice to him I beg permission to observe, which is, that, whenever he had occasion to mention you, it was with the greatest respect and civility, using the titles Chevalier and King James alternately, and expressed a great deal of concern for your royal person, distinct from your public interest, to which he is in no way inclined, for which I am heartily sorry,

for he is a man of excellent parts and a very good fortune. 4 *pages*.

CHARLES FORMAN MCMAHON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Feb. 12. Versailles.—Having writ to his Majesty the substance of my visit to Mr. Pulteney, I doubt not he will communicate my letter to you, and therefore I shall not make a repetition of it here. If I do not write more to you at present, it is for want of matter to entertain you.

I believe you have received the copy of Mr. Min (? nis' *i.e.* Menzies') letter to Mr. Gordon about me long ago. I will always maintain the character he gives of me to my last breath, which I thought some time ago would not have held out till now through the melancholy I was under in not being permitted to see either your Grace or my Lord of Ormonde when in Versailles, although I was there all the time and no stranger to several persons being admitted to you both, who, I may say without vanity, were not of more consequence in England nor more zealously affected to his Majesty than myself.

THEOPHILUS OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Feb. 12. Rome.—I received yours of the 6th to-night. My brother is gone hence to pay his duty to his Majesty, being pushed by the natural zeal that belongs to the family. I shall write to Mr. Paterson and do all in my power for his service in Sicily.

JOHN STEWART OF INVERNITIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Feb. 12. Rome.—I was honoured with yours of the 6th last night and shall not fail to converse fully with the architect as to the situation of the gallery and the number of windows in front, and also about what you speak of the house for a town. I was to have done this last night but missed him and to-day he is called by an assembly of Cardinals. The first design is almost finished and, if not too far done, the alterations may be yet made. The man is esteemed here, and I am hopeful his work will please you, which if it does as much as yours does him, I shall then be persuaded he is a very pretty fellow and am hopeful in the meantime to improve myself in what I formerly was a pretender to amongst ignorant people.

You insinuated that one might write the fine diversions of this place; it's certainly the best in Italy and yet we have nothing like fine conversation. Our best and noblest ones are those of cardinals and princes, which strangers have liberty to go to, but for one that does not play and will not allow themselves, if they do, to be cheated by the ladies, there's no pleasure to be hoped for that way. Then the graver sort of the men either ask you questions or talk nonsense in a political way, and, if one chooses that of the young men, their whole discourse runs on —— and to keep them company one

must visit all the *zitellas* in Rome (Nota, they are called so here, though they have cast a bottom girth or two), so that except three times I have never been at any of their assemblies and that at Prince Ruspoli's for love of his music. But now we have three operas and four comedies, all of which I have seen. Two of the operas are good, the music good and some of the voices are very tolerable and would be much thought of in our country, but are very far short of what I have formerly heard here. The most that can be said of the comedies is they are what we would call strollers or stage players and the great wit in them consists in *double entendres*, all upon the fat, which, if it pass for once, will never bear a second hearing. One of them was called Eugene in Belgrade. All the officers he had was one widow lady in men's clothes, who exceeds Harlequin at Paris when he turned colonel, and being asked for his regiment they were all concentred in his own person. In one of the scenes Orcane, *primo viziere*, speaks from the walls of Belgrade and is very bluffish, but the widow, being confoundedly heroine, hectors him and gives orders without Eugene to attack the town, on which, I know not by what miserable accident, the poor widow's children were prisoners, but the *viziere* lifts them up from the inside of the walls and there they cry, *O madre mia, madre mia cara ed amorosa*. This scene I write of for the instruction of a certain officer who served under your Grace a great many years ago, but is lately turned poet. The operas all change to-night and the songs, that is some of the best of what has been in the former, are writing out and shall be sent the first occasion. This should have been sooner done, but on no account they would allow them to be copied while they were sung on the stage.

None of our company thinks of stirring for some days, being afraid of going into the snow, but sure with a little diligence, if a man's mind gives him to it, it would be agreeable to get out of it.

I have a letter from a good English hand, and, such as it is, I presume to send it. The divisions daily grow stronger and the way of speaking of well-wishers *aut nunc aut nunquam*. 3¼ *pages*.

Sir Peter Redmond to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Feb. 12. Rome.—Your indication of his Majesty's desire of seeing me at Urbino on my return gives me infinite satisfaction, but your Grace treats me too sparingly and delicately, whereas, if you would oblige me, you should command me absolutely without ceremony in anything you thought me capable of.

I shall settle with Cardinal Gualterio to-morrow morning how he is to introduce me to the Spanish Cardinal or give him a good impression of me. I have thought of that myself, since I understood Cardinal Aquaviva is Cardinal Alberoni's

principal correspondent and friend here, and am to be recommended to him by his particular friends here and by him and them to Alberoni and Aldrobandi, who, including the Queen's Confessor, compose the triumvirate at Madrid, to patronize me in the recovery of some debts and other pretensions I may have there in my way to Lisbon, as I pretend to them. However, though Cardinal Gualterio's friendship with Aquaviva may be prevalent, I know those I have found out here have an influence over his spirits and are willing to serve me, but, as I am recommended to Gualterio, I shall follow mostly his advice and advise you of the result. It often happens among those sort of people that they give themselves up to the wiles and influence of their private favorites rather than to the requests of their equals. The Court of Lisbon is neither the greatest nor the wisest in Europe, but 'tis subtle and mysterious enough and it requires some years' experience to pursue a man's designs with success there by watching their humours and seeming often to be ignorant or indifferent of what one pursues. This Court is all composed of labyrinths and stratagems, but not so dark as ours and I find none of the Cardinals or Prelates but are easy of access and seemingly very free and familiar, and I have the vanity to think that, were I among them some time, I should insinuate myself into the good-will of some of them. I have so many acquaintances already as to keep my coach employed from morning to night, and now I could like the way of living here better than it appeared to me in the beginning, whilst I have been seeing a few plays and operas with the club I dine with, who are the subjects I mentioned in my former.

I'd be glad for many reasons to inform myself of what passes in the world and I delight in it more than in all other diversions. After one has seen St. Peter's within and without and a few other principal things, the lesser curiosities have no taste hardly with me. If a good picture or statue strikes my fancy and raises my admiration, I am pleased with it for a while, but I am not virtuoso enough to enquire and fill my memory with the names of the famous authors of such and such pieces, and I am very indifferent whether it be ancient or modern, so it pleases me or leaves any little impression in my mind of the beauty and perfections of it.

We are to have great doings and masqueradings here the last 8 or 10 days of the Carnival, and, as the weather is not the best and 'tis 100 to 1 I shall never come here again, I believe I shall not begin my journey till the 2nd or 3rd, and shall go then in company of Lord Ed[ward] to Urbino by Loretto, which is the best road, but, if he should not go so soon, I shall hardly stay longer, so I shall have the honour of kissing his Majesty's hands about that time or sooner if you think it requisite.

There's not much news here, nor does the season serve for action to furnish anything material. They expect two regiments

of Germans in Naples shortly, but have carried thence two regiments of Spaniards to recruit the troops against the Turks in the room of the Germans they are sending. The Turk resolves to continue the war. I am told Cardinal Alberoni told Stanhope, in case the English helped the Emperor, the King of Spain would order all the South Sea effects in Indies to be seized. There's no talk here but of that Cardinal's great designs and the vast preparations he is daily making by sea and land. The Genoese have hired or sold him lately 13 of their largest ships which are of the line. 'Tis said the Dutch sent to the Emperor that he should acknowledge King Philip of Spain and the King of Sicily as such, and that all things should be adjusted, but they desired a positive answer, which 'tis thought cannot be given. I am told George ships off to Hanover daily as much money as he can scramble. The enclosed is an Italian newsletter I received just now. I have not time to peruse, much less to translate it. *Nearly* 6 *pages.*

JOSEPH CAGNONI to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Feb. 12. Leghorn.—Thanking him effusively for his letter of 30 Jan.—We have no news here that any German troops are to be quartered in Lucca nor its small territory, those that were in the Duke of Massa's country being retired in the Milanese, but notwithstanding, I wrote to Lucca to one of the Senators, a friend of mine, that my son coming from Rome had been at Urbino and found that the King's Court was somewhat uneasy about the inconveniency of the place, and it was come into my thoughts that Lucca would be a much more commodious place for the King and his Court and that therefore, if he thought fit to propose it to the Senate, in case they liked it, I would write about it to some of my friends at Court. He has answered that he has not thought it convenient to make any overture about it, because, the place being but small and the country scarcely capable to provide for the inhabitants, such an addition might prove of damage to the public. But I do not know whether the right cause of not accepting the proposal does not proceed more from jealousy than from anything else, for it is well known they are extremely and almost ridiculously cautious of their liberty.

We have no public news out of England besides the continuation of the bad intelligence between the Elector and his son, and that the silver coin was grown so scarce that they coined at the Tower a great deal of small money to go to market, and that the remedy of lowering the price of guineas to 21*s.* had not produced the effect expected, and therefore it was believed they would lower it again to 20½*s.* I hear by a very good hand that a treaty of marriage is as good as concluded with the Prince of Piedmont and the youngest daughter of the late Emperor Joseph, and that the marriage is to be celebrated next October, which proving true, the project of the Spaniards

against Italy may be frustrated by it, if they have depended on the assistance of the King of Sicily.

In a case of oatmeal I send to Mr. Jeremiah Broomar, I have enclosed 12 pencils of the best black lead I could find here and I desire him to deliver them to your Grace. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Feb. 12.—Yours of 18 Jan. came not here till two days ago. I am sorry to find by it you were out of order, but I hope you were soon quite well again. *The King* having wrote to *Queen Mary* on most of the heads in yours I need say the less. I enclose a copy of my letter to *Lord Oxford*, which pretty near answers what *the Bishop of Rochester* desired in that matter, and I have sent it in such a way to *Lord Oxford* that I hope it will come soon and safe to him, which you may acquaint *the Bishop of Rochester* of, but I think he had best not speak of it to *Lord Oxford*, unless he speak first of it to him, I mean my writing on this to him.

Since *the Bishop of Rochester* owns that *Shrewsbury* and he are in no intimacy, *the King* thinks it were scarce fair to answer directly what *the Bishop of Rochester* desires to know about the other, but that it will be enough for you to thank *the Bishop of Rochester* from *the King* for his hint concerning *Shrewsbury* and that the right use shall be made of it as soon as possible.

The two powers desired for *Lord Arran* and whom else he shall think fit are herewith sent, and I hope all will still come in time before people leave town.

Pray tell *the Bishop of Rochester* that I delay writing to him on his last letter, till I have some thing more to give him an account of, which I hope may be soon, and what I have to say in the meantime I shall write in a post or two to *James Murray*.

Menzies is the only person there who has any dealing with *Shrewsbury* or whom he will trust. Against the next post I shall write to him on the hint *the Bishop of Rochester* gives about *Shrewsbury*, which is all I see for us to do as to that.

Pray tell *Inese* I had his of the 17th with three from *Menzies* to him enclosed, on which I will say nothing till next post, when I shall send him the letter I am to write to *Menzies* to forward, which I shall leave open for his and your persual.

I wonder *George Kelly* says nothing from *the Bishop of Rochester* of the affair of *the declaration*, which he promised to write particularly about, and it seems that paragraph of his letter to me wherein he refers to *George Kelly*, that I thought as I told you in my last he meant as to this, is not so but concerning the *money* affair. I think you should remind him of it, it being of consequence and it may be wanted sooner than we expect.

* I am heartily sorry there is not a better understanding than you mention betwixt *the Bishop of Rochester* and *Lord Oxford*, which, as you think, will certainly be a loss to *the King* on every emergent. I wish I knew how to help it, but I believe

all that can be done towards that from hence is done already, though I confess I despair of its having the desired effect.*

I hope we may now soon have an answer from *Ormonde* to what *Queen Mary* wrote to him, for which we are impatient, and by that too know something how affairs are like to go in that part of the world.

We have now here a most cruel winter and very scarce of the right antidote against it, which makes it the harder. I could not believe that there was ever such winters in any place of this country and will think the better of our own island afterwards.

Postscript.—Lord Panmure left us to-day for Venice, whence he goes to France, in hopes by the accounts he has from his lady to get his attainder taken off by giving money to the Germans, which I much doubt of. I cannot say he is in very good humour, being desirous to be informed of everything, which *the King* and I did in general now and then, only without naming persons, but he fancies there are secrets where there are none, and that he is not let into them, which made him often very peevish, as I suppose you and others will find him when he comes to your parts. A good deal of it is owing to his natural temper and not having been much accustomed to public business and a Court before, and I am apt to believe his chagrin was kept up, if not augmented, by the doctor who is always with him, so that, though he cured the wounds in his body, he has been far from doing so by those in his mind. I am really sorry for it. He is a worthy honest man, and I am persuaded nothing will ever alter him with regard to the King, but none else must know what I have said but *Queen Mary* and *Inese*.

I must add one thing I had almost forgot. The Queen sent the King last post the enclosed paper, to which it is scarce possible to give any answer without his being further informed. He knows not when the paper was given to the Queen, but this man being of the same name with one who was also in that service, who, we see in the prints, was lately taken up at Dunkirk and sent to London, where I suppose he still is, makes it likely to be the same, and so that the paper had been given some time ago. But, if it be another, and he be about Paris or St. Germains, his Majesty thinks you had best talk to him of it, and let us know if you think anything can be made of the proposal. 3½ *pages. Copy. The paragraph between asterisks is printed in* the Stuart Papers, p. 4, note.

The Duke of Mar to *Anne* Oglethorpe.

1718, Feb. 12.—The post before last brought me from *Capt. Ogilvie* yours of 16 Dec. with one enclosed from *Lord Orrery* and another from *Mr. Cæsar*. I enclose an answer to the first, which being left open I refer to as to what you wrote me from him. *Mr. Cæsar's* is a very sensible and distinct account of what

he writes of, but I do not write to him now, hoping to have something more worth his while in a little time. In the meantime I beg you to tell him how sensible *the King* is of his good wishes and endeavours for promoting the good of the company. I hope *Lord Oxford* is perfectly well again and with you long ere now. I long for an answer to some things I wrote in the letter you sent him from me, as also to one I wrote him a little after my coming here. I have now written to him again of a particular affair, which *Capt. Ogilvie* will likely send you with this, and you'll get it safely delivered, and pray press him to send me an answer soon. *The King* desires me to thank you for the accounts of that particular you tell me you had sent him, which came to your friend *MacMahon's* hands, who brought him them, as I suppose he wrote you, and also an answer from *Mar* to what you said in those letters relating to him.

Did *Lord Orrery* know *the King*, I am sure he would like him for his personal qualifications, besides other reasons, fully or better than any man he was ever acquainted with, and he has now so good an impression of *Lord Orrery*, that I doubt not of his answering the expectations he has of him and improving it.

You say I was angry when I wrote the letter *Mrs. Ogilvie* brought you which I do not remember I was, but you seem to have been so, when you wrote me your last and particularly on *Menzies'* account. I see he has given you a very partial account of that affair, to make you believe he was hardly used and thrown off by *Mar* for no good reason, but only preferring *James Murray* to him. *Mar*, who never abandoned him or any man who, he thought, did as he ought, cannot take this very well of him, when *Menzies* knows he has stood by him and suffered for it, and that *Menzies* himself was only to blame for what he calls giving him up, he having neglected so long as 10 months doing a thing which he was again and again pressed to, and which it behoved him for his own honour and reputation to do as well as on *Mar's* account, who as his friend bore part of the blame. I am desired now by the person principally concerned there, to say or do no more in that affair, so I must not, and last post brought me a letter from *Menzies* to me clearing himself of that business, which, after I have considered it more particularly and compared it with what he and I have written on that subject, I will answer directly to himself, this post, if I have time, and by next, if I have not. If this letter of his clears him, it makes him guilty of a thing almost as bad, his delaying to do it so long, when he was equally able to have done it when first desired as now, and so might have prevented all the ill humour it has occasioned towards both himself and *Mar*, which has not been a little. Next he is very unjust to *James Murray*, who has all along wrote of him like his friend, and I believe by what I have seen of him, he was far from any view of superseding *Menzies*, as he terms it, but, after *Menzies* by his unaccountable ways in this has made himself unacceptable to some there, is he to think himself

ill used by *the King's* employing another, who is more acceptable, to carry what he has to say from time to time to them? and so to go about to you and others, I suppose, putting a wrong gloss on things, and to give a bad impression of those *the King* thinks fit to employ. It is in nobody's power to hurt *Menzies* either with *the King* or *Mar*, but his own, so you need not trouble yourself to write in his favour. Might he not have wrote me one line on the subject, which I have so much pressed him to by letters and messages, which he knew gave me so much uneasiness on his account as well as *Mar's*, in 10 months, especially when he writes now to another that all that affair can be cleared by writing so much as can be done on a nutshell?

You mistake what I wrote you very far, if you thought proofs were expected of that affair you mention. I only desired to know friends' opinions, what they would advise to be further done in it, and to know if any further light could be given, but that is now long over, and there is nothing in what you heard of his having made offers of service and that they were accepted. He is rather angry, however I hope *Anne Oglethorpe* shall not come to suffer anything on account of this business, and I am sure any part she had in it is not known from *the King* or *Mar*, and the last wrote some time ago to *Madame de Mezières* to put her on her guard, in case of his endeavouring to draw anything from her about it.

Another thing you now say I took ill by my letter with *Mrs. Ogilvie* concerning what had been said about that message of *Dillon's*, all which makes me apprehend that you have read my letter in great haste, and, if you will read it again, I believe you will find you were mistaken.

I am very glad *Lord Oxford* has altered his mind about *Capt. Ogilvie* as well as you, or I am content to let it pass that I was mistaken in what he wrote me about him, but, having mentioned this in my letter to himself, I shall not say more upon it.

I had a letter t'other day from *T. Oglethorpe*, who is not yet gone further from us than he has been for some time, and his brother has now joined him, whom I am made hope we shall see, and a very pretty youth he seems to be by the little I saw of him on my way hither, where I met him accidentally.

The King was never better in his health than he is at present, and soon may he have occasion for making a more active use of it, than he has in this dull place, where we have just now as cruel a winter as in the Highlands of Scotland. $4\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. Copy.*

James III to Cardinal Cibo.

1718, Feb. 12.—Acknowledging his letter of the 3rd and congratulating him on his appointment to be Auditor of the Chamber with the title of Patriarch of Constantinople. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 232.

JAMES III to [the EARL OF ARRAN].

1718, Feb. 12.—Power for making a voluntary contribution in England. 3 *pages*. *Draft.*

NOTE.

That another power in the same terms was sent over to England at the same time, one to be filled up in [the Earl of Arran]'s name, to whom they were both sent, and the other with any other person's name that he should judge most proper. *Draft. There are also fair copies of these two papers in Entry Book* 5, *pp.* 73, 75.

MADAME DE MEZIÈRES to JAMES III.

1718, Feb. 13. [Received at Urbino.]—Expressing her thanks for his kindness to her brother, and the distinctions and particular favour he has bestowed on her whole family, asking him to recommend her son's interests to Cardinal Gualterio, and adding that her brother has informed her that he has obtained everything he has asked at Rome. *French.*

ACCOUNT.

1718, Feb. 13.—Of some small payments to Barclay, Bernard and Mr. McArtie.

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Feb. 14. Paris.—I shall advise you of the 100*l.* you have paid Gen. Forster. If I am so much in his debt, I shall allow it, and, if not, he will on my sending his account repay it. I notice his Grace's orders about those gentlemen's complaints of not being punctually paid and shall advise them what he commands me. Meantime you may assure him that every individual is paid long ago for the last month, whereby I am still in advance, as Mr. Dicconson knows by my accounts.

I carefully forwarded all your enclosèds, and have heard from *Capt. Ogilvie* that his came safe, but can't yet have account of the 3 packets sent to Holland. I shall excuse you to all your accusers as to your laziness, particularly to Sir Hugh and G. Mackenzie. Your old comrade Sandie is as lazy a rogue as yourself, for, though he be at Rouen, I don't hear from him, unless I write about business.

JAMES MALCOLM OF GRANGE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Feb. 14. Bordeaux.—A nephew of mine, who is master of a ship, coming to St. Martin's, was desirous to see me. It was for that purpose I came down here from Cahors. He told me his uncle, Col. Balfour, who was governor of Perth, was now in very hard circumstances. He was condemned at Carlisle, but by the indemnity had his life, but his fortune stands confiscate. He has been at great charges to his friends

and is afraid they weary, and wished I might let this be known, if he could be supplied from this side, otherwise he will be brought into great straits. I therefore give you this trouble that, if anything can be done for him, you may give the necessary orders about it, for he is a very honest deserving man.— Complaining that, when he was staying with Mr. Gordon, he had been ordered to remove to a considerable distance from Bordeaux and that the Marquess of Tullibardine had not written him a letter but had only caused Mr. Gordon to show him a letter from the Marquess to that effect, which he therefore had not complied with till he received an answer to the same effect from Mr. Inese. 2 *pages.*

CHARLES WOGAN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Feb. 14. *Augsburg.*—You should have heard from me sooner, but for part of the time since I writ from Strasburg I was very little master of my business and during the rest I made greater dispatch hither than the common post.

"It was my good fortune in coming to *Rastatt* to be well recommended by *Prince Berkenfeldt* at Strasburg to the *Baron Dels*, master of the horse and governor to the young *Prince of Baden*, or it had been utterly impossible for me to have made either progress or enquiry into my business there. *Prince Lewis of Baden's* widow spends her time entirely in sickness, devotion or visiting her *Favorita*, a country house she has built in imitation of Marly, where she contrives to stuff all the womanish curiosities she can possibly think of. The *Court* is composed of a few men, officers of hers and the *Prince's* household, and either dull or needy enough in point of circumstances to make it their residence. The Lady of most consequence is the Countess of *Furstemberg*, who chooses in mere friendship to live some months in the year with the widow, since her own husband's death, who was a faithful friend to the late *Prince Lewis*. The other women, except the Countess's two daughters, are mere domestics also. The Palace is great and the estate considerable, but much dispersed and a good part descending from the widow, who is daughter and coheiress of the late *Duke* of *Saxe-Lawenburg* and has lands in *Bohemia*, which she is possessed of, and others near *Hamburg*, which *the Elector of Hanover* has judged contiguous to him and taken into his hands without any other right than mere power, and, though the circle in which they lie has declared in her favour, *the Emperor*, whose consent is requisite, has hitherto been so regardful of *the Elector of Hanover's* interests as not to give her a decree for the possession, and so mindful of his own as not think of paying her about 70 *thousand pounds* due to *Prince Lewis*, which has brought this family into a humour of being friends neither with the one nor the other, but it seems their dislike to *the Emperor* is of a longer standing, since *Prince Lewis* has left order by his will to his sons never to serve *the Emperor* in any case

but their own immediate defence, which I find to be the inclination as well as interest of most of the *Princes* of *Germany*.

" Some of the above reasons occasioned *Prince Berkenfeldt's* surprise at Mr. *Dillon's* requiring a recommendation for me at the widow's, which he said was the most dismal *Court* in all *Germany*, and the most unfit for a stranger's diversion or curiosity, upon which I told him I only designed to take it in my way and to gain by his means an easier access towards seeing the house, as I proceeded in my way to *Durlach*, a very agreeable *Court* at this time.

" I was obliged to stay at *Strasburg* a day longer than I expected, in order to change some part of my money into this country coin, and to take a bill for the rest upon this town. Upon my arrival at *Rastatt* I sent to know when I could wait on my Baron, who favoured me thereupon with a visit, and, after he had read my letter, told me he was in great concern that I could not see the widow, who was much indisposed, but offered me all the other civilities that lay in his power, assuring me he was very sorry he could not contribute much to my diversion in such a place as that. I was, however, comforted with the hopes of seeing *Prince Lewis's* children by his means, which otherwise I never could have done, but by some extraordinary accident.

" The Baron, upon showing his letter to the widow, sent me compliments from her by another *Baron*, who was ordered to wait on me, and I was desired, if it were not inconvenient, to stay next day, when I should see her, if she grew any thing better. Next morning she sent me my attendant and one of her coaches to see her new Marly, which it is one of her greatest passions that all strangers should see and admire. I had a good deal of unaffected chat with him concerning *Prince Lewis's* family and found him a very obliging person. I laid myself out in encomiums upon the beauty and delicacy of taste that appeared in the country-house which otherwise is all over a bauble ; and, after we parted at my lodging, I had a message from the widow full of compliment and excuse that her indisposition was increased so as to oblige her to keep her bed, and that she was sorry, since I had said so much in praise of her favourite Marly, that she could not have the satisfaction of seeing me.

" I was much mortified at this, for, though I was resolved to put on all the careless assurance I could, there was little hopes of seeing *Prince Lewis's daughter* in *her* nursery as one may call it, since I could not see the widow and provoke her, by praising her Marly and reverencing *Prince Lewis's* memory, to let me see *his children*. My only resource was to repay the Baron his visit and bring the matter about as well as I could, but I was soon relieved from this perplexity by a message from him to wait upon the elder *Prince*. I found him at billiards, and was struck with the great resemblance he bears *the King*. He is about 16, finely shaped and very

promising both as to his countenance and behaviour. After some compliments, he asked me whether I had a curiosity to see the house, which I readily embraced and was conducted by my waiter, for he I was recommended to, was obliged to a constant attendance on his master.

"The young gentleman was at his studies before I had gone my rounds, but had left a message for me that he hoped to see me at the puppet-show that night, where all the *Court* was to be, except the widow. This was very much for my purpose, and I presume was contrived for me, upon some desire I had expressed to the Baron of seeing the rest of *Prince Lewis's* family. I was conducted as before, and advantageously placed, after having first been presented to *the daughter* and *her* younger brother. Though I was prepared by my discourse with the Baron, I could not help being a little surprised at the sight of them both, for they certainly are the two most complete pieces of miniature I ever beheld in flesh and blood and extremely like one another. *The daughter* is about thirteen and *her* brother eleven, but both are of the size we generally find in 7 or at most 8. *The daughter* has *fair hair*, *pretty eyes*, *features* and *shape*, but all *little* to a degree that it is not reasonable nor scarce natural for any *man* to think of *her*. *She* has wit and vivacity, they tell me, but it is impossible *she* can know anything of the world, since *she* never appears either at meals or almost otherwise out of *her* chamber, where an old Governante attends *her* and *her* little brother; for *the widow* is exceedingly partial in favour of her firstborn, and little concerned about producing the rest of the *children*, who never even eat with her, though she eats with her own domestics. *The daughter* dances but indifferently, which with *her* extreme littleness and *womanly* crabbedness at the same time, would make one imagine *she* is or has been *ricketty*, but that *her brother* dances very prettily. I have heard other reasons for *her* want of *size*, one of which is that *her* mother's *sister*, who for the sake of *the land inheritance* became wife to one of the *Palatine* family, was never much *taller*; and another that both the *children* were begot towards the close of *Prince Lewis's* days, when he was extremely indisposed and unhealthy. I heard much about his gout, but dare ask no closer questions. In short it is very improbable by the turn and fixedness of *the daughter's shape* that *she* ever will be half a foot *taller* and as unlikely that *she* will bear *children* and it must be an extreme necessity in point of fortune that would oblige even *her* equal to make *her* his *wife* upon these accounts, though *she* may have otherwise great and good *qualities*.

"I hope I need make no apology for speaking thus freely of *the daughter*, being under the utmost regards of duty and sincerity to answer the very honourable confidence reposed in me, but it is in this as in most other points, easy for a well meaning man to say what a person shall not judge proper,

but very difficult to make a judgement of what he shall; and in this consists the great nicety and hazard of my *commission*. However it is of such a nature and urgency in point of *dispatch* that I must risk something. *The King* may still choose other and better judges, and I am of too little importance, as to what may befall me, provided I act in this as in all other points for his service to the best of my understanding.

"After having said thus much, I may venture to add something of the Countess of *Furstemberg's* two *daughters*. The family is of unquestionable antiquity and distinction and *sovereign* of a country not inferior to *Baden*. The father was called General *Prosper*, a cadet of the house of *Furstemberg*, and died at the siege of *Landau*. He was nephew or first cousin to the *Cardinal* of that name; and, the elder branch failing, *the heritage* fell to his children, whereupon *the Emperor* has lately given the elder son the investiture with the title of *Prince* and *Duke*. He has by this about 50 *thousand pounds sterling* yearly and is about one and twenty, now in his travels and very hopeful. What he has by his father I cannot readily find out, but the mother, who is sister to *Count Conigseck*, has a good estate in *sovereignty* near *Nuremberg*, which she keeps in her own hands. She has two *sons* and four *daughters*, the eldest of these *married* to some *Bohemian Lord*, the second to one at *Vienna*. Of the latter the elder is a *chanoiness*, but under no *vows*, and about 23, *tall*, *well shaped* and *graceful*, with fine *eyes* and no disagreeable *features*, but, as I observed some redness about her *nose* and the upper part of her *cheeks* proceeding from some small pimples, my attention was drawn upon the other, whom I stood close by, after I had made my remarks on *Prince Lewis's daughter*. I observed as narrowly as I could and had opportunity enough, for, as I was the finest dressed man in company and a stranger, all eyes were upon me, but the Countess's, who seems to be and bears the character of a very virtuous discreet lady.

"This young *lady* is of a very advantageous *size*, about eighteen, straight, finely *shaped*, but a little *lank* about the *hips*, which I reckon to be owing to the disposition she seems still to be in of growing *taller* and that probably hinders her from gathering *flesh*. She has light *brown hair*, and very good *skin*, her *eyes black*, very fine and lively, her *features* agreeable and her *face* rather lengthy, but plump enough. She has a great deal of *wit* and conversation, as I was well informed both there and elsewhere, dances extremely well, and her countenance has certainly a great deal of good humour and modesty.

"I was unhappy in being under a sort of necessity of leaving *Rastatt* next day, whereby I was disappointed of making any further observations upon the place, though, as the case stood, my stay could be of little or no use at all; however, if there could have been any pretence for it, I should gladly have embraced it, and left the rest to chance or management,

but, the widow and the whole *Court* taking me for a traveller, that could have no intention to reside where nobody does through the whole year but their cousin of *Durlach*, and that very rarely; the young *Prince*, upon whom and the ladies I waited after the show to the door of the widow's apartment, turned about there, by his governor's appointment, to tell me he was very sorry he could not keep me to supper, because of his attendance on his mother in her illness, and that he was obliged to go next day to the country, but hoped he should see me soon at *Durlach*, where I should not miss being better diverted during the Carnival. Upon this I found myself obliged to take leave of him till then, but, if I could have contrived any excuse on the occasion, it would have been to no purpose, in regard the ladies are constantly in the widow's apartment, and I could have no pretence, while she is ill, to find admittance, so that my staying in the young man's absence must have been both exceedingly affected and very fruitless.

"Upon this I took the resolution of going to *Durlach*, whither I had likewise a recommendation from the same hand. I had had a character of that lewd *Court* before, and thought it a very proper place to find out the good, but very surely all the ill that could be said of the neighbours; so that what I was forced to want in personal enquiry I might at least make use in some measure by a very just information. I had also another view in going thither, which was to procure further recommendations to *Munich* or *Neuburg*, from whence I might likewise be forwarded towards *Prince James Sobieski's*, whom I could hear nothing of at that distance. And I must observe that, though this be Carnival time here, a stranger without those helps can make no progress in access or acquaintance without a prodigious expense.

"I found this place the very reverse of the other, nothing appeared by gaiety and pleasure, and I had the frankest admittance and all the honours possible done me. The *Prince* and his *wife* are in a sort of separation, but he endeavours to make himself easy by the help of about 50 handsome wenches that he keeps constantly in very good equipage; they that sing serve for his operas, which are not disagreeable; he has some wit and humour, very gracious, and a thorough man of pleasure, but jealous of his *Seraglio* to as high a degree as the *Grand Seignior*, whom he affects to be a little like in his dress too. He fears *the Emperor* and both hates and despises his cousin *the Elector of Hanover*, whom he served with and judges neither to have honesty, head nor heart. I have not to this time heard one good word said of that gentleman. He spoke to me about *the King* and wondered among other things that he did not *marry*, for all the people here have a notion that *the Elector of Hanover* cannot continue half a year longer master of *England*.

"Here we had nothing for the three days I thought fit to stay but feasting, balls and operas. During the whole time the *Prince* entertained me almost constantly, and I had as much opportunity as I could desire to inform myself carelessly about my affair. I found him agree in everything of the above characters, and it was from him I gathered most of the family account. The *lady* is certainly *young, agreeable, handsome,* and in all appearance *wholesome; her portion* I could not justly learn from any one I could rely on, as to the certainty; and the question is generally disagreeable to friends and of too prying a nature for a mere stranger, especially where a *Princess* is concerned; but I shall have further opportunities hereafter. No estimate can be made by what fell to the share of the elder *sisters,* because they were *married* before the greater part of *the land inheritance's* accession. What I can learn in the gross is that the mother's *succession* is to go to the *Prince* and he in proportion out of that and the rest to *portion* the *ladies,* but, as I proceed, I shall have further and better means of enquiry both in *Bohemia,* where *the land inheritance* mostly lies, and at *Vienna,* where the *sister* lives. The Countess is to go about the latter end of April to her estate near *Nuremberg,* where *Prince Lewis's widow* is to make her a visit, and so both go together with their families, except *Prince Lewis's* elder son, into *Bohemia,* where their most considerable *lands* are.

"I am come from *Durlach* hither in two days; and now am in some doubt whether I shall go to *Munich,* to which *Court* I am well recommended. I comprehend the nature of this business and know it must be done in a careless, genteel way or not at all, for to go about it in the way of puckling and disguise would be a great absurdity, and the sure way to make it come to nothing or what is worse. *Prince James Sobieski* has run out his fortune exceedingly, and has now drawn himself to a very narrow compass of living, so that there is little or no resort of strangers about his house even at this time. But your *Grace* speaks so much of *dispatch* that I fear it should be imagined I should trifle away any time upon motives of pleasure, so that, if I can procure any recommendation here either for *Prague, Breslau* or *Prince James Sobieski's* house, which I am not without hope of obtaining, I shall go on directly; otherwise I should go but to little purpose, if I do not take *Munich* in my way, where I am pretty sure of succeeding in that respect. After this I have nothing further to observe to your *Grace* but that upon the strictest enquiry I can find out no other Catholic nor indeed any other *Princesses* in this country, which generally has been pretty well stocked; and that the expense of travelling is just double what it is in France."

Postscript. Feb. 16.—The post not going to Italy till to-day I am to inform you that I thought it convenient to stay here a day longer to procure letters for the places I am bound for,

which I have done, and am resolved to go on directly. (Addresses to which letters might be sent to him.) I reckon to be at Vienna in about a fortnight. I have been told that, on the division made between the sons of General *Prosper*, the elder at present, who then was second son, had to his share 60,000*l*., and this was before the succession of the *Duchy*. 7 *pages*.

CHARLES WOGAN to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1718, Feb. 14. Augsburg.—Explaining his delay in writing and thanking him for his recommendation, which was of singular use to him. (The rest of the letter is a repetition almost *verbatim* of the last. The only addition is "Your *Laura* is, I assure you, a very comely person in comparison of *Prince Lewis's daughter*," and there is a postscript similar to and of the same date as that to the last.) 7 *pages*.

The DUKE OF MAR to *J. MENZIES*.

1718, Feb. 14.—Since your sending us word of having received mine of 9 Oct., I might have expected to have heard oftener and more particularly from you, and there were things in that letter of weight enough to deserve your attention and particular answers before this. (Mentioning another letter he had written to him of 29 Dec. and also that he had seen several of Menzies' to Inese.)

I had lately a letter from the *Bishop of Rochester* in answer to what I wrote to him last October, in which is this paragraph: "As to the affair of the *money* in relation to what is past, 'tis my earnest desire that no more may be said of it. I am now pretty well acquainted with the whole of it and not willing to give you or anybody further trouble on that head." I am glad it is come to this and I'll say no more of it to him, but I must write freely on it once more to you, for I fear that matter is not yet so clear as the accounts of it you send to *Inese* would make it. I cannot but observe that *Menzies* could never be brought to speak clear on this matter, till he saw what I wrote to *the Bishop of Rochester* of the quantity remitted by him to *Inese* or those he is employed by. What I then wrote was as *Inese* informed me, but now, when I look over the books of *Queen Mary* as stated to *the King* by *Queen Mary's* book keeper, I find not so much was sent as I wrote to *the Bishop of Rochester* by 1,000*l*., and sure those books wrote by the man who received the *money* are more to be relied on than what *Inese* told me at the time of my writing to *the Bishop of Rochester* from his memory. When I first wrote of this to you, I think last May, I had then seen those books and *Inese* did not contradict them, on which I wrote to you as I then did to get *Menzies* to clear it, and it was on that all I have since wrote and the messages I have sent about it proceeded. When I wrote that letter to *the Bishop of Rochester*, neither

Inese nor I had the books by us, so we might easily mistake the quantity. The only thing I ever saw on it from *Menzies*, till what you lately sent which now lies before me, was a short scrap to *James Hamilton* last July. There he tells of that 1,000*l.* which you now mention being given *Gyllenborg*, as I have no doubt it was, but how comes it that that did not clear the account then as well as now, for the accounts you now send clear it no otherwise than by this 1,000*l.* given to *Gyllenborg* and what was sent to *Inese* or *Queen Mary*, and in that letter to *James Hamilton* he does not pretend that those two articles clear it, for in the end of what he says then, after telling of that 1,000*l.* to *Gyllenborg*, he says : "But he has near recovered some of the other two and may with a great care and exactness recover the whole in a competent and proper time."

Several messages and letters were sent him after that letter upon it, both by *Mar* and *Inese*, and he would not have been so long in letting them see their mistake and giving satisfaction about it before this, had those two articles cleared it, as he now says it does, since he knew the quantity which I said in my letter to *the Bishop of Rochester* was sent to *Queen Mary*. I leave you now to judge who is his friend, if either *the King* or I think the accounts of it you have lately sent clear it, but must conclude that *Queen Mary's* accountant's books are to be relied on, by which it appears, allowing the quantity of the brandy (*i.e.* money) given to *Menzies* to be as he says, near 1,000*l.* of it should still be in his hands, and with what I wrote you he had got from one who deals in that liquor in your parts on *the King's* account there should be more than 1,000*l.*

Till I have an answer from him as to this, if that is to be expected in less time than formerly, I shall say no more. I must though mention some things concerning him which look a little odd, and that I have no reason to take very well, no more than *the King* has. Was it right in him, in place of clearing himself on his own account as well as others, as I had pressed him to do, to go about endeavouring to give people an impression as if he was hardly used by us, that he was shaken off after his long service only to gratify some who had malice against him, and that a young favourite of theirs might come in his place, and all this without letting those, whom he endeavoured to put this upon, know one tittle of the true state of the matter? Since he says now that all that affair can be cleared by writing what could be done on a nutshell, how far in the wrong has he been both to himself and all of us, to whom that business has occasioned so much uneasiness not to do it sooner? But I must observe he would certainly have done so, had there not been some flaw in it.

Was it right in him, when by his own unaccountable management in this he had made himself unacceptable to those concerned in it, and with whom *the King* has still dealings,

to be doing all in him lay to hurt with friends the person *the King* was forced in that case to employ to carry his messages to those people, and was *the King's* doing so any hardship on him? or was that of his the way for advancing the trade of the company? In justice to *James Murray* I am obliged to tell you he was so far from endeavouring to supersede *Menzies*, as he terms it, that from the beginning and all along no friend of *Menzies* could have wrote more favourably of him, nor more to his advantage, and you may judge how it looks to us at this distance to see their two different manners of acting towards one another, and I must say, notwithstanding his late bob to those he compares with cobblers and the mem[oria]l men, as he calls them, that that way of writing is a great deal better than that of the laconic, and, after telling scraps which serve only to raise curiosity, referring to another post for the rest and the particulars, which never come, because, I suppose, never again thought of. I would not write all this to anybody else, except where he himself has forced me to it, by making his groundless complaints of me, that they may see I am not the ungrateful body he has endeavoured to make me appear. It is in nobody's power to do him hurt here but his own. He has now got off scot free with *the Bishop of Rochester*, and shall not be brought on again there in this by me, but it behoves him on his own account to be a little modest on the head and to write a clear letter on it for *the King's* satisfaction, who must judge how men would act in greater things as he sees them do in small. 5 *pages*. *Copy*.

MEMORANDUM by the DUKE OF MAR.

	Pounds sterling.	
1718, Feb. 14.—*Menzies'* first bill to Mr. Innes as by Mr. Dicconson's account given Lord Mar in March, 1717	1,856	
The second bill	1,000	
	2,856	
Given by *Menzies* to C[oun]t G[yllen]b[org]	1,000	
Given to *Menzies* by *the Bishop of Rochester* 4,800*l.* as he says and by *Jerningham* there 100*l.* more	4,900	
	3,856	discharge.
	1,044	remains.

Lord Mar was told by Mr. Innes at Paris Oct., 1717, that *Menzies* had sent over almost 4,000*l.* which he, Lord Mar, wrote to *the Bishop of Rochester*, on which *Menzies* founds his clearing of himself, but by what's above it seems Mr. Innes was mistaken in what he told Lord Mar *Menzies* had sent him, so *Menzies* has still 1,044*l.* to account for.

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Feb. 15. From the country.—I believe you'll be in pain not to hear from me, because of my last letter to you with an enclosed, which gave us hopes of hearing from *Lord Ilay*, but we have had no news from him since, and, that you may not think we're in fault, we have not heard from him since. I wrote to him last post, not to press him, but only to tell him we have not heard from him as he promised. I wish his letters are not taken up at the post. He runs a great hazard to send them that way.

By all the news M[ezières] can gather there is reason to believe that this country and England are like to jar. There is even talk of a war. God continue it. There are great disputes between Maréchal de Villars and M. le Duc, the first refusing to resign the presidency of the Council, which M. le Duc demanded as I wrote you. An edict has appeared to augment the gold and silver, which will make money common here.

My two brothers are at last met at Rome. The eldest carries the youngest to Malta. You're in great favour with the first. One would think he knew what you had done.

M[ezières] has not yet heard from *Sparre*, but the ambassador of Sicily wrote my sis[ter] last post that at last, after many adventures, he was arrived and was in great favour with his master, who put him in all his pleasures. I don't aver this for truth, but that's all we know. M[ezières] is persuaded that he waits till he has some positive answer, and that he'll take his time to speak when he's worked his master into a right humour.

You're in great favour with the eldest sister also. All the rage of what she knows is fallen on me. I imagined I should be the victim, but she's in the wrong, for one's never master of another's secret, when one's trusted, but she does not write why she's vexed nor do we take notice that we perceive she is. Her true anger proceeds from her not being able to find out the bottom of what she guesses, so do you be on your guard. 2 *pages*.

The DUKE OF MAR to *J. MENZIES*.

1718, Feb. 15.—I will long for an answer to what I sent you in one of 29 Dec. which I hope may be on the road.

We had lately accounts from some of those concerned in the Company that they were setting about the advance by the different merchants concerned for enabling *the King* to answer the demand he every day expects to have made on him for bringing the merchants I formerly named into the trade, which is so necessary that, unless it be done, the whole project of that trade must fail. On *the King's* hopes of being enabled this way as well as by what he expected from some

he deals with elsewhere, he ordered his factor to promise positively to those merchants a certain considerable sum, on their agreeing to enter into the trade, as soon as they should demand it, and he looks to be called on every day for the performance, which he is as yet in no condition to do as those he deals with elsewhere, having all of them projects of trade, which they think more nearly concern them, are like to fail him entirely, though he does not give over taking all the ways he can to make them see their own interest in it, and so to get them to agree to it, but I cannot say there is much hope of success that way. Some I told you above we have accounts from in your place give us pretty good hopes of prevailing with the merchants of their acquaintance there to do their parts, but that cannot be expected to make up what is necessary, unless others of the merchants advance what shares they can too. It were not reasonable nor indeed fit to desire those correspondents to apply to others than they are acquainted with, so we have wrote to others of our friends to speak to another set of the merchants, and there are two substantial ones particularly that *the King* thinks you the most proper to make the application to, who are *the Duke of Shrewsbury* and *Lord Portmore*. Nobody certainly wishes better to the trade of the Company than they do, and nobody is more able nor more fully instructed to inform them fully of the projected trade and the advantages there are to encourage traders to venture part of their stock on it than yourself. It is pretty plain, if this project be not followed out, there is scarce a possibility how the Company can be re-established again, and, if *the King* be not in a condition to answer what he was under a necessity of making his factor, *Ormonde*, engage for, fail it must a course. It was not on his own account alone that he entered into that engagement, and, if the other traders do not assist him, who are almost equally concerned, his being unable to perform what his factor engaged for, will be none of his fault and they will suffer as well as he. He bids me tell you, that they may take what means they please to secure that what they advance shall be no otherwise employed, but whatever is done ought to be soon, else it may come too late, for by our last accounts from *Ormonde* he told *the King* to have the money ready, because he looked to be called on for it every day. I shall say no more for it is needless, but to desire you from *the King* to tell those two gentlemen that, the whole success of the Company and its trade depending for ever in a great measure on what they and the other traders will now do in this way, he doubts not of their doing what's in their power, and he hopes the trade will soon repay them what they advance with good interest. I have no doubt of your being diligent in this, which is the best way to recommend yourself to *the King's* favour and that of all who wish well to the Company. A speedy answer is of consequence.

I must recommend another thing to you. In those letters you sent me from *H. Straiton* he told me, as it seems he did you, that he had good hopes of getting some of that commodity I formerly told you was so much wanting to begin a trade, on which letters are sent him to some friends and those who have that kind of goods, and they are referred to him for such accounts of the trade as are necessary for their information from time to time, which I have told him *Menzies* and *James Murray* will give him. The last I have wrote to about it, and desired him to speak to the first till I should write to him, and my doing so to you now may save both him and me another letter, so I hope it will be taken care of. Because it is told them in those letters that some friends in *England* and *Ireland* are to furnish some quantity of those goods, let nothing be said to contradict it. I forgot to mention this last in my letter to *James Murray*, so pray tell him of it.

You may easily believe that the accounts in the last of yours I have seen concerning *the Duke of Shrewsbury's* recovery gave us no small pleasure, and you are to make many compliments upon it by *the King* which, I am sure, are very sincere. He also desires you to make his compliments of condolence on a late occasion to 768 (? Lord Portmore).

We will long to hear what the Parliament does upon its meeting again, and how the divisions at Court are made up, which last gives us no small concern, but we hope the wisdom of King George and the faithful ministry he now employs will turn all that to good. 3½ *pages. Copy.*

Sir Peter Redmond to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Feb. 16. Rome.—To-day I have been with Cardinal A[quaviva]. whom I find a good agreeable man, but, as it was the first time, I did not think fit to mention any recommendation from him to his friend in Spain. All his discourse was drollery and merriment about the times and the part of the world I live in. I told him I would, before I parted, call for his orders to Spain or where else I travelled, and he answered he would be glad to see me often and to be able to serve me in any thing. What I shall pretend to him is that I have some dependencies and debts due to me in Spain, and that his friend Al[beroni]'s protection and friendship may be of great use to me there. I have told as much to Cardinal G[ualterio], who introduced me, though I have not a pin's dependence there, but the prospect of serving my master. I must pretend something particular to justify my desire of acquaintance or recommendation, and, as you don't tell me whether you have intimated any real design to Cardinal G[ualterio], as he does not touch on it to me, I shall not to him, but talk at large of matters and laugh it off, for, though they seem very open and sincere, they are very wary and penetrating, and it's dangerous jesting too much with them, for none of them

are fond of embarking openly in any thing, till they see a real prospect of success. I am acquainted already with more than half a dozen cardinals and they all understand perfectly well the affairs of Europe and John Bull's better than his own countrymen do in general. Many here have been curious to know your character, which I have presumed to give as of being a wise and honest man, which I shall hardly say of any other great man or minister. I told Cardinal G[ualterio] I had been seeking other little recommendations in Spain, of which he approved, so I shall proceed with all caution not to do anything to disgust him. I believe he has all the zeal and affections imaginable for the King's affairs, and 'tis certain he is very witty and pleasant and to all appearance a good man. I wish you would give particular directions how I should entertain him or his friend A[quaviva], in case you don't approve of what I pretend to them, and, if you have any enquiries I should make while here, I'd be glad to know them. I had yesterday a second audience of his Holiness by his own or his chaplain's appointment, wherein he entertained me with a grace and goodness natural to him and was very merry with me, but, many being present, I had no particular discourse with him, as at first, but, making him the best answers I could to what he advanced to me, he did me a great deal of honour and established my credit among the cardinals in declaring he was well contented with the audience I had of him.

The French post is come but I have not been yet able to learn any news it brings. I intend without fail to begin my journey the 3rd of next month for Urbino.

Charles François de Busi to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Feb. 16. Vienna.—I expect with impatience your instructions, for the present crisis of the affairs in Europe demands a person instructed here, in order to advance in everything the service of his Britannic Majesty. I find the ministers of Sweden and Muscovy here much inclined to the King's interests and in some degree the minister of France. Prince Eugene is really among our friends. Two or three Secretaries of State are also for us. All this I am discovering by little and little, and finally the German ministry here is for us and against the House of Hanover, but the Spanish ministers, who are here in abundance, are all Hanoverians, for they hold before the Emperor's eyes the phantom of the Spanish monarchy and consequently the necessity of English assistance. However the German ministers are firmly of opinion that the Emperor ought to yield to circumstances and renounce the Spanish monarchy. *French. Partly in cipher deciphered.*

Charles François de Busi to John Paterson.

1718, Feb. 16. Vienna.—As in the last letter requesting instructions. *French.*

JAMES III to *the* DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1718, Feb. 16.—" I begin to be now in the last impatience to hear from you, and have nothing of moment to trouble you with at present, but to send you the enclosed copy of my letter to *the Bishop of Rochester* which will put you *au fait* of the matter it contains. The choice of *James Murray per interim*, will, I hope, be grateful to you, as I cannot doubt of its being to *the Bishop of Rochester*, but indeed there was no other choice to make. . . . The great want of *Dillon* will be in relation to *the Regent*, but *Queen Mary* being so near can never want canals to address to him by in case of need. *Dillon* . . . can tell you none more than I can send you from hence, where we are almost buried with snow, but, I thank God, I continue in perfect health. . . . You should know that in employing, as I propose to do, *James Murray*, no new body is trusted, for he is it already entirely by *the Bishop of Rochester*, for whom he even writes." *Copy.*

JAMES III to *the* BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

1718, Feb. 16.—*Mar* writing at large to *James Murray*, I shall not repeat what he writes, so this shall be only on a particular affair, which I thought deserved my own noticing.

As it is probable the Regent may soon send an army to Italy and that Gen. Dillon may accompany it, and as I think James Murray the most proper person to take Dillon's place, I wish you to dispatch Murray immediately to Paris, that he may be there before Dillon leaves it. Should that be imminent on his arrival, he is to stop there, but, if not, he is to come and give me an account of the affairs of England and so return to Paris to be book keeper there, if wanted, or else to return to England.

I expect daily accounts in relation to *marriage*, on which I can add nothing to my letter of 15 Dec., till they come. Pray remember me most kindly to *Lord Arran*, to whom I know you communicate all mine. *Copy.*

JAMES III to *JAMES MURRAY.*

1718, Feb. 16.—*The Bishop of Rochester* in delivering you this will acquaint you with what is designed in relation to yourself, therefore I shall not repeat it. I am persuaded you will cheerfully undertake the load laid on you and take as kindly as 'tis meant the great trust and confidence put in you. I wish it so happened that you could come first straight to *the King*, but that future events must determine. *Copy.*

JAMES III to *the* BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

1718, Feb. 16.—" I cannot but add in this private note that *I was truly pleased to find by a late letter I saw of yours to *Mar* that my letter of the [7th] January was useless enough. However I do not repent the writing of it, since by it you will have known my sentiments on some points, while you will

have seen the justice I did to you in being persuaded that some things I had heard were grounded on mistakes.* God preserve us in peace and union among ourselves, which with His blessing will make us surmount all difficulties and enemies." *The part between asterisks is printed in* the Stuart Papers, p. 23, note.

JAMES III to *LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.*

1716, Feb. 16.—This is to enclose a private note to *the Bishop of Rochester* and to tell you how pleased I was to find by your last note that you took as kindly as I meant it all I writ you by Bask. You are the first reasonable body I have met with in their own case, and that makes me regret the more the loss we are threatened with of your assistance at *Paris.* Your sentiments on that are worthy of yourself, and you have with me all the merit of a sacrifice I am too just to you to accept of. The re-implacing you in your absence will be impossible, but we must do the best we can and without loss of time, and all I can say on that subject you will have from *Mar* or *Queen Mary. Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to *JAMES MURRAY.*

1718, Feb. 16.—Since I wrote to you 29 Jan., I have yours of 14 Dec. and a long one from *the Bishop of Rochester* of the same date, and an account of some things sent from him by Mr. Kites† to *Dillon.*

Last post I sent *Dillon* some things in consequence of the advices from *the Bishop of Rochester*, of which I hope you may have some accounts before this reach you. I also wrote to *Lord Oxford* of the particular you thought so necessary he should be concerned in, and I have now wrote to others in like manner, at least to those fittest to speak to them, all which I wish may have the desired effect.

"The view you give in the enclosed paper of the state of trade in your parts is very full and distinct, and pretty satisfactory on the main, but how far *the King* and his Company will be able to profit of those things will depend in a great measure on what is done by people with you to enable him to make good what he was necessitated to make *Ormonde* promise to *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar*, which he expects daily to be called on for the performance of, and what he expected elsewhere towards this is much more likely to fail than succeed. So his friends with you may judge and do accordingly, but I do not see it is advisable for them to set about it in any way but what I wrote you 9 Oct. last.

"I am at so much a greater distance from *the Regent* than *Dillon* that I will not pretend to judge how far things which have lately happened may alter his way of thinking, so I'll refer that to *Dillon*, who saw your letter to me, to answer, but I fear that, whatever may be in that, it will not for some

† This cipher is interpreted in the key *Denis* Kelly, but *George* Kelly must be the person meant.

time make him do anything effectually in that we wish. However you may be sure *Dillon* has done all that could be on the hint you give.

"I am glad to find that the two gentlemen you mention and with the youngest of whom you had had a conversation, are daily freer of the engagements to *King George* and *the Prince of Wales*, and I hope they will yet go further, and be of use in the trade of the company, but I must tell you that you were in the wrong and went a little beyond your commission in saying to him that what you then said to him, as well as formerly, was by commission, for that I never desired you to say, but only to speak to him as of yourself, full well knowing that giving you any commission to them was not the way to gain them, and I find I was in the right of thinking so, for he in a manner complained of it to one who has sent me an account of it. I am sensible that what you did you thought was for the best, so I easily forgive you, but it should learn you to be cautious of exceeding your commission in time coming, and this coming from a friend I know you will as easily pardon the freedom of it.

"*The King* and I are both obliged to you for telling us so plainly the thoughts of his friends in relation to his marriage. There is a good deal in what you say upon it, yet I think it is far from being so plain what he should do in the supposition you make of none of that family you mention to be had, as you seem to think. That none of that family, of his quality and otherwise suitable for him, being to be found, is but too certain after what I told you in a former of the objections to the only one of that kind that as yet has been ever thought of or proposed. The hopes of the affair you speak of happening soon you know are uncertain, but much more likely not to be immediate than otherwise, but, were it not so, he being an only child, there want not reasons for his marrying before he go to make the intended dangerous voyage. Next, were *England* reconciled to him, and he living at home with him, where could a suitable one of the foresaid family be found for him then, more than now. And, if he shall be forced for want of that to make choice of one of another family, who would not be so agreeable to *England*, is there not fewer inconveniencies in his having done it before than after their reconciliation, since necessity in a manner forces him to it now, whereas his doing it afterwards might occasion new disputes and jealousies betwixt them. And this beside the advantages of his doing it now might produce of his having thereby children, &c., which one consideration would certainly conduce much to the uncle's (*i.e.* England) being reconciled to him. When you and his other friends reconsider it with these views and considerations, I am apt to believe that you will alter in some measure your thoughts about it, and we will be glad and long to hear from you of it again. I must here observe to you that what you and *the Bishop of Rochester* now

write on this subject does not at all correspond with what Mr. Kites wrote as *the Bishop of Rochester's* opinion in that affair a little before, which has certainly been occasioned by Mr. Kites mistaking or misunderstanding what *the Bishop of Rochester* said to him on it, but, had things been with *the King* in relation to that business, as it was very possible they then might, and that he had only waited for *the Bishop of Rochester's* and other friends' opinions for determining himself in it, you may easily judge what the consequence of Mr. Kites' writing so might have been, which shows how wary people should be in saying anything to people to write as their sentiments without seeing it themselves after it is written and before it is sent, which I say not at all to reflect on Mr. Kites, for I doubt not but he wrote as he understood to be their meaning, though their own letters now make it clear that he was mistaken.

" As to what your friend in Leith writes you, there is nothing of that affair known to anybody here, but I have written to *St. Germains* to know what is in it, though I am apt to believe there was no such commission given by anybody with him of that kind, and that the person has only assumed it, but how he came to know the particular facts looks odd, and is more than I can account for, and the more that there are but two people with that gentleman, or three at most that we know of, who know anything of those matters, the principal person there and one more being included, which beside *Dillon* the distance *the King* is at makes in a manner unavoidable. I cannot believe it would come from any of them, but, should any other know it from them who might upon that send such a message, and to such people as he at Leith names, I agree with you, that things are in a most terrible condition. I fancy that the commission has been but pretended, and all that was in it said by guess upon refinements and speculations on little scraps some curious people might have picked up, and, if there was anything further in it, care is taken to prevent any such slip in time coming, and it is not amiss that you let your friend, who gave you account of it, know as soon as you can what I have said to you on it. That friend I take to be *Lord Balmerino*.

" I am sorry for what you tell me of *King George's* not trying the affair of the two *fleets* with *the Parliament*, but, as that is a loss one way, it must be of some advantage another, by its showing *England* what she has to expect from time to time with *King George*. The use you proposed in a former paper to be made of what you suggested in that affair with *the King of Spain*, was gone about accordingly before the receipt of your last letter, telling of the alteration in it, as you would see by my last letter, so cannot now be helped, and I hope it may still have some weight, and can do no hurt.

" Nothing could be handsomer than the letter you sent from *Sir W. Wyndham*, as that from B[athurs]t likewise is. *The King* desires that you may return them his kind compliments,

and pray be so kind to do the same from me. I always esteemed and loved them, which you may be sure is increased by my seeing new proofs of my not being mistaken in them. *The King* very much approves of *Wyndham's* going on in keeping that door open in the way you write of, which may some time or other be of use when it is in the management of so good a hand. *The King* desires also that you may make his compliments to *Mr. Shippen*, whose present condition is a sufficient excuse for no letter being from him, but I hope that will soon be over and he in a good state of health again, which is not doubted he will employ, as he has always done, for the advancement of the trade, and *the Bishop of Rochester* has said so much of the gentleman who was out of town together with the former proofs he has given of his good wishes to the company, [that it] makes his delay in writing not to be minded.

" I have done you justice with *Menzies* in letting him know the friendly way in which you have all along wrote of him. I am extremely glad that *the Bishop of Rochester* is now pretty well satisfied about that affair, in which *Menzies* was concerned. I would fain hope, that being now over, that things will be on the old foot again with them, but that is as *the Bishop of Rochester* pleases, who is the best judge in it.

" You were mistaken about the little woman, for there were no thoughts then of her coming, nor is not as yet, that I know of.

" I spoke to *the King* of the commission you had from L[ord] C[arnwath] about that friend of his. He and you may both be sure of *his* having all the inclination possible to make any friend of his easy, but you know how low the trade is just now, so that *he* can scarce get bread by it for the journeymen *he* has on *his* hands in the parts where *he* has workhouses already on this side, and it's easy to foresee the unsupportable inconveniencies of setting up new ones at this time in your parts, or even employing more journeymen either there or here, till trade be quicker, which when L[ord] C[arnwath] considers, *he* is persuaded he cannot take amiss *his* not doing what indeed *he* is at present in no condition to do. It will yet *he* hopes be in *his* power to employ such good workmen who deserve so well, and in the meantime that he and others will be able to make some shift for themselves.

" I spoke to your friend I am with of what you told me of some friends with you having thoughts of sending *James Murray* to give him an account of his lawsuit as soon as the term is over, which he is far from disliking, and the more that there is some appearance of his agent *Dillon at Paris* being employed and taken away by *the Regent* to assist in the affair he is like to have *in Italy*, which being so much more advantageous for *Dillon* than anything he can make in your friend's affair that it were hard to obstruct it. This though is not as yet certain, but, if it should so happen, your friend thinks

that *James Murray* is the fittest he has to succeed *Dillon in Paris* that he may correspond with his other lawyers from thence, and any business he may have to do with *the Regent*, which *Dillon* now does for him, he will find another fit for it, who may at the same time be in concert and intelligence with *James Murray*. So that when *James Murray* comes the length of *Paris*, if this of *Dillon* has happened, which, if at all, will by that time, *James Murray* may stop there and wait your friend's orders, and, if it does not, then he may come on, and return afterwards from whence he came, or do as should be found most advisable, and even if it does happen as to *Dillon* perhaps it were not amiss that *James Murray* should make no stop *at Paris*, but come on to your friend who would make him *au fait* of all his affair *with Paris, the Regent, &c.* and where he might soon return, and your friend too by this might have the advantage of being fully informed by him of the opinion of his lawyers with you. He has therefore wrote the two enclosed on it to *the Bishop of Rochester* and *James Murray* himself to which I refer. Your friend is sensible that *James Murray's* coming and staying *at Paris* will cost him some extraordinary charge, but that your friend must bear with, the greatest difficulty in it is, how to find a proper agent to succeed *James Murray* with *the Bishop of Rochester* and some other lawyers there, which *the Bishop of Rochester* himself is the fittest and best able to advise your friend in, which I doubt not but he will do. This is all that occurs to me on this head. Pray make my compliments to *James Murray*, and tell him that I foresee there may be some difficulties in it as to himself, as you hint, but I hope he will not find them insurmountable, whatever happens in *Dillon's* case, so that I please myself with the fancy of seeing him soon, though I should like it fully better that we should save him that journey by coming to him. It will be our turn to make it e'er long I hope, and he with us.

"A friend of ours, who had lately a letter from you, tells me you was gone to the country with a brother-in-law of *Mar's* where you was in hopes of meeting friend G[? eor]ge, and I suppose you will all be returned to town long e'er you get this. Pray make my kind compliments to these two gentlemen, whom I love with all my heart.

"So far in answer to your letter, and now I must trouble you with my compliments to *the Bishop of Rochester*, with my thanks for the letter he gave me the pleasure of and since I have wrote so long a one to you, which you will, I know, show him, I will not trouble him at this time with a particular one to himself. But pray tell him that I am very much of his sentiments concerning the affairs of the trade in general that he writes of, but, though he has many reasons to confirm him in his opinion of those who now manage *King George's* affairs, by what he has done in them for some time and particularly of late, as he mentions, yet I much doubt if they

have so good reasons or designs at bottom, however nothing could certainly have been more lucky for *the King*, and we will long to know what further steps are taken in it by them, which I hope will be of a piece with what went before.

"*The King* and I both expected that he would have said something on *the declaration* that was wrote of to him, or rather that he would have sent a new draft of it against there should have been occasion for using it, which, perhaps, there may be sooner than we expect, and fancying that the person lately come from those parts might have brought what he had to say on that head to *Dillon*, I delayed writing to you these eight days, in expectation of his sending me some account of it, but in the letters I had from him last post he mentions nothing of it, so that I conclude *the Bishop of Rochester* has yet delayed it, but *the King* and I both wish that he would think of it as soon as he can."

We know nothing as yet from *Ormonde* since my last, though we expect it every day and perhaps *Dillon* may have it before this reach you. If he has, he will certainly send you an account of it with this, and you may have accounts from him directly as soon as any of us. 10 *pages*. *Copy*.

BILL.

1718, Feb. 16.—For 2 portpapier and 6 pound of tobacco.

The COMTE DE CASTELBLANCO to [? the DUKE OF MAR].

1718, Feb. 17. Pesaro.—Explaining that he has not written sooner, having been detained 8 days at Fano by a cold he caught on the way. He has however almost lost it, and hopes in two or three days to leave for Bologna. The Duke will have heard of the opera at Fano from the gentlemen who have returned. Here the sun is always visible, though a little snow fell last week, but it was only a very small sample of that at Urbino. *French*.

The DUKE OF MAR to LORD PANMURE.

1718, Feb. 17. Urbino.—This is principally to know how your journey has agreed with you, and to beg you to let me know it from time to time as you proceed. I hear you made but a short stay at Fano, which I do not wonder at, when you were going to a place where you would find the operas much better. I hope you find the place answering your expectations, as I found it exceed mine.

We are going on in our old dull way, one day being as like the other as two eggs and these eaten without either pepper or salt.

(Complaining that he has been a good deal out of order in his stomach occasioned, he believes, by the new wine, which they were forced for want of better to drink, but they have

heard that day that the King's wine from France is arrived at Leghorn.)

The King himself is a little out of order to-day in his stomach, but I hope it will be nothing. He thinks of going to Fano next Monday for love of the opera, and I heartily wish the cold weather may not give him a distaste of the music, which he comes every day to like better.

The people in England are in mighty briguings for the meeting of Parliament, every party having great confidence in their own strength and no doubt in their own politics too. I am afraid it will be as that of the mountain and the mouse.

I wish you a good journey and all success in what you are in hopes of, nobody having a greater confidence that you are incapable of doing anything but what is worthy of the part you have all your life acted than I.

I am told the President here takes it amiss that you did not take leave of him, which I thought I was obliged to let you know, that, if you think fit, you may write him a line of apology.

Lord P[erth] went to Fano some days ago, galanting some ladies. Lord W[into]n gave yesterday a regal to old Dominic [Sheldon], Sir William [Ellis], N[air]n, B[oo]th and De L——r. 2½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Dalmahoy.

1718, Feb. 17. Urbino.—You may believe I am heartily sorry for the occasion of this letter. You will have heard long before this can reach you, of the misfortune of your cousin Capt. Thomas Dalmahoy. As soon as the thing happened, I had letters from the people on the place, all agreeing that he brought this unavoidably on himself. In a word the other gentleman did nothing but what every man ought to do in his own defence, and I can see nothing more incumbent on you as Mr. Dalmahoy's relation but to regret his misfortune, and as a gentleman, I think you ought not only to forgive the other, but even to compassionate his case and live in friendship with him, which I have reason to believe he wishes for of all things.

His Majesty being desirous to prevent the matter having any further ill consequences expects that you will give the gentleman no disturbance on account of what has happened to your cousin. If this poor gentleman has done any thing amiss, 'tis fit we leave that to his Majesty, who is the proper judge of it. 2 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Monsr. Stiernhock.

1718, Feb. 17. Urbino.—Thanking him for his letters of 19 and 29 Jan.—The King is very sensible of your zeal for his service, and will, I hope, yet have it in his power to make suitable returns for it.

I am obliged for your advices and news, and doubt not of your continuing to write, when anything happens worth while. As to what you mention as to the uniformity of our Master's interest with yours, I have for a long time been of your opinion and am persuaded that a little more time and experience will bring others into our way of thinking, and that it will every day appear more and more evident that doing justice to my Master is the surest and perhaps the only bottom on which the peace of Europe can be established with any tolerable prospect of its being lasting.

I am glad to see that the Czar and your Master are in a fair way to accommodate matters. I am far from pretending to make any judgement of the King of Sweden's affairs, but I might venture to say, that, considering what he has already met with from some of the powers of Europe and what he has reason to expect from them and particularly from the House of Hanover, he cannot possibly do himself better service than to make up with the Czar as soon as he possibly can, by which he may not only be in a condition to defend himself against any attacks that may be designed against him from other quarters (and that there are such designs is, I think, pretty evident to all not wilfully blind), but likewise do justice to himself and others. I have it from England and from good hands that the present Government there, who are bent on the King of Sweden's ruin, apprehend nothing so much as a union and friendship betwixt his Majesty and the Czar, and that they are underhand doing all they can to defeat it, but this, one would think, should make the Czar and him the more anxious to bring it to a speedy issue. I hope they will, and that the King of Sweden may find his account in it.

We take very kindly your concern for my Master's health, which indeed is bad enough by the accounts you have. I have the same from other parts, but they are all equally false, and since ever I had the honour to be personally known to him, he never had his health better, nor never looked so well as now, so none of his friends need be under any apprehensions on that account. We are in a country that I cannot say is a good one, and the winter is severe enough to try the hardiest constitution, and his Majesty walks abroad every day in the cold and snow, whilst others of us are glad to keep within doors. The Elector and those that serve him are sensible enough that they always have been, and are every day more and more obnoxious to the people of England and by a thousand mismanagements have reduced themselves to the utmost contempt with all the thinking people of that country. Finding perhaps the few friends they have somewhat alarmed on account of the present broils and divisions amongst themselves, and possibly the King's friends somewhat uppish on it (and I hope with reason on both sides), they have trumped up the story of the King being ill to dispirit the one and keep life in the other, and perhaps their friends

in France have taken occasion to write these accounts into England on the King's having sent to France for a physician, as having some immediate occasion for him, whereas the truth is he sent for this physician on the death of his ordinary one a little while ago, and you'll agree with me, it were not fit for him to be without some such person about him. One would think by this poor way of doing these people were now on their last legs.

The gentleman you mention, to whom you are related, is, as you say, my particular friend. When you write to him, pray make him my compliments.

Mr. Walkingshaw is not now with us, but, when I write to him, I'll let him know you remember him. 4½ *pages. Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE BUSI.

1718, Feb. 17. Urbino.—The Duke orders me to acknowledge yours of 14, 22, 26 Jan. and your last of 2 Feb. Anything we can write you from here must be very stale long before it can reach you, and so, if I am not so regular in answering your letters as I ought, I hope you'll forgive me. His Grace expects you'll continue to send him what news you can.

He has wrote pretty fully in the enclosed to Monsr. Stiernhock, which he believes you'll see, and I must refer you to that, being pressed for time, which will answer some of the particulars in your letters and particularly as to the King's health.

My Lord is very glad to find that the King has some friends even in your part of the world, and is of opinion that time and experience with the justice of his cause will increase the number there and everywhere. He is of opinion that the best use you can make of such people is to endeavour by their means to get into the secret as much as you can of the views and designs of your Court and to know what passes with them and the other Courts of Europe, particularly that of England, by which you may be able to give us lights into these matters.

As to the King's giving you a commission as his agent, the Duke has mentioned it to the King, who thinks it would not be proper in this way of doing, nay that it would rather be an hindrance to it, because possibly it would make some people shy of talking to you so freely as otherwise they would, besides that he is not used to grant any such commission to anybody, for which he has a good many reasons unnecessary to be mentioned.

I wish you may be rightly informed as to what you say of *Prince Eugene.* If one could make any dependence on that, there might indeed be a proper use made of it, and nothing would be wanting on this side to promote it, but, till we know something more certain, it is impossible to give you any

particular orders about it, but there can be no hurt in your endeavouring to know something of his disposition in regard to the King, in which no doubt the secretary you mention may be of use to you, if he pleases, but this you had best do as from yourself only and without seeming to have any particular concern with anybody here, at least till you can write us something more particular about it, and have further instructions from this.

The King goes next Monday to the opera at Fano, which they say is a tolerable good one, and from this and what I have already told you, you'll easily judge how little ground there is for these idle reports about his health. *Over* 3 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to William Gordon.

1718, Feb. 18.—I enclose a copy of a paragraph of a letter from Mr. Dicconson to Sir W. Ellis. The thing is so long ago that I forget what I wrote you on it, and his Majesty thinks so great an allowance to your servant too high, being more than he allows to some of the best gentlemen of his people. Therefore let me know the orders given in that by that mentioned letter of mine and the grounds on which they were founded.

I wrote not long ago to H. Straiton by the King's order to lay out 100*l.* on his account, for which perhaps bills may be drawn on you, and if so you must answer them, which Mr. Dicconson will allow you on your showing him this.

If Sir H. Paterson draw on you on my account for about 300 *livres*, pray answer it, and place it to my account. As to the balance of 335 *livres* 4 *sols*, which you say in yours of 31 Dec. I owe you, place it to Mr. Dicconson, which shall either be allowed him there, or I shall account to Sir W. Ellis for it here.

Pray let the enclosed be carefully delivered to Mistress Oglethorpe, and forward the other to Mr. Dalmahoy. Tell Charles Forbes I had his with his project, which is not amiss, but he might have thought fit to have answered something to the particulars I wrote of to him, and might have had a little more patience before asking an augmentation of his allowance. 2 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Feb. 18.—What I send enclosed for *James Murray* with what I send Mr. Inese for *Menzies* answers fully what remained to be said to our friends in *England* on what Mr. Kites* brought us from them, and, as Mr. Inese will take care of forwarding what is sent him, so will you, I hope, what is enclosed. *Queen Mary* and *Inese* wrote to us of a particular concerning *Dillon*, which gave us as much joy on his account as the loss it will be to us would allow, but, *the King* having wrote to *Queen Mary* on that head and I to *Inese*, I'll say no more on it.

* See *p.* 482, *note.*

What our M[aste]r has wrote to Mr. L[a]w will show you he is of the opinion you wrote on that head, on which you have something more to say. I know not if that be the same fancy which has struck me about him, which is, in case of *Dillon's* removal is there any body so fit to supply his place with *the Regent* in what concerns *the King*, if L[a]w will undertake it? I am hopeful he would, but there's time enough for determining this, after *the King* has heard *Queen Mary's* and your opinions, when you see that *Dillon* is certainly to be removed; only in that case, as I say to *James Murray* of the person to succeed *Dillon* with *the Regent, James Murray* and L[a]w might be in concert together, and neither appear further in the business than they had a mind, which I believe would not only be convenient but agreeable to both.

I like the answer mightily which you write *the King of Sweden* gave to *King George's* message. I heard from Vienna that *King George* was endeavouring to try something of that kind of means of *the Landgrave of Hesse*, but I am hopeful that what they tell me of the likelihood of things being made up betwixt *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar* will put an effectual stop to anything *King George* can expect that way, as the answer you say is already given cannot fail of doing. Sure we must have some accounts from *Ormonde* soon of all those affairs.

The report of the King's illness has certainly been industriously invented and given out by the Court at London and its friends to prevent their own quarrels from having their natural effects and perhaps they have taken occasion on Dr. Mackgie's coming as a good colour for giving out what they knew there were no real grounds for.

(Concerning his own indisposition and that of the King and of the intention of the last to go to Fano, as in other letters.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1718, Feb. 18.—Last post I desired Mr. Dillon to acknowledge yours of 17 Jan., in answer to which and to some things you wrote me before, I have but to refer you to what I have now enclosed for *Menzies* with a copy of a former letter of his to *James Hamilton* and a note of his account, all which will give you a clear light into that vexing affair. You may think I write a little severely, but, did you see what I have from some *in England* to whom he has been applying for shelter, and what they write in his favour and against others by the false lights he has given them, you would not be of that mind. By what I have wrote to *James Murray*, you will see whether or not I act as a friend by *Menzies*, though 'tis very likely he will not believe it. But now all this is betwixt ourselves and him only, and so can have no ill consequences with others as to any of *the King's* concerns, and, when he once acknowledges

the truth of the affair, he will set all right again here as to himself, and, though I fear he can be of no more use with *the Bishop of Rochester* and his people, yet he may with others who have confidence in him, particularly with *the Duke of Shrewsbury* and *Lord Portmore*, and a little too perhaps with *Lord Oxford* and *Mr. Cæsar*, so I am not for his being laid aside, and I thought him the fittest to write to now about the *money affair* with relation to the two first, which has occasioned the two enclosed letters to him, and you will take the right way of sending them. As to what he says of a quietus being sent him, which 'tis plain he apprehends notwithstanding his seeming to desire it, he has too good sense to desire it in earnest till he has cleared himself here of that ugly affair, for what other construction could be put on it, but that he thinks it better to be laid aside with 1,000*l.* in his purse than with an empty one. I can scarce believe he will ever heartily forgive me for what I have wrote and pressed him to from the beginning, but that cannot as yet be of great prejudice to *the King's* business, and the fair and friendly part I am conscious of having acted in it makes me very easy.

Dillon's being like to be taken from where he now is, is certainly a misfortune, for with respect to all he deals with it is impossible to find anyone who can fill his place, though it is like to be so much for his own advantage that, as *the King* has too just notions to stand in its way, so no friend of his can be sorry for it. Your considerations of the inconveniencies there may be by *the King's* referring to the people you name whom he should make succeed *Dillon*, if removed, are very just, so *the King* has determined himself as to him who is to correspond with those *in England*, as you will see by what I have enclosed to *Dillon*, and indeed there was scarce any choice for want of people who could answer all the ends, and to whom there were not manifest objections. As to his part with *the Regent* and how that can be supplied, it deserves another consideration, but *Queen Mary* being so near him, who can find several agreeable canals for coming at him in the mean time, it may be further thought of, and wait *Queen Mary's* return to what *the King* writes him. Mr. Dillon will also tell you of a notion which struck me on this particular.

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Law.

1718, Feb. 18. Urbino.—It is no small pleasure to me that you have so generously made good what I made the King expect of you on what I spoke to you the day before I last left Paris. You will see by the enclosed he is far from being insensible of the obligation, and I am sure no man will ever have cause to complain of his being unmindful of any service, when it is in his power to recompense it. I hope you will yet have it in your power to be of further use to him and your countrymen, who suffer for his and their country's just cause,

and that he will one day be in a condition to acknowledge it otherwise than by words. *Copy. Enclosed,*

James III to Mr. Law.

Thanking him for his great zeal and attachment for his service, and of the effects already received from them, of which the Queen has informed him. 1718, *Feb.* 17. *Urbino. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Ormonde.

1718, Feb. 19.—This dull place affords me very little to say, since I wrote to you on the 3rd. The enclosed will, I suppose, tell you all that is just now needful from hence.

I saw a letter from *Menzies* to which was a postscript, which a good deal surprised me, and gave me some uneasiness, though the thing be long over; We had very near, says he, catched *Ormonde* when *in Danzig.* I hope it is not true, but he had good luck if it was, and I wish he may never be again so near it.

All that *the Bishop of Rochester* advised by the last messenger necessary for the *money* business is sent him, and people wrote to, as he proposed, so I wish success in it heartily there, for I am afraid those who want it might starve before it came from anywhere else. *Francia* said one was coming here about that which he had promised, but there is no word of him as yet.

We long impatiently for news from *Ormonde. Lord Panmure* has left us in order to go to *France* on his lady's having wrote to him, that he has hopes of compounding his debts by giving a good spell to *the Germans*, but I much doubt of his success and I am sure he will do nothing unhandsome.

I suppose you hear as frequently from England as we, and it is little I have to tell you from thence, but that *Argyle* is fallen out with *the Prince of Wales*, which I have from a good hand. 1½ *page. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Fanny Oglethorpe.

1718, Feb. 19.—Thanking her for her two long letters of 18 and 22 Jan.—You make me too many speeches for my share in what the K[ing] thought fit to do for your family, which so justly deserves it.

I delivered your sister's enclosed letter and have orders to return compliments on it to you all. Jamie [Oglethorpe] has been with us two days this week, whom my M[aste]r was very well pleased with, and I believe Jamie no less with him. He appeared not in the day time, but came to my room in the evening, where my M[aste]r came to him both times, so none knows of his having been here but those he trusted with it himself. (About his own indisposition and the arrival at Leghorn of the French wine for

them and the false report of *the King's* serious illness as in other letters.)

I have had letters from Vienna and elsewhere to enquire about it, so it seems care has been taken to make it credited. My old friend S[tai]r had best have the intelligence about that from me, before he credit it. I am glad he is recovered, for I must still wish him well in what concerns him personally.

All my Master or I told Jamie of the affair you write of was that you all and likewise his sister at London having desired a thing in Theo's (Theophilus Oglethorpe's) favour, he had done all in it his present circumstances would allow him, and Jamie himself was not forgot in it, the particulars of which were not fit to be spoke of on their account more than his own, but that M. de M[ezières] and Madam knew them, and that he might tell this to Theo., so it is still in your powers to manage the secret with them as you think fit, and, when I write to young F[ury] (*i.e.* Anne Oglethorpe), I shall write of it in the same terms, as you advise. My Master wrote of his having done this to the Q[ueen], so your sister had best make her compliments on it, when she sees her, and let her know how great a secret your sister is enjoined to make it.

The accounts of *Ilay* and *Argyle*, which I take to be the same thing, you send me with what I hear from another friend of theirs of their being now entirely, and, as they say, happily disengaged of all ties to b. (? the Elector of Hanover) are agreeable enough. I hear too that, though they will say nothing as to *the King*, yet they say they will never again serve either c. (? Elector of Hanover) or m. (? the Prince of Wales), and that they will go entirely in with 322 (? the Tories). I am assured also that *Argyle* has not seen n. (? the Prince of Wales) since the late affair, all which looks well, and being so it is no wonder *Ilay* desires to see Mrs. Wesh (? Fanny Oglethorpe) again, since he knows she would come on no consideration but on what they agreed, but can he think himself so cunning and other people so simple as to let him into any thing of consequence that were immediately to be done without his and his friend's having previously done something more than they yet have? You'll say perhaps that they have done more than was hoped for, yet all hitherto is but a fair appearance, and it is easy retracting much more than that, and, were they in my place and I in theirs, they would require and expect a great deal more, before they thought I had reason to expect to be let into any thing of great consequence that was immediately to happen. Did you know how many there are x's (the King's) friends, who are against his having any thing to do with them, and who think their being of his side would hamper him more than all the service they could do him is worth, you would think the steps we have already gone into as to them are a great deal, but neither x. (the King) nor I are of the sentiments of those friends and, if they two will do but the least thing to justify the friendly things already done and proposed

to be done for them, there will be no stop in the performance here, but they should consider we have our all to look to as well as they, and that is reputation, pleasing of friends and doing nothing but what we can justify to them. All they two have done is so far well, but they must either do or say more, before they can with reason expect to be trusted so far as we do those we are absolutely sure of. It is very fit that you and any body else, who speak or write to them on the subject, should let them know that we look on them to be in our interest and that we hope they will soon give us further proofs to be sure of it, and by what they know already they had no reason to doubt of everything answering their expectations so far as depended on us. They should judge, as if they and we were in each other's situation, which it is not amiss you as of yourself should tell them, but we must not seem too pressing on them. If they do as they say they intend, they will be obliged to do more than they have yet spoke of, and even perhaps more than they yet think of. You may tell them, that, as they have reason to be on their guard with their enemies, who certainly lie in wait for them, so they should consider that very often an over-cautious game is the most dangerous and mostly turns to the least account of those who play it. If you'll explain all this to *M. de Mezières* I fancy he will not differ far from me in those sentiments. We shall now soon know what happens on *the Parliament's meet*ing, and that may, perhaps, give rise to new and other views about them and other people and things.

(About the King's going to Fano.) 4½ *pages. Copy.*

James III to Cardinal Paulucci.

1718, Feb. 21. Urbino.—Begging him to do all in his power to support the demand he has made of 300,000 *crowns* from the Pope and to join Cardinal Gualterio in concerting proper measures to induce his Holiness to be favourable. *Draft in the King's hand. French.*

James III to Cardinal Albani.

1718, Feb. 21. Urbino.—On the same subject and similar to the last. *Draft in the King's hand. French.*

James III to Cardinal Gualterio.

1718, Feb. 21.—Requesting him to deliver the last two letters to the cardinals they are addressed to, explaining to them what is at stake in much the same terms as the writer has used in his letter to Cardinal Imperiali.—I leave it to your prudence to direct your steps in the whole conduct of this important affair. If you think proper I should write myself to his Holiness, I will do so, but I should think it would be better

that things should be previously prepared a little by you and these other cardinals.

I am almost ashamed of my letter to the Princess Piombino. I have ventured to write as to a good friend, but, if the style is too barbarous, do not deliver it.

My stomach is well again and my little journey of yesterday will do me good I believe. I leave it to Nairne to give you an account of our festivities here, *French. On the same paper,*

Copies of the above letters to Cardinals Paulucci and Albani. On a separate piece.

Postscript.—Feb. 23. Fano.—"Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 19. Dieu nous garde de trop pressantes instances a l'egard du mariage de *la Princesse de Saxe*, tant que nous pouvons voir venir je serai tranquille et c'est tout ce que nous avons a faire, jusqu'a ce qu'il arrive quelque chose de positif de ce coté là. Aussi il n'y a que des remerciemens a rendre au C. Albani pour le billet qu'il nous ecrit. . . .

La machine a plume ne meritoit pas votre attention, si vous n'aviez pas plus vous meme au coeur qu'au don, qui merite votre amitié par celle qu'il a pour vous, et qui s'etend jusqu' aux bagatelles.

Je suis si charmé de l'opera et des honetetés que je recois ici que j'y finirai le Carnaval. *Copy. Enclosed,*

James III to the Princess Piombino.

Your many civilities to me in Rome have increased the value of those in your letter of the 16th. I am glad that the little compliment of my portrait has found favour with you, and I shall desire opportunities of showing more effectually the high esteem which I have conceived for your great merits, and which I shall preserve for all your family. Italian. Copy.

Cardinal de Noailles to [James III].

1718, Feb. 21.—An inflammation of the eyes has prevented from availing myself sooner of the address of *Card. Gualterio*, which you have had the kindness to give me.

I am no longer in a condition to press as much as I have done, and as I should wish to do still concerning what is due to you, because *the Duc de Noailles* is no longer concerned in that sort of business, *the Regent* having chosen to relieve him of it. I shall lose no opportunity of going to him immediately and shall do my best to procure you a more speedy payment. It is easy to understand the suffering caused by waiting so long. I do not doubt *Queen Mary* will exert herself; it is proper it should come from her, but your principal trust should be in God.

The business of *the constitution* does not get on as fast as I could wish. I contribute to it as far as I can, but bad

dispositions are more obstacles than the nature of the business itself.

"Je loue Dieu de vous avoir fait trouver ce religieux du pais d' *Irelande*. Il vaut mieux qu'il ait du bon que du grand; souvent ce qui paroit grand aux yeux des hommes est petit devant Dieu, et au contraire l'humilité et la pieté, qui ne brillent pas devant les hommes, ont un grand eclat aux yeux de Dieu. Une longue experience jointe a ces deux vertus mettent un homme en etat de donner des conseils de salut, et de faire marcher dans la sainteté et la justice ceux qui en ont un sincere desir."

I am not surprised that there is no news to be sent from your snow-covered mountains, but I should wish there might be some from elsewhere that would give you the means of changing your residence. I learn with great grief that *the Pope* and *Rome* are cooling a little towards *the King* through fear of suffering for him. Nothing would be more glorious than to do so, but they are not yet come to that. God grant that they do, and that faith may give them more strength than fear weakness.

I always wish you a speedy and advantageous establishment. I believe it necessary for the cause you champion and for the good of your followers. I am too much interested in that not to be among the first to be informed, when you shall have found a suitable match. I hope therefore you will do me the honour of informing me of it. *Over* 4 *pages*. *French*.

Gen. George Hamilton to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Feb. 21. Paris.—Thanking him for his letter of 29 Jan. with the enclosed commission.—I was to have waited on Mr. L[aw], but, being indisposed of a cold these two days, he does not see company. However I'll take another opportunity by showing him the part of your letter regarding him, which is so very obliging that I am persuaded it will have a very good effect.

Mr. H[oo]ke has been so afflicted with gout and rheums these ten days, that it was not possible for me to speak to him in particular, so I shall only beg leave honestly to tell you my thoughts and what makes me wish so much he had been employed in our M[aste]r's service is because I knew pretty well he was advised with in affairs here, consequently [I] give him occasion often to speak with relation to our M[aste]r's interest, and to my knowledge he gave a short history from Charles I by way of information to a certain minister, showing the reasons, mistakes and occurrences that had happened till this present time. As this was conceived only in general terms, I pressed him to make a new scheme, showing them their true interest by supporting that of our M[aste]r. He answered that, as he knew nothing of the measures *Dillon* had taken, it would not be prudent in him

to interfere, lest any project he might have in view might fall out so as to be directly opposite to the other's, in which case both designs might be defeated, so that without orders and a right understanding with *Dillon* he was sure I would not advise him to meddle in so nice an affair, by which you see he had no design of supplanting *Dillon*, nor did I ever mean anything like it, and I wish there were not more the spirit of faction and prejudice than good reason for laying him aside, and I cannot help thinking that *Dillon* has more on hand than it's possible for any one man to manage well, for I have seen him days together labour like a horse, writing only his dispatches. Then how can it be imagined he has leisure to look after other affairs of greater importance? You know very well the knowledge in such business without practice and long experience is not easily acquired, and I am persuaded, if you and Mr. H[oo]ke had been better acquainted, all these difficulties and objections made against him would have been very soon removed. I beg pardon for writing my mind so freely; it's without any view of private interest.

As to the picture I can't entirely agree with you as to its likeness, and shall give you my reasons by the next. *Nearly 3 pages.*

Sir H. Stirling to the Duke of Ormonde.

1718, Feb. 10[–21]. Petersburg.—I received a message from Dr. Erskine by the post immediately after I wrote to you desiring me to suspend my journey, since I was to hear from him soon. Accordingly I received a letter last Saturday by a servant sent on purpose, though of a quite different strain from what I expected, since he tells me that the Czar has complaints made him from England that the Duke of Ormonde is protected in his country, and therefore, to evite the ill consequences that may happen on that account, he is ordered by the Czar to acquaint me that, if Ormonde go to Sweden, he will convey him in the same manner he did Görtz, and is afraid that, if he stays longer where he is, it may spoil the whole affair. These are his words, which, I own, surprise me, and therefore by this day's post I acquainted him of the impossibility Ormonde lay under to prosecute such a design, since it must be attended with as great, if not greater, inconveniencies than staying where he is, for, till he hear from Jerningham, it was impossible to know whether he would be received as a friend or an enemy, and, allowing his person to be safe, yet to go to Sweden and be rebutted would infallibly dispirit his friends in England, which I thought was by no means to be risked, but, if the Czar would propose any safe and more out of the way place, I did not doubt he would go into it. I looked on the commission Dr. Erskine sent to be so contrary to Ormonde's scheme that I was unwilling to lose any time in endeavouring to satisfy him of the inconveniencies

of it. If I have done anything amiss, I hope he will pardon it, and believe what I did was only to prevent what I thought must expose him to dangers, which a little delay may remedy.

Dr. Erskine says he has no news yet about the treaty, which was the only reason he did not write to you all this while. It's certain however that Görtz is concerned, and the expectations of success run high, but for fear of spies the strictest enquiry is made and with the greatest difficulty any person is allowed to go out or in.

The considerable news of this place is the Prince Royal's having renounced the Crown for him and his heirs in favour of the Czar's children of this marriage, which was done in the most solemn manner in the cathedral church of Moscow before the chief of the nobility and clergy some days ago, which occasions great speculation. The Czar has given orders [for] the equipage with the first of the season [of] 33 men-of-war, but I am afraid that will be but indifferently manned. He set out from Moscow the 15th and will be here, 'tis thought in a fortnight after. *Mostly in a complicated cipher, but deciphered. Copy and a copy enclosed in John Paterson's letter of* 10 *April.*

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1718, Feb. 22. Paris.—Concerning the receipt and dispatch of various letters.—Boyn desired me to inquire if a letter he wrote some time ago was come to the Duke's hands. Last post brought him account of his lady's death, which is heavy on him, for, though she was endeavouring to sell her jointure, I fancy nothing was done, and now all hopes are cut off.

Your old comrade, Sandie, is still at Rouen, and I beg you to represent to his Grace the fatal consequences of a young man's being idle, and, if the King's affairs will permit, I beg his Grace's allowance for him to go to Germany or any place he thinks fit to learn his trade and be the better in case to serve his King when there may be occasion. Brigadier Hay and William Erskine will join you in speaking to his Grace.

Be so kind as to advise of the King's health that I may be in case to stop villainous reports and satisfy honest men.

Fanny Oglethorpe to *the Duke of Mar.*

1718, Feb. 22. From the country.—[I] have this minute yours of 29 Jan. I [delivered] the enclosed, which was received with the respect and gratitude [it deserves]. She [begs] you'll assure the King of her inviolable attachment. She received it with great joy. I find our cold ladies are more sensibly touched than others when they're pleased. She does not answer him, having already returned her humble thanks and fearing to be troublesome.

Mezières has not yet heard from *Sparre*. I already wrote you word of his thoughts on that subject. The last letter

from my m[other] says that *Ilay* in his conversations when alone with her calls c. (? *King George*) and p. (? *the Prince of Wales*) the nation's tyrants. We have not heard directly from him since the last I sent you ; there must be some extraordinary reason for his silence. *Mezières* has reflected, that, as he's naturally cautious and apprehensive of everything, which may be the reason of his not writing as he promised, to remove all difficulties he has made [me wri]te him word, that, in case he has any project which he dare not [communicate] by any other way, that he thinks it absolutely necessary he [should] be told by mouth, that your Mercury shall go again. He [thought] 'twas proper to make him that offer, because in all his letters [he spea]ks of it, to try to determine him. Though you know such a [journ]ey, if known, may prove her utter ruin, yet *Mezières* pretends that, [as] 'tis of essential service to our master, thinking as we ought to do, one must shut one's eyes to all private interest and hazard every thing, but I have desired him to weigh well before he makes her undertake such a voyage, though, if it's of the least consequence she'll do it without hesitating and with joy, but will go by Dieppe or Holland, for fear of your two faithful spies. We shall wait for his answer with patience.

The quarrels between George and his son cont[inue and the] public discontents increase. They talk of dissolving P[arliament], but there is nothing in't. We have not heard of the D]uke] of A[? rgyle's being] obliged to travel.

A certain lord, that wrote to you just before you arrived [this] last time at Paris by my sis[ter], is now arrived at Edin[burgh] and has writ to her to desire her to renew his assurances of respect and duty to *the King*, and to assure you that, as soon as you come into that country, which they wait and long for with impatience, he'll join you immediately. He desires you to assure *the King* of the sincerity of his wishes.

I believe you may remember that at St. Vincennes in the wood one day *Mezières* talked to you of a certain man of quality, that is a bosom friend of *the Regent*, that talked to him at all hours, freely knew his thoughts of things and had sometimes made him change his opinion, but, as most men have their faults, he did not know how to use his power and spent his int[erest] on trifles, or, to speak better, on nothing at all by a cert[ain] indolence, which he calls philosophy. He is in great employ[ment] but no ways in the ministry. He looks on *Mezières* as his bro[ther and asks] his advice in all his affairs, but has seldom the resolution [to follow] it. You then told him 'twas proper to manage h[im for] our Master as from himself, that it might be of use, which he then did, and worked him up to such a pitch that he was metamorphosed into a true-born Englishman. He then told *Mezières* that 'twas not time to speak of *the King*, but that he would miss no occasion and send him word, but he must take his own time. Last post he sent a little billet apart in one of his letters. I send

you the copy enclosed. He has burnt the original. *Mezières* says he does not promise it will have [? success] but it's only to show you that *the Regent* is biassing and less [influenced] by *Dubois* than formerly. The same person assured some time [ago, if] *Dubois* would have asked *the Regent*, he would have given it by [now. Mezières] has writ to thank him for his good designs and to desire [them to] continue, and, if he found anything required his [pres]ence, he would take the post and be with him in 8 hours. You [may] easily believe, if 'tis any thing worth while, you shall soon have notice, but he conjures you not to write any thing of this to Di[llo]n nor make him go to tamper with *the Regent*. That will advance nothing and perhaps make it be talked of. The only reason he has to insist on D[illo]n not knowing it proceeds from that person having told *Mezières* more than once that *the Regent* looked on D[illon] as a man that talked to him even more than he desired him, and, as that has given but an indifferent opinion of his discretion to him, he would not meddle, if he thought the other knew.

One of our English noblemen [has tak]en care to give a scene to amuse others. M. le [Duc mad]e a great feast last week to Prince Charles' lady. —on* thought fit to make one of the company and, like a [true Bri]ttain, he said he would insult all the princesses of France. They [told] him to hold his tongue, on which he cocked on his hat and [told] them he had money enough to have the prettiest woman among them and therefore could choose, and for the Princes they were but men and so he despised them. After having rattled off a great deal of such stuff and talked much of the liberty and property of England, he was desired to go away and even conducted out of doors. Next morning by the help of some sleep his brain was settled, he desired the D[uc] D'Aumont to ask M. le Duc pardon, and desire leave to wait on him, which was granted. He excused himself on having drunk too much wine. I wish for his sake it may prove but that. It would be a good thing, if there could be an Act of Parliament [to] keep our bears at home. He assured them, if they did not [take] care, they would draw on themselves the whole House of [Lords], which, I believe, has much lost its credit with M. le Duc [on account of this] last scene joined to Lord Essex and Drogheda. If anybody [speaks to] me about it at Paris, I'll assure them that knows my lords [they] leave their brains with their robes at the lobby and [never] make use of any when they travel.

The deputies of La Bretagne for the nobility have each a letter of *cachet*. One of them is exiled to Amiens. The Duc de Noailles has been like to meet with the same fate. The danger is not quite over. They talk of a new form of government and an entire change in the ministry. M. d'Argenson has the blue garter. Six months ago he was

* Perhaps the Duke of Wharton, at least the anecdote is in accordance with his character.

threatened by the *chambre* of justice. When Fortune once smiles, she showers her favours. I wish she would come to us for a little. The Jesuits grow very gay. Cardinal de Rohan is come to Paris for some time. M. le Duc is discontented about the affair of the presidency of the Council of War. The Duke of Lorraine arrived the 18th. He is to be incognito and is called the Marquis, for [aught] I know, du Prie. The Duke is to be used like grandchild of [France]. The Duke of Orleans and all the Princesses went to meet [him].

I suppose Theo will carry Jemmy in returning to wait on [the King]. He went by Leghorn, because his bills of exchange were [drawn] there. He has not come this way. We shall go soon to the good town, where we shall make, I fear, a long stay, because my sis[ter] has another chevalier to bring into the world, at least I wish it may be a boy. All St. Germains says the King is married.

Peterborough is arrived at Paris and told a friend of ours that he intended to be with us in four days. I don't know if he'll come, but that day I'll have the headache. The Duke of Shrewsbury [is dead] and has left 1,200*l.* a year to his Duchess with his plate [and his] ready money, his estate to George Talbot. Poor [? Hamilt]on is at last undone. The Portugal Ambassador [has asked] for a dispensation to marry an heiress in Holland. They say Lord Bol[ingbroke] visits every day. . . .

There was a great conference between the last, Maréchal d'Uxelles and M. de Nancry at the Regent's. The last is to be sent to Spain. The news from London is that they talk of a rupture with Spain and are discontented with France and that George has put off his journey to Hanover because of his son.

Mr. Harwood is here. He was one of those that were transported but forced the ship into France. He's in hopes to get back his estate or at least something ont. The sufferings and necessities of those poor gentlemen make [my he]art bleed. *Torn.* 4½ *pages.*

Charles Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Feb. 22. *Prag.*—I write only to let you know I am thus far on my journey to *Breslau,* where I propose to be in three days, but, now the frost is over, the ways are so broken and slippery and the fall of the snow so great that 'tis very hard to answer for one's speed. However I must be at *Ohlau,* if possible, before the end of the carnival, for 'tis there *Prince James Sobieski* lives at present. I pass to-day over a part of the lands of *Furstemberg,* which are about the value I told you in my long letter from *Augsburg.* The other particulars relating to that matter are pretty just by what I can learn here, but my best information will be at *Vienna.*

JAMES III to *LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.*

1718, Feb. 23. Fano.—Your two of the 31st were so far from being troublesome to me, that I take most kindly the freedom with which you wrote them, and the more that it gives me an occasion to explain my meaning on the points they contain, and which I find you entirely mistake. I do not think I was it, in taking as I did some expressions in your English letters, and, had you not taken them in that sense, you would not, I suppose, have apprehended any *tracasseries* in my showing them to *Mar*. But you know how *Ormonde* was on the road towards *Mar*, and, if you do not, I do that many are taking indirect ways to hurt him. Now these facts, joined to the letters which I could not but understand my way, made me think my letter to *the Bishop of Rochester* absolutely necessary, for, if you attend to the words, you'll see that I am far from laying any thing to his or *Ormonde's* charge, but only friendly ask an *eclaircissement*, which (even suppose grounded on a mistake), cannot but be taken kindly by *the Bishop of Rochester*, while it will certainly prevent any *tracasserie Mar's* ill-wishers might make hereafter. This step I thought I owed in friendship to *the Bishop of Rochester*, in gratitude to *Mar* and in duty to my own service, and after this, I believe, few people regard less insignificant jarring than I do, though 'tis always my business to prevent an evil in itself inseparable from Courts from causing too great ill effects. I am very easy as to *the Bishop of Rochester*, for 'tis impossible a man can give a wrong sense to that letter unless an ill sense were first given to it, which, I am sure, will not be the case from you.

It never entered into my thoughts of your being of any party but mine. You know how satisfied I am with you, and how necessary I think you in my service, and all the pains *Mar* takes to improve your English correspondence speaks plain as to him, therefore give not yourself a moment's concern on these heads, but rest satisfied of my kindness and go on acting the upright part you have done. I need say no more here, where the operas are enchanting. 2 *pages. Copy in Nairne's hand.*

JAMES III to L[ORD] S————

1718, Feb. 23.—My knowledge of your friendship for me, and the frequent occasions you now have of conversing with your old acquaintance A———— B———— is the occasion of the trouble I give you, in begging of you to use all your credit with him as to the opening of his eyes as to his master's present situation in respect of our native country. The thing is so visible that I need not enlarge on it with one of your penetration, who can give the best and most weighty turns to such an overture. You will not forget anything that may be agreeable to A———— B———— who is personally

esteemed by me, and to whom I should be glad to have obligations which I may one day be able to requite. I entreat you to acquaint me by some safe canal of what you can gain upon the said person. *Copy in Nairne's hand.*

William Murray to John Paterson.

1718, Feb. 23. St. Gervie.—Yours of 6 Jan. I received the 16th instant with very great satisfaction, finding you thought the hazard was over as to the great escape I had made; and that the Duke of Mar took notice of me to his Majesty. I cannot but with all imaginable gratitude thank you for your kindnesses and for acquainting the Duke of my misfortune and for the good instruction given me that it will learn me a lesson of my being more careful for the future.

Monsieur Stiernhock to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Feb. 23. Vienna.—I have the honour to communicate the important news I have received since my last from persons who appear worthy of credit, namely that the Emperor two months ago caused it to be declared that he renounced his claim to the Crown of Spain on condition that Sicily should be reunited to Naples, and Sardinia restored to him and that he should be confirmed in the possession of the fortress of Mantua and of at least a part, if not all, of the country belonging to it as a fief of the Empire escheated by the ban of the last Duke and also in that of Comachio and that he should be satisfied as to his other claims on the Pope, that on this declaration projects of peace between the Emperor and the King of Spain for confirming the peace and equilibrium of Italy and for an alliance between the Emperor, France, England and Holland, tending to the maintenance of this peace and for the security of the claims of the Regent on the Crown of France in case of the death of the young King and of the House of Hanover on the throne of Great Britain and also of the Barrier Treaty have been formed between the Court of London and the Abbé Dubois and that an express sent to M. de St. Saphorin, one of the English ministers here the most in credit with the Court though a Swiss by birth, brought these projects with orders to that minister to do his best to induce the Court of Vienna to agree to them. It occurs to me, nevertheless, that this undertaking, being so important and so difficult, is not yet so well arranged on every side that one can be certain if and when it will come to perfection. The affairs of Turkey and of the North have an influence on it, and reciprocally those of Spain and Italy on those of Turkey and the North. The above projects do not prevent the Court of London giving the Emperor hopes of sending a squadron to the Mediterranean to give weight to the negotiation and people here speaking of troops being marched into Italy for the same purpose

besides those who are at present on the road to Naples. It is said that what is proposed regarding Italy on the French part is, that the Duke of Lorraine shall be Grand Duke of Tuscany after the death of the present Grand Duke and his son and daughter without children on condition that Lorraine be incorporated with France, and on the Spanish part, that after the Duke of Parma's death the eldest son of the Queen of Spain should inherit that Duchy, without the Emperor being allowed to claim Tuscany or Parma as Imperial fiefs, on the Duke of Savoy's part, that he on ceding Sicily to the Emperor should have as equivalent either Sardinia with the title of King or the title of King of Lombardy with some parts of the Milanese, and on the part of all these three powers and also underhand of the Pope, Venice and Genoa that the fortress of Mantua as the key of Italy should not remain in the Emperor's hands but should be given to the Duke of Guastalla as the nearest relation of the last Duke with the part of the territory not otherwise disposed of by the treaty to be made or at least that half the garrison of that fortress should consist of the troops of that Duke, the Pope and Venice joined with the Imperial troops and that the differences between the Emperor and the Pope should be amicably settled and on the part of the Pope, that Comachio be restored to him, the Imperial troops withdrawn from Benevento, the ecclesiastical revenues of Naples restored and the Nuncio at Naples re-established. The above points are of such a nature that it will not be easy to come to an agreement. However, if the Emperor is really willing to renounce his claim on Spain for himself and his descendants, which some add that he is unwilling to do except for his own person, it is a great foundation on which those who are employing themselves for the peace of Spain and Italy can work. But, if the Emperor is at present obliged to renounce his claim on the Crown of Spain and to guarantee to the Regent the succession to that of France and also the King of Spain to renounce the latter anew, it is a great question whether in case of the young King's death the Emperor and King Philip may not unite, the former to assist the latter with all his forces joined with those of a party in France to procure him the Crown of France, and that King to cede to the Emperor that of Spain. I wish with all my heart for peace between the Emperor and the King of Spain and a union between the Emperor and France and personally with the Prince at present governing that Kingdom, but I am very sorry to be apprised of the plan attached to it of an alliance between these two powers and the Elector of Hanover and the Dutch. If the Regent believes himself obliged by his personal interest to continue a little longer in his connection with the Elector and the Dutch, I would hope it may not be of long duration, but, if disappointed in this hope, I should be in despair on account of my love for King James and for my master.

I have just learned from a good hand that at the same time as the above alliance between the Emperor, France, England and Holland has been planned at London, there is another negotiation also going on without the concurrence of France for getting the Dutch to join the defensive alliance concluded two years ago between the Emperor and the Elector, whereby the Dutch are to send a squadron to join that of England, to be sent to the Mediterranean to the assistance of the Emperor as the party attacked, on condition that the Emperor confirms by this alliance the Barrier Treaty. As that treaty is so prejudicial to the Austrian Low Countries, the States of those countries always continue to murmur much at it, and I doubt not that it is with great repugnance that the Emperor holds these countries in a manner so little conformable to his dignity and interests with regard to them, while temporising with a view to his other interests. The dispatches of the express from London are said to relate to this negotiation, in which France is not included, as well as to the other.

When I consider what Baron Görtz has communicated to his friend here, of which I informed you by my last, concerning the proposal of the Comte de la Marck to the King, my master, for a renewal of the alliance between him and France, which is just expiring, on condition that the Czar be included in it, a condition which does not seem to me consistent with a sincere friendship between the Regent and the Elector of Hanover considering the footing on which the Czar and the Elector are to each other, and what Mr. Connell (*i.e.* O'Brien) told me of the secret good dispositions of the Regent towards his Britannic Majesty, and also the real interests both of France and according to my ideas of the Regent personally being able to find a support as, and even more, solid in a strict union with the King of Sweden reconciled to and allied with the Czar and well restored in Germany with his friends among the German Protestant princes, and King James being placed on his throne,—considering all this, I say, I find it difficult to imagine that the real feelings of the Regent and most of his Court correspond to their apparent ones with regard to Hanover. I conclude by saying that there is so much bargaining in the present circumstances that spectators have great difficulty in getting a clear view on that stage and in judging confidently of the developement of the scenes that present themselves there.

The last letters from Belgrade state that the Turkish plenipotentiaries to the peace congress have arrived at Nissa, about 30 leagues from Belgrade. The secretary of the English embassy to the Ottoman Court, who came from there four months ago, set out yesterday for Adrianople with the answer of Prince Eugene, accompanied by the express of the Dutch Ambassador to the said Court who brought the Grand Vizier's letter to that Prince, and the new ambassador to that Court will shortly take the same road. It is apparent that the congress will open before long. This does not prevent

the preparations for a campaign continuing on the Emperor's side and, according to the news from Turkey, on the Grand Seigneur's. The Emperor has named General Virmond his plenipotentiary to the congress jointly with Councillor Dalman. It is believed that, when the most important points have been settled, a person of higher distinction than the General will go there, only as a matter of form, to sign the peace. They add that, if peace should be concluded during the campaign and the Grand Vizier wishes to present himself at the congress at its conclusion, Prince Eugene will do the same. I enclose the translation of the Grand Vizier's letter, as it has been sent here by the Dutch Ambassador. Though the Russian Resident here speaks of his master's inclination for war with the Turks, I do not perceive any attention paid here to his hints about an alliance between the Emperor and the Czar against the Turks.

The Emperor's Resident at Copenhagen has written here quite lately that he knew for certain that the King of Denmark had just received a letter from the Czar with repeated assurances that his intention was not to come to an agreement with the King of Sweden to the exclusion of his allies, adding that all that was reported to the contrary was pure calumnies. The Russian Resident here also continues to contradict the general report of an approaching separate peace between their Swedish and Czarish Majesties, but not so strongly.

(Concerning the continuance of his correspondence, if his Excellency wishes it.)

Postscript.—It is said that Count Lagnasco, General and minister of State of King Augustus, will be present at the peace congress, but I am informed that, if his master sends a minister at all, it will be a Pole, and that the Count is come here with instructions and full powers about the marriage of the Electoral Prince of Saxony. I mentioned in my last, I had heard that King Augustus seemed resolved to suspend making any movements for the execution of his plan of abdicating the Crown of Poland in favour of his son, the reason of which is considered in Poland to be not to cause any premature alarm, while on the one hand that King is not certain of peace with the King of Sweden and of his consent to the execution of that plan, and on the other till he sees the Emperor inclined and in a condition to give great support to it, for I find it hard to imagine that he does not think of carrying out the said plan in one or other of these two cases, though it seems that the Saxon ministers wish the public to believe for the present that the King is resolved not to resign his Crown in favour of his son.

Count Wels, Minister of State of the second rank to the Emperor, who has accompanied the Electoral Prince of Bavaria on his Italian journey, is on the point of departure for Neuburg, the present residence of the Elector Palatine. It is said he will go to Munich or that the Elector of Bavaria

will go to Neuburg for a personal interview with the Elector Palatine and that minister. It is added that they will treat there about the marriage of the Electoral Prince of Bavaria with the eldest Josephine Archduchess and about a union between the House of Austria, Bavaria and the Palatinate. The Count is said to carry with him the Emperor's positive assurance that he will support the Elector Palatine in his just claim to recover his dignity of Arch Treasurer of the Empire usurped by the Elector of Hanover. The disputes on that subject are the cause that the Elector Palatine and the Elector of Bavaria have not since the peace of Baden taken their seats in the Electoral College of the Diet of the Empire, and thereby the formal deliberations in that College and consequently in that of the other Princes of the Empire have been suspended. 29½ *pages. French.*

The Duke of Mar to Dr. Charles Leslie.

1718, Feb. 24. Fano.—My anxiety to know the effects of the letter from the King concerning Dr. Hoadly's affair is the occasion of this trouble. Letters from England about the time I compute it might have arrived there mentioning nothing of it, makes me more desirous to hear from you how it was received.

I have great hopes of the good it will do in showing that, notwithstanding his private opinion with regard to his own religion, which, considering their way of treating his father and himself, could scarce be otherwise, yet their religion and Church government as established by law would be safer, better protected and encouraged than by the ways they have vainly taken to "rescure" them and under which they now groan. This shows plainly the wisdom and justice of God above that of men and that their deviating from his precepts and trusting to their own imaginations is like to be the ruin in place of security of what they value most, but it is to be hoped their eyes are now opened.

I was very glad to know the satisfaction and pleasure the letter gave you, as I doubt not it would do to other subjects to whom you showed it on this side the sea, of which I beg to have some account.

I made your compliments to your two brethren with us, who begged me to return them. Our congregation is not now very numerous by there being but few with his Majesty at Urbino in comparison of what was at Avignon, and Lord Panmure's going lately for France about his own affairs makes it yet thinner, but there are still a good number of us left and more than of any other profession in the family. *Over 2 pages. Draft in Mar's hand.*

J. Menzies to [L. Inese].

1718, Thursday, Feb. 13[–24].—Having no account since yours of 28 Jan. it seemed very probable all had miscarried,

and the very doubt forbids writing except to send you the common papers and the most common occurrences of parliament.

The House of Commons is carried by the Court. The other day they passed the Mutiny Bill and to-day the Court has carried also the bill for the Commissioners for forfeited estates and against the Lords of Session.

The Mutiny Bill was read to-day a first time in the Lords and ordered a second reading on Tuesday, when there is to be a call of the House. An ill blood has appeared there beyond expectation, Lord Harcourt has quite broke with the Court. Argyle and Sunderland very warm. An address carried which is severe upon the Army, &c. A petition daily expected in the House of Commons as to the Baltic trade and other grievances.

James Murray to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Feb. 13[–24]. London.—I have received yours of the 16th. I suppose, before this can get your length, you will have heard we have lost the young prince, but they say her Highness is in a way to supply that loss soon. The Parliament will not continue sitting above a fortnight, after which it's thought his Majesty will prepare for his journey to Hanover. How affairs will be settled in his absence I believe nobody yet knows, but one may venture to say the Prince will have no share in their management. The scarcity of silver coin we at present labour under is not to be conceived, and it is certain that the Government is a good deal distressed about it, for, when people have not silver to go to market for common necessaries, they can't be very easy. Though the Court have carried the powers they desired for regulating the Army in the House of Commons by 18 votes, the same point will be debated in the other House, where the event is uncertain. The members are going fast into the country, for now people are assured that nothing is to be attempted this year against the Church. Nobody has heard from *Ormonde* this great while. I wish matters go well with him. I will stay in town to expect *George Kelly*.

Robert Hepburn of Keith to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Feb. 25. Antwerp —Explaining he had waited to answer his Grace's letter till he saw how he was to be paid the allowance his Majesty had ordered him, but now all is right with his affair.—If every man had acted his part as his Grace did, the King had been to-day on his throne. The writer had some thoughts of going home, but his wife writes he has powerful enemies in Scotland and that it will not be safe for him to go so soon. He regrets he cannot be with his Majesty. The Gazettes report he is very indisposed. It would raise his spirits to hear that he was well. 2 *pages*.

General G. H[amilton] to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Feb. 26. Paris.—A good time ago I told Mr. Dillon of this paper of Mr. H[oo]k's and to whom it was given and probably it's from him you may have this information about the lady's going on in her own way, &c. Though he has all the zeal imaginable for the K[in]g's service, yet I never found him fond of meddling for the reasons I mentioned in my last, nor do I believe we would ever have had any discourse on this, had I not pressed him on what you told me at Liége, and what you wrote to me afterwards, but by your letter, which I have not shown him, and picture, I believe you have changed your mind, therefore I will not trouble you any more on that subject. He told me last night he was very well assured that peace was concluded betwixt the Czar and the King of Sweden. The former was to restore everything except Petersburg and Ingria and to assist the King against Denmark and Hanover till he was repossessed of all his countries taken by them. This lucky agreement, I hope, will soon prove to our M[aste]r's advantage.

By my last accounts from the other side I am afraid we cannot depend on the credit required from our friends time enough in case of any present project in view, and yet they press extremely the dispatch of the goods. One half of what was proposed would be sufficient to make their fortunes and on landing the goods would repay tenfold. What they apprehend most is of false brethren. The whole or part discovered would destroy the whole trade. 2½ *pages.*

Theophilus Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Feb. 26. Rome.—I am overjoyed to read in the Amsterdam Gazette the names of the captains that are to command the eight ships designed for these seas. As I particularly know some to be loyal in their principles, others are my friends, and one only that I don't know, I think it my duty to let the King know this occasion to gain them ought not to be lost.

You have been informed why the squadron under Sir James Wishart did not declare. If you have any sea officer sufficiently acquainted with these captains to speak with confidence to them, I dare say part may be gained and such an opportunity ought not to be lost. I am assured the seamen are more affectioned to his Majesty than to George. If his Majesty thinks fit to tamper with them, the person he sends must have a proclamation declaring his affection for the seamen and for advancing those that are the bulwarks of the nation ready to publish when things are ripe. ***Enclosed,***

Extract from the Amsterdam Gazette.

The article from England, dated 21 *Jan., says that the Admiralty the Wednesday before had ordered* 8 *ships to*

be got ready, viz., the Prince Frederick, *Capt. Mathews; the* Buckingham, *Capt. Strickland; the* Winchester, *Capt. Campbell; the* Salisbury, *Capt. Cockburn; the* Canterbury, *Capt. Falkner; the* Defiance, *Capt. Walton; the* Hampton Court, *Capt. Kempthorne, and the* Windsor, *Capt. Peircy; 3 of which are 70 gun ships, 3 of 60 and 2 of 50, and 2 bomb ketches. It is said this fleet is designed for the Mediterranean, but the Admiral is not yet named.*

JAMES EDWARD OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Feb. 26. Rome.—Thanking him for the civilities he has received and assuring him how sensible he is and always shall be of his Majesty's great goodness to him.

MONSIEUR STIERNHOCK to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Feb. 26. Vienna.—Since my last relating to the affairs of Spain and Italy as well as of Turkey, as regards the first the same persons, who informed me of the Emperor's declaration that he renounced Spain on condition of obtaining by the interposition of France and England what concerned his convenience with regard to Italy, have since informed me that he had not caused it to be declared that he formally renounced the right of himself and his descendants to the Crown of Spain, but, what appears in effect the same thing, that he would make peace with King Philip and from love of peace would recognize him as King of Spain and would leave him in tranquil possession of that Crown, preserving for himself the royal title of Spain, passing over in silence his right and that of his descendants. As to Turkish affairs, Prince Eugene's second letter to the Grand Vizier sent by the secretary of the English embassy to the Ottoman Court, who left this the 21st, declares that, though the Grand Vizier's answer to his first letter regarding the principle of *uti possidetis* proposed in that letter as basis of peace was not to the Emperor's satisfaction, his Imperial Majesty adheres to that basis and has founded thereon his resolution of sending plenipotentiaries to the Congress. I have not yet heard that Fabrice, a Holstein minister, son of a minister of State of Hanover and a creature of Baron Bernsdorf, of whom I spoke as an emissary of that Hanoverian Prime Minister, intended to go to my master to open negotiations for peace between him and the Elector, has crossed the sea as yet, though the frigate which came to Lübeck expressly to transport him is there at his disposal. It is said that the King of Denmark has hitherto refused him his passport, notwithstanding that King's attachment to the Court of Hanover, and it is added that he apprehends being left in the lurch himself by that Elector, Baron Görtz, like all the Holstein ministers, being extremely embittered against the Court of

Denmark. There is besides a general distrust among the enemies of his Swedish Majesty, of which he apparently will soon profit one way or another, notwithstanding the outward demonstrations of friendship between them. I have just read a Gazette written at the Hague, which observes that according to report Fabrice was there in order to make a second journey to London before crossing to Sweden. 6 *pages. French.*

The DUKE OF ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1718, Feb. 27.—I had none of yours by the last post and I cannot yet tell if I am to receive any by this that passed by this morning. If there be letters for me, I cannot receive them time enough to-morrow morning to answer them, may be not to own the receipt of them. I send a letter I had this morning from *Sir H. Stirling*. It was a surprise to me, as I am sure it will be to you. It does, as you may believe, embarrass me pretty much. By the answer *Sir H. Stirling* makes, I shall have some time to consider what measures to take. I have had no other letters from *Dr. Erskine* but those I sent you a copy and abstract of. This behaviour of *Dr. Erskine's* is very unaccountable. He has not answered mine of 4 Dec. The enclosed will inform you of the time the *Czar is to be at Petersburg* and of the extraordinary *doings at Moscow.*

I wonder *the Czar chose such a place as this* for *me to stay in*, it being *a little place and the road to Petersburg* from *Holland, the King of Prussia's country, Dresden* and *Danzig* and his *niece* residing *here*. The *Governor* was too civil and made too great rout with me. He would have given me a *guard* and came to visit *me* without any *mystery* but *I* declined several *civilities* he offered *me*, fearing it would make too much *noise*.

I am sorry I cannot send the *Queen* and *King* any account concerning *the marriage*, but *Doctor Erskine* not writing makes me fear that he has not that so much in his mind as I could wish. *I* am impatient to hear from *Jerningham*. (*A copy of the above letter is enclosed in John Paterson's letter of* 10 *April*, 1718, *where the date is given as* 24 *Feb.*)

CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE BUSI to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Feb. 27. Vienna.—Enclosing the two letters of M. Stiernhock of the 23rd and 26th to the Duke of Mar, to which he refers for the news, adding that the Emperor is on the point of renouncing his claims to the Spanish monarchy. *French. Partly in cipher deciphered.* 2 *pages.*

JAMES III to FATHER GAILLARD.

1718, Feb. 28. Fano.—The amusements of this place and season do not prevent me from opening to you my heart on all the contents of your letter of 22 Jan. I have always

had a real pleasure in receiving your news and finding you always the same true and cordial friend towards me.

" Rien de plus juste et de plus raisonable que ce que vous me dites sur ma lettre a Mr. Leslie. Vous aurés deja sceu que mes sentimens etoient conformes aux votres, et les mesures sages et discrettes que j'ay pris pour prevenir les suittes d'un scandale que la malice m'a imposé et que la foiblesse pourra continuer. Mais, sans m'etendre inutilement sur un chapitre, sur lequel je ne puis rien adjouter a ce que j'en ay ecrit a la Reine, et sur lequel en general avec la grace de Dieu vos avis seront ma regle a l'avenir, croyéz vous que je ne sens pas mon cœur persé et reserré, en voyant jusqu'ou la malice a pû s'etendre a mon egard, et d'une part ou je devois l'attendre le moins, et en voyant que les temoignages les plus authentiques, et une conduite a cet egard de la religion que j'aurois crû au dessus de la medisance, y etre si cruellement exposé? Mais le repos et le temoignage de ma conscience me rassure et me calme, et comme par une funeste experience je me vois continuellement en but a tout ce que la malice a de plus noir, je tacherai d'en faire un sacrifice a Dieu, et après avoir fait mon devoir de me mettre peu en peine des discours des hommes. Du reste je trouve encore, Dieu mercy, parmi quelques uns d'eux de la probité, et la justice que vous me rendés et a vous meme me fait esperer que l'innocence et la justice ne seront pas toujours opprimées. Mais venons a la source, qu'il n'est pas juste que vous ignorés. Tous les Catholiques ne sont pas helas des saints, et il n'y en a que trop parmi eux qui ont encore plus d'ambition que de veritable zele ; auprés de pareils gens le fond et le solide de la Religion est peu regardé, et, quand ils songent a la situation ou il a plü a la Providence de me mettre, a la necessité ou je suis de vivre parmi les Protestans, a la necessité ou je serai de leur donner la preference en charges, honneurs &c. et au peu de part qu'ils auront eux memes dans les affaires, cette grande ressemblance a l'Eglise naissante n'est plus supportable a ceux qui manquent son veritable esprit, et de là vient que leur aigreur et leur ressentiment ne pouvant trouver prise ailleurs retombent toujours sur moy, qu'ils aimeroient mieux ne me voir jamais retabli, que de ne se pas voir a ma droite et a ma gauche, et qu'ils voudroient me forcer de prendre les memes mesures qui ont eté la source des malheurs de mon pere, et qui continueroient certainement les miens. Dieu me garde de comprendre ici tous les Catholiques, je ne parle que de quelques uns qui font et a moy et a eux memes et a la Religion plus de tort qu'ils ne pensent ou peut-etre qu'ils ne veuillent. Une triste experience me fait parler avec connoissance de cause, et gemissant encore plus sur leur manie que sur mon malheur, que puis je faire dans une pareille situation si non de prendre Dieu a temoin de la sincerité de mes intentions et en prennant sa loy pour ma regle de me mettre peu en peine de tout ce

qu'on fera ou dira de moy, pourvû que je fasse mon devoir? Mais aussi n'est il possible pour moy de me voir ainsi diffamé dans les payŝ etrangers, et quelle opinion auroient les Protestans, si de pareilles choses arrivent a leur connoissance, quelles injustes impressions n'en receveroient ils pas de nous, et combien leur haine contre nous en seroit elle augmentée? Dailleurs qui peut douter de mon inclination a favoriser les Catholiques, mais qui ignore que de pousser cela trop loin leur nuiroit plus dans la suitte qu'il ne leur profiteroit a present? Qui ignore la prudence et meme la charité avec laquelle les Protestants ici se conduisent envers les Catholiques? Qui ignore que de ma religion personelle il n'est plus question, et faut il, au lieu de cultiver cela, le detruire, en gardant une conduite que je ne vois que trop, et que, plüt à Dieu, personne ne vit que moy? Du reste je connois, Dieu mercy, mon devoir et il me paroit qu'en ces choses là je le fais. Je suis Catholique, mais je suis Roy, et des sujets de quelque religion qu'ils soient doivent etre egalement protegés. Je suis Roy mais, comme m'a dit le Pape luy meme, je ne suis pas Apotre, je ne suis pas obligé de convertir mes sujets que par l'exemple, ni de montrer une partialité apparente aux Catholiques, qui ne serviroit qu'a leur nuire effectivement dans la suitte. Tout le monde peut scavoir et mes sentimens et ma conduite egalement juste et honorable sur ces chefs, et ce n'est qu'une malice interessée qui puisse les faire paroitre dans un faux jour, mais avec un tel secours je ne m'etonneray jamais en voyant que les Protestans seuls me rendent justice en certaines choses, et que les Catholiques seduits par ceux, qui feignant la probité et le zele, peuvent accuser d'hypocrisie et de lacheté une politique egalement necessaire, prudente et Catholique. C'est ici, je vous avoüe, le seul ecueil que j'envisage a ma fermeté, mais avec la grace de Dieu rien ne sera capable de l'ebranler. Une foy fondée sur la pierre n'est agitée ni par les calomnies ni les mauvaises exemples, toujours pure en elle meme et toujours infaillible, elle m'apprend que son appuy vient de plus loin que de l'exemple ou des paroles des particuliers. Je scais a qui je dois croire, et je suis sure que je ne puis errer en suivant non ce que je vois ou ce que je sens, mais ce que Dieu meme m'a appris. . . . . " Ce preambule etoit necessaire a ce que je dois vous dire ici de plus particulier et qui regarde personellement Mr. I[nese], agissant comme j'ay fait a son egard sur de sages et solides fondemens, la seule chose qui me fait de la peine c'est la crainte d'y avoir deplû a la Reine et l'impossibilité ou je suis de luy expliquer mes sentimens sans peut-etre ou blesser la charité ou le respect que je luy dois, mais ma tendresse pour elle ne me permet pas de vous rien cacher, afin que vous prenniés votre tems pour luy expliquer mes vües et mes sentimens, qu'elle ne scauroit qu'approuver quand elle les considera sans prevention. La principalle raison qui m'a determiné a eloigner Mr. I[nese] de mes affaires est

que je ne voiois que trop par les manœuvres qu'il faisoit et dont il etoit capable il ne pouvoit manquer de me brouiller avec la Reine dans la suitte du tems, je voyois qu'il prennoit avec elle les memes mesures qu'il a pris autres fois avec moy pour me prevenir contre elle, et qu'il faisoit tout ce qu'il pouvoit indirectement pour porter la Reine a des mesures qui ne pouvoient que la rendre elle meme disagreable dans mon païs. Je ne dis rien de sa conduitte a mon egard ni de son charactere assés connu pour ne pas blesser la charité en repetant des inutilités. Je m'attache a l'article de la Reine, et, comme je ne puis douter que Mr. I[nese] ne fasse de son mieux a present pour la prevenir contre moy en sa faveur, je vous conjure et vous supplie de luy decouvrir la droiture et la sincerité de mes sentimens et de mes actions, afin qu'en rendant justice a l'un et a l'autre elle soit en paix et en repos. Elle scait aussi bien que moy que les qualités de fils et de maitre en sont nullement incompatibles, elle scait que je les ay toujours allié sans interesser ni mon respect ni ma tendresse pour elle, et que, comme elle est au dessus de tout autre, et qu'elle n'a rien de commun avec eux, je suis aussi le maitre de disposer des autres comme bon me semble pour mon service, sans entammer sur ce que je luy dois. Je prens Dieu a temoin que j'ay agi ni par pique ni par vüe particuliere, mais simplement par devoir pour prevenir les suittes d'une conduite qui pourroit me tant prejudicier et pour empecher des tracasseries que je voyois claire comme le jour que Mr. I[nese] me feroit, Dieu seul peut scavoir a quel dessein.

" Quoique je n'ais assurement point de honte de ce que je vous ecris, cependant c'est dans un stile que je serois faché qu'il fut exposé a d'autres ; J'ay crû devoir me rendre justice a moi meme et en general et en particulier en ce qui regarde la Reine, et vous en ferés l'usage que vous croirés convenable : Ce que je puis vous assurer est que votre nom ne sera jamais produit dans ce que vous m'avés informé, et qu'aprés avoir eloigné Mr. I[nese] des affaires je l'epargnerai dans le monde autant que je pourrai ; mais vous m'avoueréz que c'est une situation bien cruelle, quoiqu' honorable, pour moy de me voir en but a tout ce que la malice a de plus noir, et cela de la part egalement des mauvais Catholiques comme des Whigs Protestans. Les differens mais solides sujets de soupçon que j'ay en depuis des années de Mr. Inese et tous confirmés par ce que je viens d'apprendre ne m'a pas laissé de choix à l'egard de son eloignement des affaires, et, quoique je n'exige de personne de tomber sur luy plus que de raison, je vous avoue que je crois qu'on ne le scauroit justifier entierement sans authoriser la mauvaise foy et cela a mon prejudice, Et ainsi je suis persuadé que, lorsque la Reine aura attentivement pesé toutes choses, qu'elle ne prendra rien de mauvais de moy et encore moins de Milord Mar, qui a ignoré ce qui s'est passé, et en qui aussi bien qu'en bien d'autres ici j'ay trouvé une

probité inconnüe parmi la pluspart de nos St. Germainois, et je ne puis m'empecher d'aimer la probité et de haïr le vice par tout ou je le trouve sans croire ma Catholicité aucunement prejudiciée par là, quoique puisse dire les factieux et ceux qui sont autant opposés au Pape qu'ils le sont a tout autre gouvernement et authorité legitime . . . . 8½ *pages. Copy.*

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Feb. 28. From the country.—We have no news from England since I wrote. We wait impatiently for *Lord Ilay's* answer to our offering my going if he had anything to say.

Paris is full of diversions, the greatest feasts that ever was, exceeds those of Cleopatry's for her Antony, every day at the Regent's, Duchess of Berry's, &c., for the D[uke] and D[uchess] of Lorraine, who is weary of such a hurrying life. They say they would not continue the same for a month for all the principalities in Europe. It is certain nothing tires sooner than continued pleasures to people that has the least share of reason. I send you the king's answer to his *Parlement*, with which they are extremely discontented, but the *Premier President* has adjourned them for eight days, hoping by that time they'll be appeased. M. le Duc de la Force has quitted the presidency of the finances. I send you some songs, and, that you may have some notion of the manner of writing love letters here, I send you a copy of a letter of a lady to his Royal Highness. It's not my fault if the town does not give better subjects. Lord Peterborough has taken a house for six months at Paris. He goes to the fair without his garter with a great cloak in which he wraps up his two grandchildren, only their heads appear, and two Venice ladies support him, which he calls his guards. M. de Simniam is dead. They talk much here of a war with England and Spain.

"Song sur l'air, D'une jour l'Amour, cherchant la mére, trouva la belle Climene."

La Force haissoit tant la guerre,
Qu'il n'a jamais osé la faire.
Le metier luy parust mauvais
Mais pour faire esclater sa vie
Il prend celuy de Bouvallais
A la barbe de la pairie.

Escrement des pairs de la France,
Pitoyable outil de finance,
Chetif commis d'Argenson,
Tes ayeuls l'auroit-ils pu croire
Que les lauriers de leurs maisons
Seroit noirci dans l'escritoire."

" Song sur l'air, Va-t-en voir s'il vien Jean.

On dit que tout l'argent
La paix, l'abondance
Vont enfin en peu de temps
Revenir en France.
Vas-t-en voir s'il vien Jean.

On dit que d'Argenson
La rare prudence
Fait venir des millions
Pour enrichir la France.
Vas-t-en &c.

Je crains peu, dit le Regent,
La noire embassade*
Qu'ils vienne, je les attends.
Vas-t-en &c.

Le chancellier d'Aguesseaux
S'est mis dans la tête
Que l'on doit luy rendre les sceaux.
Vas-t-en &c.

* *i.e.* le parlement."

" Vers sur le Parlement.

Voyla la protecteur des loix.
C'est l'objet de nostre esperance
Ce parlement, qui tant de fois
S'est montré l'appuy de la France.
Qu' a-t-il fait ce tuteur des Roys
Pour vouloir nostre souffrance ?
Des remonstrances en beau François
Puis au Regent la reverence."

" Lettre de Madame de Sabran à son A[ltesse].

J'ay este ce matin a ta porte. Tu n'a pas voulu me laisser entrer. Chienne de race, si tu viens à la mienne, tu pouras avoir le même sort. Tu n'a jamais sceu parler ni ecrire en amour, mais tu scais lire. Lis donc, monstre. Je t'envoyray demain mon matin pour le faire chambellan, car pour le brevet de retenu parles en a ton garde des [? Sceaux]."

Le matin, c'est son mary, pour qui elle demande une charge de chambellan, sur laquelle il y a une brevet de retenu. The letter fell from his pocket by accident.

The Marquess of Tullibardine to James III.

1718, Feb. 28. St. Gervais, 4 leagues below Bordeaux.—Expressing his thanks for the letter his Majesty was graciously pleased to write, which unfortunately miscarried by the way, but the double came safe. All possible care has been taken that everybody this way might continue private according to his Majesty's intentions.

The Marquess of Tullibardine to John Paterson.

1718, Feb. 28. St. Gervais.—I received yours of 6 Jan. the 17th instant with the double of what the King wrote to me a great while ago, which was lost by the bearer. He left the enclosed for you before he went away, of which design I acquainted the Duke of Mar on 28 Jan. Getting him dispatched has helped to occasion my being so long of sending

you this return. Glendarule has written fully to his Grace about everything we are concerned in. I wish his Grace may concern himself so far with the enclosed for the King that it may be delivered in the manner he thinks properest. I am very thankful for your good will and carefulness about my poor concerns and particularly for your kindness to the young man we have been speaking of.

Glendarule desires me to tell you he cares not how soon the attack on him begins, which he made me some time ago write he was thoroughly prepared to sustain, and, unless he be soon briskly charged home, he seems inclinable to turn the assailant. 2 *pages*.

COLIN CAMPBELL OF GLENDARULE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Feb. 28. Near Bordeaux.—I had yours of 29 Jan. on 25 Feb. I am perfectly persuaded *Dillon's* silence proceeded allenarly from want of money to give the necessary orders concerning *swords* and *targes*. Now we hope soon to hear from him. He will find *Tullibardine* most obedient in every thing that can contribute to *the King's* interest.

I transmit my last letter from *J. Macleod, junior*, by which you will see his further accounts of *Stuart of Appin*, of whom you judged right, for he seems already to be overtaken in his vill[ainous] practices. I very well believe *Argyle* speaks truth, when he answers *Stuart of Appin* that he is in no man's reverence, being thoroughly persuaded he never meant any good to *the King*.

I trouble you also with part of his cousin Ardshiel's last letter to me, mentioning *Stuart of Appin*, so you will see how little acquainted that gentleman is with telling the truth, and how honest and hearty poor Ardshiel continues.

I am exceeding sensible of *Mar's* goodness in complying with what I proposed for Sir D[unca]n. What I have ventured to desire for him is on a supposition that his early and sincere actions in *the King's* service may not only atone for his former escapes but deserve what is now so graciously granted him by *the King*, all which I will signify to him in the most cautious manner.

All the little accounts I have agree that *Scotland's* family was never in so good a disposition towards *the King*.

At the first view it appeared odd to me that you have had no return from *Glengarry*. You know he has a right hearty way of thinking, and I judge his first thought has been that it was not absolutely necessary and there might be danger, should it be intercepted, and it's like he considers himself to have acted always so well that no exceptions would be taken at this omission, but I think all this is wrong and have not only writ to him myself but also to a person who will signify so much to him, so I hope you will hear from him soon after. I am convinced you'll find no defect in him, when *the King's* affairs require him to act, for in many of *J. Macleod, junior's*, letters

to me there were always paragraphs from him of his unalterable resolutions to serve *the King* with his compliments to *Mar*.

You judge very justly of *Clanranald* and *Lochiel*, for nothing could be falser than *Stuart of Appin's* story of them, so that worthy gentleman is of a piece in all his actions. I have forwarded yours to *Clanranald*.

Though I have not hitherto discouraged *J. Macleod, junior*, in going on in his expectations from *Argyle*, yet I could not help giving him hints of my own suspicions about it, and I know *Argyle* so well that I should be very sorry *the King's* affairs were so low as to be obliged to such conditions as would satisfy that gentleman's appetite, and that would be no less in the end than the ruin of the honest *Highlanders*, never to be put in the balance with him either in point of interest or honour. Were *Argyle* sincere, as I am persuaded he is not, his appearing active would bring more confusion alongst with it than would balance any real service he could do *the King*, and *the Highlanders* would never trust him, there is such a natural animosity betwixt them, and *the Highlanders* have so many just claims against him, that *Argyle* would in justice be brought under, which he knows so well that hitherto his first maxim has been to suppress *the Highlanders* and put *them* out of condition to prosecute *their* good pretensions against him, of which he gives a very recent instance, having possessed himself of all he could grasp at, right or wrong, of *the Highlanders'* effects, which I think no good symptom of his intentions. Seeing that *the King* has the promise of *Lord Glenorchy, Campbell* [of Auchinbreck], Sir D[unca]n and the most considerable of his friends, I cannot see any temptation to be much troubled about him, seeing without those you are already sure of he would make but a very small addition save innumerable troubles and difficulties.

Without him there appears to me a very plain easy way of settling *the King's* affairs in *Scotland* to great purpose, for by *Mar's* interest, *Tullibardine* and *Glenorchy, the Highlanders* and others, *the King's* concerns in *Scotland* may be put on a lasting and sure footing, so as not only to render his affairs always easy there, but also to make it a sure support to him elsewhere, if their help were required. Now, if *Argyle* be brought in, any man may foresee that *Scotland* will again be rendered a nursery of faction and troubles, and in place of a support to *the King* may become the first beginnings of mischief, as formerly when *Argyle's* predecessor was employed and trusted by *the King's* grandfather, and what they have done since, you know better than I can tell you, and this is the most likely person in all *Scotland* to lead on discontents, if it is put in his power by trusting him. You know *the Highlanders* may be put on a most solid way with no great charges to be in a particular manner most useful to *the King* on all occasions, and that is a measure *Argyle* will never be brought to. Much of our future tranquillity depends on laying the first foundation right, which will be a very sandy

one, if *Argyle's* hand be in it. I shall not say what necessity may bring him to, so as to make a seeming compliance, but that will be forced work, and how far such a man is to be depended on you are best judge. (Hoping he will forgive him for launching out so far in such matters, and protesting he means no harm to Argyle in his just and private concerns, and that his only quarrel with the writer has been the latter's poor endeavours to serve the King's interest.)

You will see by *J. Macleod, junior's*, letter what slender grounds he went on in relation to his hopes from *Argyle;* therefore I have now written to him to let his tampering with him drop, lest he might be entangled by him and to be careful of meddling with any of *Argyle's* tools, who may be at work even among our folk on no good design, and that he may in the discreetest manner warn *the Highlanders'* friends to observe the same measures. His own letter has given me good reasons for writing to him so, for I cannot see that this correspondence has ever been entertained in any right way on *Argyle's* side, and I have also advised him to write to his correspondent to be very cautious how he deals with *Argyle*, seeing after so long discontents nothing has fallen from him that can give grounds to expect any good that way. I know the correspondent will take the hint, and you may observe he has been pretty cautious in all that matter. I take this correspondent to be *Campbell* [of Auchinbreck], who has been at *London* above a twelvemonth and is now married to a cousin of his own and is to be at home this spring. I suppose the lady to be a sister of Cam[pbell] of Calder's, with which I am very well pleased. It will unite those two families more than ever, which may do some service. No doubt *Mar* has writ long ago to O———d in relation to Calder and his going to *Scotland* will be very necessary when *the King* has anything to do there.

I know poor *J. Macleod, junior*, is a most faithful and zealous servant to *the King*, and, though his want of experience made him grasp too soon at those dark hints that might fall from *Argyle*, I have writ to him in the most encouraging way I could, and concluded with telling him, when *Argyle* designs right things towards *the King*, he is in a place where he cannot be at a loss to find proper persons to apply to.

I received in yours *H. Straiton's* letters in relation to *Sir H. Maclean*. I see in the plainest manner *J. Macleod, junior*, has been in the wrong to him also. I have advised him to make what apology he can to *H. Straiton* and to endeavour to put him in the best humour he can, and as to his uncle Mr. Kirkley* it appears he is over cautious and that disease, when it comes on old men, renders them very defective. However, Kirkley and *J. Macleod, junior*, may be made serviceable in their way to *the King*, therefore we must keep our friends

* An uncle of Sir Hector Maclean's, probably a Macpherson.

with their faults, so I smoothed this all I could, yet justifying *H. Straiton.*

J. Macleod, junior, writes that *Sir H. Maclean* is some time ago arrived at that place, and is in the hands you mentioned in your last. I have also a long letter from *Sir H. Maclean's* tutor, saying they were never more united among themselves or readier to serve *the King's* interest, and in his own name and that of the rest of *Sir H. Maclean's* friends acknowledging *the King's* great goodness to *Sir H. Maclean* and at the same time how sensible they are of your friendship and kindness.

I have writ to *Brigadier Campbell* and made him your compliments in your own words. *Dillon* is not yet writ to about his wants but will be soon.

God be praised for *the King's* good health. He is infinitely good that's so mindful of his servants in these parts. He need have no uneasiness in *Barry's* misfortune, seeing *Brigadier Campbell* writes that several thereabouts will make up that loss. I made your compliments to *R. Gordon.*

As to the blind captain, you have put that affair on the best footing possible, and I am glad none of your friends are named in the order to examine into that affair. I have heard it often spoken of, and, if the captain be not much wronged by most of his countrymen in these parts, it will not be easy to acquit him honourably.

In my last to you I mentioned what was then writ to me about *the Earl Marischal* in relation to *Mar.* I have now a second letter on that subject from the same hand, and shall set down that paragraph in the very words. "Pray let me know, if there is anything in this story about the *Earl Marischal* and your friend *Mar,* for it makes a noise here, and I could wish there was nothing of it, but pray let me know, and what is become of your friend's servant, I mean Mr. P[aterson] that wrote for him." I cannot think this can be *the Earl Marischal's* first folly, that must be now too stale for a subject of discourse, nor can I imagine what he could be at in all this work or what this new intention can be. Indeed *Argyle* would soon become a fit leader for *the Whigs* and such wise men as this. His only quarrel at *John Paterson* can be no other than his being a faithful and exact servant to *Mar.*

I have writ to *J. Macleod, junior,* unless his own affairs oblige him, that he need not go from that place, till he has my further advice, which will only happen when I have your orders about it.

(Referring to Tullibardine's packet to John Paterson in answer to his last from him.) 6½ *pages. Enclosed,*

J. Macleod, Junior, to Campbell of Glendarule.

Acknowledging his three letters of 28 *Oct.,* 12 *Nov. and* 18 *Dec.—As for what I acquainted you of some time ago*

in relation to Argyle *you may depend on it as truth. How far he will act in consequence of what was then spoke is another question, and what I can't take on me to determine. Nothing is omitted that can tend to aggravate his maltreatment, whereof he is become most sensible. My correspondent writes that he has not yet ventured to make a direct proposal to him, that being a work of time, as to which the most proper opportunity must be embraced, and as my friend* (note by Glendarule, *I take to be* Campbell [of Auchinbreck]) *is a person of honour, prudence and great zeal for what may concern* the King's *welfare, I assure myself nothing will be wanting on his part, but this need not hinder you from taking your own methods. I have done all in my power concerning* Stuart of Appin, *and been so successful that I have sunk his credit with all your friends; in short he's a most despicable creature. What contributes not a little to this is, that his project with* Argyle *has not answered expectation hitherto, and the greatest length that gentleman could be brought was that, in case* Stuart of Appin *could do him service, he was then to act to his children, according as those services merited, which he could not now determine, but added that he believed he was in no man's reverence. What effect this may have time must determine; however, so far* Stuart of Appin *seems dissatisfied that he's now falling on all the legal devices that can be contrived to secure himself against* Argyle's *diligence, so it seems he is already become diffident of any good from that corner. I think nothing could have happened more favourable to* the King's *affairs than the disagreements 'twixt* King George *and* the Prince of Wales *and you can scarce imagine to what a pitch that division is carried. I wish your money might be raised to save your poor family at this critical juncture, for you could never make an easier bargain nor blow up the sequestration with less difficulty.*

You seem to approve of my going to the country, but I have no great anxiety for that journey unless your business require it, so let me know if it be necessary for your service and then I'll undertake it with pleasure, and your commands will determine me, which the sooner you impart, the better, for reasons that will easily occur to you, nor need I dwell long on what a pleasure it would afford me to see you there with a rich cargo of such commodities as you know our countrymen value most. Nothing could turn to better account than victual, if you could get it there or at any by-port, for bread was never more scarce in our parts, which with the loss of our cattle very much threatens our destruction.

Sir H. Maclean *is at length arrived some* 10 *days ago and shall be cared for the best way we may. He's a pretty boy, but slender and of a very small growth. His friends*

have been acquainted with the King's *goodness to him, which they reckon the best office can be done them. They are more united than ever.*

Campbell [of Auchinbreck] *of whose so long absence you complained in many of your former letters has made sufficient atonement, being now married to a cousin of his, with whom he has got* 7,000*l. sterling. I had a line from him to-day. He will come home next spring. The lady is the eldest of two sisters; I leave you to conjecture her name.* 5 [-16] *Jan.*, 1718. 4 *pages.*

Stewart of Ardshiel to Campbell of Glendarule.

To-day I had yours of 20 *Oct., which was most acceptable. I am heartily sorry for your account of* Stuart of Appin, *but, before yours came, upon his coming to the country, I, not understanding in what method he came, wrote to you, lest any prejudice might be sustained by want of true information. He says he came by allowance from* the King *and* Mar *and no man talks more of our former trade. As to my part, I can say little of my capacity, but can give you full assurance of my sincerity and endeavours under the conduct of such a wise captain and lieutenant* (i.e. *the King and Mar*). *Dec.* 2[–13].

J. Menzies to L. Inese.

1718, Monday, Feb. 17[–28].—Being still in the dark as to the fate of my late letters and having nothing from you since that of 28 Jan., I can only send you the public papers and occurrences. Besides the common prints, here is first some parts of a book writ lately by an M.P., who is pretty remarkable as well as well known, I mean Mr. Hu[t]chi[n]son, a great friend personally to the late D[uke] of Orm[onde] from whom he had received signal obligations. He has been all along a mighty man for the Government, but is at present a malcontent, for he was not enough considered, and so sides highly with the Prince. The greatest part of the book is showing and rectifying mistakes or abuses in the management of the affairs of the army and by right remarks and calculations to save money to the nation. Those minute calculations are quite out of the road of your use or curiosity, and therefore I send only his preface and his list of the present troops and regiments. The preface is a chief part of the design of the book.

By the other extraordinary paper, the Critic, you will see how plain and free a man may reason here on one side, and how, according to this author, the D[uke] of Arg[yle] stands.

I told you the Court carries everything in the House of Commons, though the struggle has been considerable and the majority small. To-morrow is to be the great trial of

skill in the House of Peers on the Mutiny Bill. For my own part, I have little doubt, but nothing here is certain except uncertainty. The Court is possessed of the sinews of war. There has been a report these two days that Mr. Walpole and, which is more, the Speaker are labouring for a reconciliation and to make the Pr[ince] submit, but a great many will not believe a word of this. To-morrow we shall know more.

James Murray to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Feb. 17[–28]. London.—*George Kelly* not being yet arrived, who, I hope, will explain some particulars necessary for your service, in the meantime I'll let you know that the uncertainties we are under as to *the Regent's* intentions at present has been a very great hindrance to what *the Parliament* might have done indirectly in favour of our friend, *the King*. I wrote you formerly that *King George* was about making up all matters with *the Regent* and would not in all appearance be in so strict a friendship with *the Emperor* as was expected or as he was bound by a former contract to be, and there is still no doubt but *King George* has made such offers, but I'm pretty well assured they are not as yet accepted, and that *the Regent* may be possibly got into other company. Now, supposing the first to be true, it could never be an act of friendship from *the Parliament* to *the King* to give *King George* a handle for not performing to *the Emperor* what he is bound by contract by censuring that contract, because in that case this measure would fall in with *King George's* own views. But, if the latter be the true state of these matters, nothing could have been so proper. The thing itself was practicable, but, by reason of the uncertainty above stated, the opportunity is lost, for *the Parliament* will soon be out of town. This instance, I hope, will be sufficient to convince you how necessary it is for *the King* to find some person who may be able to discover a little of what *the Regent* designs and not to leave us entirely to what search we can make here. I believe in some of my former letters I have hinted at this, and have now, I think, touched it fully. I will only add that you might have a certain prospect of success in your business, if *the Regent* would think any ways favourably of *the King*, provided he would so explain himself that *the Parliament* might fortify his measures and co-operate with him.

I had occasion t'other day amongst some women to hear a story of a picture and another in consequence of it, which last indeed has been commonly reported here these two months, but, having heard nothing of that kind from *Mar* nor from you, and being assured that *Ormonde* had never mentioned any such thing to any body living, I thought I was sufficiently warranted to discredit it. However, I wish it may prove true, though I was surprised to find it in such

hands, and you may believe this is one reason why we long to see your friend.

Our expectation is full of what will happen to-morrow, when the Lords are to debate on the number of the forces and the powers to be granted for governing them, both which points we had before carried in the Commons. I'm afraid this matter will run extremely near, for the party which opposes us is numerous and shows a more than ordinary spirit on this occasion. How the Prince will behave is as yet uncertain, but we comfort ourselves with this, that he is at present in such a situation, that, whether he comes to the House and votes in opposition to his Majesty or thinks fit to be absent, in either case it must give a good turn to the King's affairs. If he should come, the world will see what reason there is to keep a strict hand over him, and, if he should not, his own folks will soon leave him and the Jacobites will for the future give him no protection. We have every day a fresh parcel of villainous satires against the Government, but we hope in time to quell that spirit. I have sent you one, to show how impudent they are grown. *Over* 3 *pages.*

Warrant.

[1718, Feb.]—For admitting John Hay to be one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber. Minute. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 75.

APPENDIX.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Sheldon.

[1716 ?].—I ordered Clephan to show you the plan and account of Sheriffmuir, which, I believe, he did. He has my journal from a little after the setting up the King's standard till his coming into France. If you have a mind to it, you may see it too.

When I was in Braemar waiting the King's orders, and had a good deal of spare time, for my amusement I wrote what I remembered of what passed from a little before Queen Anne's death, till the Scots elections, but that is in Scotland amongst my other papers, which by good luck are safe. When I came here first, and before we got our correspondences settled, you know I had idle time enough, part of which I employed by continuing the account I began in Braemar from the Scots elections till the setting up of the Standard, where my journal begins, but the first part of the journal, till, I think, 12 Oct., is also left in Scotland.

This last, which I wrote here, I give you for your perusal, but you must show it to nobody. I also give you copies of what was sent over by Charles Kinnaird from the Duke of Ormonde, myself, &c., to the King before we left London ; by all which, I believe, you will know none of our late unlucky affairs than perhaps you could any other way, and there is nobody whose opinion and judgement I value more than yours in those things.

In all these papers I have endeavoured to be as impartial as I could, and contented myself with only telling bare matter of fact.

Paper given to the King by Mr. Downs on his return from England.

1717, Jan. 6.—"The day after my coming to London I delivered the notes sent by the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar to Lord Arran, and related to him all the particulars with which I was charged, and had transcribed for my memory and direction. Being afterwards introduced to the Bishop, I repeated to him the same particulars, with all the circumstances and motives I could recollect ; having kept no other papers but the little notes, which were as credentials.

"I acquainted them with the first memorandum, that a gentleman had been sent before me, with papers and advices of what was thought necessary, and that what I had to communicate was pursuant to those advices.

"I related to them the state of the King's health, which was the more acceptable because of the uncertainty they were in, and the different reports about it; and it was a general satisfaction to the King's friends that he was entirely out of danger.

"What had been communicated to me about the Triple Alliance, one article of which was the removal of the King from Avignon, was also related, and the substance of the Queen's letter about it. The resolution of not removing without necessity was approved. The most proper place for his retreat was considered. My Lord Arran mentioned Bavaria and Augsburg, if the protections and consent necessary could be obtained. The Bishop having advised upon it, was of opinion that it could be judged of best, and determined here; the transactions with princes and their dispositions not being known in England. The going into Italy was thought to be of no other consequence than that it was more remote from the ocean; and the Pope's territory could be no prejudice, because it would be imputed by all to necessity, not to choice.

"The raising money for the King's subsistance was likewise recommended: all his friends would think that to be absolutely necessary, but it was hoped the execution of the enterprise designed woud put it out of the case; and, if it was not executed, the Bishop said that the persons he had conferred with, expected not that the money they had advanced should be repaid, but hoped it would be applied to the King's occasions.

"The demand of the Swedish ministers of 50,000*l.* was proposed, so great a sum was thought impracticable; the sum of 20,000*l.* was readily undertaken, and it was hoped would be soon collected. When it was begun, some objections and difficulties arose; it was desired to know what security could be had that the money should be employed as designed; and what reply was made by the King of Sweden to the King's answer to the articles proposed, and how far that Treaty had been carried. All I had heard was communicated, particularly the substance of the letter drawn by the Swedish ministers, and sent by General Dillon to the Duke of Ormonde, which seemed to give sufficient security, Baron Görtz having offered obligations in that King's name by virtue of the full powers granted for that purpose.

"The difficulties arose from apprehensions of danger, absence of many gentlemen, inability of some, and want of entire confidence between the principal persons entrusted. Ten days before I left London Lord Arran and the Bishop had no account of what was done by others. The last told me he had 5,000*l.* in his hands, was ready to pay it as soon as drawn for by Baron Görtz, and, when he had advice, would consign the money to Lord Arran, to be paid to Count Gyllenborg, the Swedish envoy at London. General Dillon desired Baron Spaar to write accordingly to Görtz, who promised to do it, and General

Dillon promised to send advice to Lord Arran and the Bishop. The Bishop could positively answer only for the 5,000*l.* he had, he hoped my Lord Shrewsbury and Lord Portmore might contribute largely. Mr. Cæsar hoped to raise 5,000*l.* more; my Lord Oxford had employed his friends in collecting, Mr. Menzies had undertaken to try some gentleman of the Roman religion: but what was actually done, the Bishop knew not. I was ordered by the Queen to speak to Mr. Ewer at Paris, and he promised to write to his trustees for 1,000*l.* to be returned for that purpose. This is all that hath been communicated to me about raising of money.

"I was directed to discourse with General Dillon, as I went, about returning of money; I desired him to consult Baron Spaar, who was then indisposed: several ways were mentioned at London, the safest was thought to be by drawing on Count Gyllenborg, the envoy there, this is meant only of the 5,000*l.* collected by the Bishop. How other sums are or will be returned I know not.

"The Czar's dissatisfaction with the Elector, and what had been wrote of his resentment was also mentioned; good effects might be hoped if a peace were made between the Czar and the King of Sweden, otherwise the King's friends could not discern of what advantage that resentment might be to the King, who in case of success would be obliged to assist Sweden against Muscovy.

"I discoursed, as I was ordered, with the chief of the non-juring clergy, whom I could see, and some gentlemen of the same opinion, about the controversy of schism, the books published about it, and the prejudice it might bring to the King's affairs: they have suffered many years for the King's cause, have the same zeal for his service; there seemed to be a disposition in the people to follow them, and those who have joined in their assemblies they think to be good subjects gained; their chief design is to oppose usurpation in Church and State, and to maintain the Christian doctrine of non-resistance to sovereign powers which are lawful. What hath been published they think hath done service to the King; but, since urging the dispute is thought prejudicial to his interest, they were willing, as far as they were able, to silence it for some time at least, though they could not prevent the publishing of papers that might be printed without their knowledge or consent: they think the dispute of schism to be matter of duty and conscience, but esteem themselves as much obliged to obey his Majesty's orders as if he were actually on the throne in England."

These are the particulars in the short notes I transcribed. If any thing be omitted I may be able to give some account of it. My endeavour was to follow orders, and I hope nothing has been forgotten. I proposed, as I was ordered, to return in 6 weeks, and pressed to be dispatched, but was desired to stay till positive assurance could be given of the 20,000*l.* When

I found this affair did not advance or I could have no account of it, and was informed that Lord Oxford advised my return, I resolved to go, and gave Lord Arran and the Bishop notice and waited on both.

The inclination of the people of England to restore the King and their hatred of the present government was represented as greater than ever, increased by cruel and arbitrary proceedings, by the violation of all laws and oppression of the nation by soldiers ; factions and divisions were forming in their own party, and it was thought they could hardly rely on their own Parliament, packed and purged as it is, the next sessions. A government so much divided and so generally hated is not likely to stand long, but some force there must be to overthrow it, and without such force to encourage the nation their inclination, though greater than it was, will be, as it has been, ineffectual.

Of all foreign assistance, that of the Swedes would be most acceptable, and, if it could be procured, the King's friends are persuaded there is great probability of succeeding. The forces proposed were thought sufficient, the greatest difficulty to be in transporting them, which, if it can be done suddenly without giving time for opposition, may be happily effected.

It was mentioned that it might be necessary to send some sea officers, who knew the English coast, to assist and advise in their transportation. The Bishop said a good officer had promised to go to Sweden when there was occasion.

As to the place of landing, they must land as they can, anywhere from the north coast of England to the Thames, as wind and weather, a fleet sent against them or other accidents may make it necessary, but the nearer they could land to London, the better, the affair would be sooner ended, the nation would follow the example, wealth, fortune of that city, which with the country about it, is at least as favourable as any other part of England.

Supposing them landed, money would be raised by several ways, and the King's bills might be made current as ready money, which, besides the present supply, would strengthen his interest.

It was thought the event would depend much on the first action, though in itself of small importance ; the least success at the beginning would encourage the troops to revolt, and the city and country to declare openly.

The strongest opposition was apprehended from the Dutch. If means could be found to divert them from interposing, all other opposition would be more easily mastered.

It was thought requisite, if possible, that the King should be in the debarkment ; his presence would be an army, would prevent jealousy of strangers, animate the enterprise and satisfy the nation. Whether such a journey is practicable, and how it can be performed in present circumstances can be

only judged of where they are known ; his Majesty's friends in England could not determine it.

It has been advised that descents should be made in different and distant places, forts seized and insurrections contrived in several counties. Others thought it dangerous to undertake so many designs ; some would be defeated before others ; some might be unseasonably discovered and defeat the chief design, and, if the chief enterprise succeeds, forts, towns and counties and the whole kingdom will follow.

In this enterprise of the Swedes there was hope of success, and, there being no view of any other at present, none was mentioned, and, if any other design was proposed, I had no information of it.

If the Swedish project fail, time and Providence will offer other occasions. The present government seems to have many diseases, of which every one may prove mortal. There are so many examples in history, in our own especially, of governments ill-founded, that have been overthrown by unforeseen events, that we may reasonably hope, if one enterprise fails, another will succeed. 5½ *pages*. *Endorsed*, " The paper given the King by Mr. Downs on his return from England at Avignon, Jan. 6, 1717."

Instructions to Major Macpherson.

1717, Jan. 13.—You are to make all the expedition you can by post to Paris, and are to observe if you meet Mr. Dillon. If you do, you are to deliver him the letter for him, and any other of the letters you carry that he shall call for. If you do not, you are to go straight to Mr. Gordon's at Paris, but as privately as you can, who will find out Mr. Dillon for you, and you are to wait for Mr. Dillon's dispatching you.

As soon as he does, you are to go, as soon as you can, to Brussels, where you are to inquire for Mr. Thomas Bruce, who passes under the name of Bonner, and give him the letter for him. He is to give you directions whether to continue there with him or to proceed to Holland with the rest of your letters. If you go to Holland, when you have delivered your letters to Sir H. Paterson and Mr. Jerningham, you are to follow Mr. Jerningham's directions as to your staying there or returning hither. If Mr. Bruce keeps you at Brussels, you are to give him the other letters, which he is to send to Holland. The letters addressed for the Queen or Paris you are to deliver to Mr. Gordon, and all the time you stay in Paris, Brussels or Holland you are to keep yourself as private as you can, and own to nobody, save those you are addressed to, your having come from Avignon. If you miss Mr. Dillon, both on the road and at Paris, you are to deliver the letter for him to Mr. Gordon, to be sent by him to Mr. Inese, and proceed to Brussels, but, if Mr. Dillon chance to be at St. Germains, when you get to Paris, you are to go there to him. *In Mar's hand*.

JAMES III to JOHN WALKINGSHAW.

1717, Jan. 16.—Full power to treat, &c. (Calendared in *Vol. III*, *p.* 455.)

MEMOIR.

1717, Jan. 26.—By one who wishes an accommodation betwixt the Czar and the King of Sweden on the King of Great Britain's account. Arguing that it would be that King's interest to make peace on the Czar's terms, viz., his consent to the King's recovering his territories in Germany, which from the united forces of Prussia and Hanover seems otherwise impracticable, and to his getting Royal Pomerania, the Czar's keeping Livonia, Riga being made a free town, and the restoration of the Duke of Holstein to his country. The Czar's willingness to make up matters with the King of Sweden is chiefly due to his prepossession of the King of Sweden's intentions to assist the King of Great Britain in recovering his just rights, and, as there is hope the Czar's good wishes that way may increase, so it is undoubtedly the interest of Sweden that so great and good a work may be brought to perfection, for, while the Elector continues in the unjust possession of his power in England, it is obvious he will use it only to aggrandize himself in the Empire. His seizing the Duchy of Bremen without the least shadow of justice and his joining the English fleet to the enemies of Sweden contrary to the faith of treaties is sufficient proof of what is advanced. By this it appears how much the restoration of the King is inseparable from the interest of Sweden, since by that Hanover will be forced at once to restore his unjust possessions, while at the same time England, from an enemy, becomes an ally, and undoubtedly will support Sweden against all its enemies. 2½ *pages.*

NOTES by the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Jan. 29.—About various patents of nobility and about powers to Mr. Dillon, such as were given to Mr. Jerningham.

The VICE-LEGATE AT LUCERNE to JAMES III.

1717, Jan.—Memoir.—Mr. Carnegy has delivered me your letter, as, since the departure of M. Caraccioli, I am in charge of the affairs of this nunciature.—Enumerating the objections against various of the Catholic cantons as a residence for the King, as in Mr. Carnegy's letter of 18 Dec., 1716, calendared *Vol. III*, *p.* 323. Bellinzona and Sion are the only places that he considers might possibly be suitable. *French.* 4 *pages.*

LISTS.

1717, Jan.—Of the King's subjects that are to go to Italy, and of those that are to stay in France or Flanders.

JAMES III.

1717, Feb. 1.—Patents creating Gen. Dillon and Lord Tullibardine peers. (Both calendared in *Vol. III, p.* 497.) *Copies.*

JAMES III.

1717, Feb. 4. Avignon.—Warrant for creating the Comte de Castelblanco a peer. (Calendared in *Vol. III, p.* 514.) *Copy.*

PAPER given by LOCHIEL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Feb. 5.—Describing the fort of Fort William or Inverlochy, with plans for reducing it, and showing that, if that place and Inverness were taken, it would cause a complete rising of the whole of the north and west of the Highlands. Annexed is a pencil plan of the fort. 3 *pages.*

WALKINGSHAW OF BARROWFIELD to [the DUKE OF MAR].

1717, Feb. 25. Vienna.—I wrote to you twice since the arrival of the courier, and am very much concerned I have been obliged to detain him so long, considering the pressing circumstances I am persuaded *the King* is in. I had indeed very good hopes, and on solid reasons, being received everywhere with great civility, and on the contrary *the English envoy at Vienna* entirely neglected and by everybody pointed out for a *spy*, and I thought delays were rather favourable than otherwise, but, time being precious, I wrote *Prince Eugene* the three enclosed letters, on which he desired me to be with him at 7 yesterday morning, when he told me he had several times discoursed *the Emperor* in relation to *the King*, and that *the Emperor* was of opinion that in the present situation of affairs it would prejudice the mutual interest of both, if he should appear for him, that he was concerned in a considerable affair of *war* against *the Turks* and that all the world would think it strange if he should likewise disoblige *France*, *England* and *Holland*, that he wished all prosperity to *the King*, and that no *prince* nor *state* receiving him should be any way disagreeable to him, and that he was a *prince* of more firmness than to alter, and that no solicitation whatever should oblige him to make instances on that account. At the same time he told me he was afraid that my being here, if it were publicly known, might do harm both to *the Emperor's* and *the King's* affairs, with an insinuation that it would be agreeable if I left soon. My answer was, that my coming here was by order, that as to *England*, *the King's* friends there were not only numerous and powerful, but also able to disappoint the bad consequences that might ensue from *the treaty*, that *the Regent's* scandalous desertion of *the King* would raise him many enemies in *France*, that we did not want friends in *Holland*, and that I was of opinion that nothing could contribute more to *the Emperor's* interest than the immediate countenancing of us,

that I was ready to remove, but hoped it would not be disagreeable to *the Emperor*, if I continued here, till I acquainted my master, which I was to do by express. He answered I might do so.

Prince Eugene's answer was most surprising to me, and I believe the turn has been sudden, and I can attribute it to nothing so much as to some late agreement made in *Holland* betwixt Mr. Enster (? the Imperial minister in Holland) and *King George*, wherein the last has obliged himself by force to turn the tods (? troops) of *the Czar* out of *the Empire*, *the Emperor* not being in a condition to do it himself and *the King of Prussia* having refused to concern himself in that affair, which certainly was the occasion of the difference betwixt *King George* and him, and on the whole I cannot say, if their sincerity can be trusted to, I do not think the answer so ill, for they seem to say that, if the affair of *the Turks* were over, they are satisfied of the justice of our suit and will stand our friends. As to what you wrote me in relation to *the Czar*, it cannot be so much as mentioned here and, for the offer of tods, *the Emperor* is resolved to make use of none but his own. I sent you in my last my reasons. I still design to push my audience and deliver the *King's* letter to *the Emperor*, and am resolved to make use of the *Nuncio* for that effect. He is a person I am extremely obliged to, of great virtue and learning, of the family of Spinola at Genoa. He told me yesterday he was ready to serve *the King* not only with his power, but his blood, and I should think on *the King's* ordering me to retire from hence, I not being further serviceable here, and it being a place of great expense, he will prevail with the *Pope* to write to his minister here, who, I am persuaded, will serve him with zeal and honesty.

I send likewise a memorial from Mr. Busi, an Italian, a man of good sense, who has served me honestly. If *the King* thinks fit to employ him, I shall answer for his capacity, and his correspondence may be useful, for he is very well versed in the intrigues of affairs and does not want interest.

Bishop Leslie has been no way useful to me, but on the contrary, and, to cover his knavery, I am told he is to write to *the King* against me. I am not convinced that any step I made since my being here was wrong but the delaying my business so long for him, and that I should have been an instrument that *the King* did him the honour to write to him. The bearer will give you some account of the story, and I delay the rest till I see you, it being very long.

I have been several times with the gentleman *Mr. Dillon* recommended me to. I believe him a well-wisher, but he gave me the same answer I received from most of the rest, which was that, till they knew what answer *Prince Eugene* would give, they could be of no service to me.

It is still believed here that the peace of the North is as good as concluded by the Emperor's means. The King of Poland

is dangerously ill and, it is thought, cannot recover. There are great preparations for the campaign, and the armies will be soon in the field. There are already magazines of hay for six weeks for 15,000 horse, and in all probability they will begin the campaign with the siege of Belgrade, but it is thought the Turks will fight before they allow it to be taken.

There is reason to believe that *the Emperor* is very ill pleased with *King George*, for he told *the English envoy at Vienna* that he never would go into any measures with him, till he had a full explanation of the affair of *the treaty*, and even before that affair, he refused to go into any measures, first with *Cobham*, after that with *Stanhope*, then with *Cad*[*o*]*gan*, and now with *the English envoy at Vienna*. The reason was, he said, that *England* was fickle, and that, their *parliament* changing so frequently, there was no solid foundation of friendship to be laid down with them. I cannot see that that could be the real reason, but rather believe that his virtue and piety, which he is possessed of to a great degree, could not allow his countenancing so unjust an usurpation.

The young prince of Bavaria is expected here soon, and it is believed here he is to marry one of the Emperor Joseph's daughters. Both these ladies are pretty.

I had a discourse the other day with one of the *ministers* here. We talked first of *the King*, being obliged to leave Mr. Carse (Avignon). He was positive that he should not leave it till the last extremity, and that nothing but force should compel him, and that, if *the Regent* marched force against him, it was an affair so horrid, that the whole world would be against him. I answered, I did not know how far a man that had so dishonourably deserted him, if he should be obliged to make use of force, might make a step further to endanger the security of his person. He began the discourse again in relation to *the King's marrying*, which he said was the only way to raise him a considerable interest with *England* and at the same time the sole protection for his friends. I told him I did not question but he was resolved upon it, and that I was persuaded that, provided that *the Emperor* would countenance him, he would show himself so good a *German*, that he would agree with *the Emperor's* choice, and desired he would take a proper way to let *the Emperor* know the same.

I long to hear of *Mr. Dillon's* message and *the King's* answer, and what route *the King* is to take. He will certainly find protection with *Venice*, it being fundamental of their republic so to do, and their minister here says that, before they part with that part of their liberty, they will part with all.

The gentleman you sent me has been obliged to stay beyond his inclination and mine, and so could not miss to spend some money. I have advanced 26 *ducats* and 50 *pistoles* to carry him on his journey. I must have credit for it here before I leave, for I received credit only for 3,000 *livres*, and this is near the third of it. I was obliged to give money to several

people here, so I expect you will order credit to me as soon as possible. 8 *pages. Enclosed,*

Walkingshaw of Barrowfield to Prince Eugene.

Enclosing by his Master's orders a memorial, by which he hopes his Highness will be fully persuaded of the very sincere intentions which his Master and his adherents have always entertained and will preserve for his Imperial and Catholic Majesty, from whom the writer flatters himself they may by the powerful influence of his Highness hope for a resolution consoling to the King. 6 *Feb.*, 1717.

The Same to the Same.

The pressing circumstances in which my King finds himself, who is forced to leave Avignon, oblige me to renew my application on his behalf. If he cannot obtain at present the asylum he desires as a private person in the Austrian Netherlands, he would be inclined to retire to Venice, provided that his Imperial and Catholic Majesty regarded such a retreat with an indifferent eye, and even would honour him with his support with the said republic. I hope, by means of your Highness, to have a reply. The sooner it comes, the more agreeable it will be to my Master. 14 *Feb.*, 1717.

The Same to the Same.

The affairs of the King, my master, are in a very pressing condition. I have already spoken of them to your Highness, and have importuned you by two letters. I have an express from his Majesty, who is waiting for a positive reply, that he may take his measures accordingly, being much pressed by the King of France to leave Avignon. This is the reason that I repeat most pressing supplications on the part of my Master that your Highness will employ your credit with the Emperor, to obtain from him a positive answer. I shall not fail to inform my Master of your diligence on his behalf, who will, on a proper opportunity, know how to show his gratitude to you and your august house. 21 *Feb.*, 1717. *Vienna. French. Copies.*

Charles François de Busi to Walkingshaw of Barrowfield.

Suggesting that he should be employed by his Britannic Majesty as his secret agent at the Court of Vienna, for which he is qualified since, being an Italian, he belongs to a neutral nation, with reasons to show that it will be to his Majesty's advantage to employ him in that capacity. 24 *Feb.*, 1717. *Vienna. French.* 6 *pages.*

Directions by Clanranald for making Targes.

1717, Feb.—With a piece of paper inside as a pattern of a targe.

George Flint.

1717, Feb.—"The British Tory's Address to the British Army," written in Newgate, when the late King of Sweden was expected in Great Britain, for which the author, to avoid death, escaped out of Newgate in March, 1717. Arguments to induce the Army to espouse the cause of King James. 16 *pages*.

W. Dicconson.

1717, March 8.—The King's account for January and February given to the Duke of Mar at Paris on that day.

Instructions from the Earl of Oxford to Elizabeth Swift or Mrs. Ogilvie.

1717, March 16[–27].—You are to remember that the match with the Princess of Hesse be carried on, if possible, at any rate, and, if that can't be effected, let it be any sovereign prince's daughter, provided she be young and handsome, for, if she is not, it may be as of dismal consequence as it was to Charles II. Could an alliance be found with any prince's family that could be of use to him and forward his restoration, it were well, but, if that fail, let it be any prince's daughter, though he be not sovereign, for James V. married the Duke of Guise's daughter and was very happy, but I can never advise him to marry a subject of his own, for there are few or none in England but what the blood is adulterated by matching with citizens, merchants, lawyers or worse, which would bring the royal family into contempt and make those here believe his spirit is not what I would have them think. It is very proper he were married, nay absolutely necessary, but, rather than he should match where he may repent, it's better to trust to Providence a little longer, but, so fond am I to have him married, that, could a subject be found, that's truly descended of a noble family on both sides, and she young and beautiful, I shall heartily enter into it, rather than he should defer any longer.

I have often wished our friends would give over sending so many messengers here, for that does more mischief than they are aware of, for, if his Majesty gives but half a word to those pragmatic people, vanity or folly prompts them to make a large commission of it, and they pretend to be at the bottom of everything by what they conjecture from the least verbal message they receive from the other side and by what they can pump from some here. One contradicts another, and so they put all into confusion. There is no necessity of sending those busy prying people, since there is a packet-boat settled, and

besides, none that ever came over ever brought anything material or satisfactory except *Capt. Ogilvie*, whom, I dare say, nobody has complained of, for I never knew him strain his commission, nor ask to know more than renders him useful. I am not fond of risking his life any more, without an absolute necessity; I can see none, the packet-boat being settled and Mr. Menzies on this side to deliver papers. He is a careful, discreet man and very fit for that purpose. Therefore let me advise our friends abroad to keep their priests of all sorts to themselves and put an end to the little factions at Court, for those officious, empty wretches are only capable to create misunderstandings and ought never be encouraged.

We can't well tell what to say as to the landing, the last discovery having made a great alteration in affairs, though it's next to a miracle that our enemies know no more. They are still much in the dark and frightened at their own shadows. The son made a speech some days ago, which I would have our friends know, because it lets us see that neither father nor son has conduct enough to create themselves friends of the English nation by confiding in them, for his Highness, on a demur in the House of Commons concerning the heavy taxes to keep up the fleet and army, was heard to say "We are brought to a fine pass; I find it's not only the Swedes from Swedeland, but the Swedes at Westminster we are in danger of; we see what we have to trust to."

I wish now we could know a little from the other side, for it's very probable that, after the alarm they have had here, the proper places for landing will be guarded. Therefore they must land where they can and, if we did but know the place, we should have people in readiness to march that way quickly, horse I mean. They must have a press for printing and a vast many declarations ready to disperse on their landing, a great many blank commissions to be given when landed. What else relates to those things, the Duke of Mar will judge. I have touched a little of it to him in my letter. You must cause *Capt. Ogilvie* to tell the K[ing] that all wise and solid men, who are in his interest, think themselves happy in the choice he has made of the Duke of Mar, and I think myself particularly obliged to bless God for inspiring the King to make him actor in his affairs, for I, that know his capacity well, dare answer a wrong step will never fall out through his fault. He has all that can be wished for. He is a sincere, just, steady, faithful friend, a man of honour and full of resolution.

Tell *Capt. Ogilvie* to deliver my letter and make my compliment to the Queen; and to tell her I return my most hearty and grateful acknowledgements for the honour she did me by Mr. St. Amand, and that I should be proud of all opportunities to consult her, if possible, in every thing that relates to the King's affairs, as far as I have the honour to be trusted, for all good subjects will think it their duty to communicate to the King's mother all she can wish to know.

I doubt not that she will do me the justice to believe that, were it not for my present circumstances which restrain me, I would have given the most ample assurances I am capable of under my own hand of the extraordinary veneration I owe her. She will pardon my making use of another to write for me at so critical a juncture and, if there is anything she wants to know concerning affairs some time ago, *Capt. Ogilvie* is very well instructed in them, and will give a just account. I am so unwilling to accuse others that I have often shunned that office, when most people would have judged it very necessary. However, rather than vindicate myself at the charge of others, I have left time to decide those matters, and in some particulars they have been already decided in my favour.

Desire *Capt. Ogilvie* to make my compliment to Mr. Inese. Though I have not the good fortune to be acquainted with him, I am no stranger to his character, and esteem him very much.

Capt. Ogilvie must tell the Duke of Mar another thing, that, if they come to a field battle there be always two or three hundred horse, chosen men that are hardy and bold, some of them whose relations have been put to death, if such can be found. Let those be still hovering on the wings till a proper time, and then let them pierce furiously where George is, and their orders must be to give quarter to no great man, especially to the noted ones, for, if the King be victor, this project will save him trials, which even in the most just cause are sure to create ill blood ; for the worst man has some friends, and consequently a clamour ensues on those occasions, for, though the king should leave them to the Parliament, that would not stop their revenge, whereas, if they are killed in open rebellion, it is not minded, but, what is of the last consequence, be sure to have a guard of chosen men about the King for fear of some desperate attempt on his person.

Let *Capt. Ogilvie* tell the Duke of Mar the fatigue I undergo, in the first place to persuade those persons I have to deal with to come to me, and, when they have got over the fear of visiting me, I am necessitated to put myself in a hundred different shapes to please all their different tempers and to keep them steady. If my circumstances would allow me to take a coach and go among them, I could do more in a month than has been done this twelvemonth.

I am at a loss to know the minds of our friends on the other side, for I scarce ever know what their letters contain unless from a third hand, and then I receive it with all the turn and descant the party pleases to put on it. For the future, when the Duke of Mar writes to *Mr. Menzies*, let there always be a note to me of the substance of what it contains, and that will enable me to take right measures. Let it be given to *Anne Oglethorpe* by *Menzies*, and it will come safe to me. 3 *pages. In Mrs. Ogilvie's hand. Endorsed as received at St. Mandé,* 16 *April.*

Observations on the above Memorial.

1. I perceive there are not two different opinions as to the King's marrying; all on this as well as the other side think it absolutely necessary. The Princess he mentions is now disposed of, and such a subject as he would allow of, I fear, is not to be found. It remains, therefore, to seek for a princess well born, and his making no exception will justify the choice of a Roman Catholic.

2. As to messengers, he may be in the right for aught I know, and that for the reasons he mentions none ought to be sent but on extraordinary occasions, as lately for *the declaration*.

3. The landing-place must be somewhere from whence he may safely join those that are there before him. If he goes alone, they must appoint the place and secure it for him.

4. I am glad he and others are so well satisfied with *Mar*, though his aversion to *Bolingbroke* may perchance have contributed to it.

5. I am also very glad that he has no objection against *Queen Mary's* being informed of what relates to *the King* and, if what he says be true, there is good reason to believe the former distrust they pretended to have of *Queen Mary* proceeded more from others than from him, and came perchance from this side the water.

6. If it comes to a battle, 300 chosen men cannot well be spared out of the lines. Such private orders as he mentions might be given to a very small number, but to so many it would draw more odium on the King than if they lost their heads on a scaffold. *Endorsed*, "Mr. Sheldon. Memorial," *and in his handwriting.*

Mrs. Ogilvie to Capt. Ogilvie.

[1717], Friday morning [? April 2]. Calais.—I am got safe to Calais. I have a country-man of ours with me, who was pinned on me by our friends in London. I was ordered to put him into your hands, and I long for an opportunity to get him off my own. I dont know if he was designed for my guide, but I found myself under a necessity of being his, for, take him out of his wooden world, he knows no more of travelling than a child of six. He is in a prodigious hurry to be at Dunkirk before Saturday. I wish to God he may be so soon wanted. He is in such haste that I was forced to go halves with him in hiring a packet-boat at the rate of 5*l.* on purpose to be almost "drounded" or, what was very near as extravagant a reason, to humour my fellow traveller, for we came over in so prodigious a storm, that nothing but our light heads could have kept us from the bottom. I begin to think that "drounding" is not the way ordained for my exit.

I told you in my last I knew something concerning *Lord Oxford* that would please you. George sent a person of quality

to him, assuring him that he would not only wish to gain, but even to save a man of such vast parts as he, and that, if he would but ask his enlargement after any decent manner, and promise to retire to the country and not meddle in politics, he should have the same favour shown him that Lord Lansdown met with. *Lord Oxford* clapped on his hat and said, My Lord, you see the cock of my hat on this side. I am not much accustomed to swearing, but, by God, if the Court would but ask me to turn my hat to the other side, and assure me I should have my liberty for it, I would not do it. I shall, with the grace of God, stand my trial. Too much depends on that for me to sneak from it, and I have had time enough to prepare myself. You shall find I have the constitution of England and the administration of the late Queen to vindicate. This was brave and like himself, but I tremble for fear of the consequences, for they begin again to talk of attainting him. However, God is still stronger than the Devil.

If my guardian, the captain, will allow it, we shall stay here for you. Dont forget to bring the Duchess of Mar's letter with you, if the packet be come. Father Græme came to see me here.

I heard our friend, Mr. Sayer, relate a very comical adventure of himself. A clergyman, Mr. Howell, was condemned to be whipped and his gown torn off by the hangman. Sayer, after his blunt, abrupt way, came quite out of breath to the Bishop of Rochester to solicit him for a brother in affliction. The bishop had never seen him, nor did he bring any to introduce him, nor the least credential, but a good honest face. The bishop came up with a very grave aspect and was thus accosted by him. My lord, some months ago I was sent to you on an affair and, though I did not see you then, I hope I acquitted myself to your satisfaction.

The poor bishop, very much surprised even then, but much more before the farce ended, asked him whence was it? Sayer answered, from France. The bishop, in a panic, asked from whom there? Says my friend, from the Duke of Ormonde. The bishop asked what was the message. Says Sayer, I brought it in writing. Very well, says the bishop, I think I remember something of it; it was writ with lemonjuice, which is a white ink. Sayer, staring at him, told him, no, it was writ on white silk. It's very true, says the bishop, I think you brought it in a hollow cane. No, says Sayer, I brought it stitched in between my coat and the lining. Pray, says the bishop, who wrote it? to which Mercury boldly answered, myself. On which, when the bishop found himself right, and that Sayer really was the man, he was extremely kind to him, and promised him all the friendship in his power, but I reckon the bishop was sufficiently alarmed. I leave you to judge of their conduct, that will send such light-headed messengers to people in fear of their lives. Had Mr. Sayer been sent from France at that time by a Scotsman, the bishop

would not have approved ont so well, but, since it was from his infallible Duke of Ormonde, no fault was found. (*See Vol. III, pp.* 178, 189.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. Probably enclosed in Capt. Ogilvie's letter calendared in Vol. IV, p.* 177.

PROPOSITIONS of MR. LEATHES, Resident at the Hague, in a Conference with the DEPUTIES OF THE STATES GENERAL.

1717, April 6.—1. He has orders from his master to persist in the demand of his memorial of 27 March, viz., that their High Mightinesses might conjunctly with his Majesty prohibit all commerce with Sweden, and that they may hasten the answer of the provinces as to that point, and in the meantime his Majesty hopes they will consent to the expedient proposed by the Resident to hinder provisionally the transport of corn and salt from the United Provinces to Sweden without loss of time, either openly or secretly, as they shall judge most convenient.

2. As the magistrates of Arnheim are very desirous to be freed from guarding Baron Görtz, the Resident proposes by his master's order that their High Mightinesses may agree with him about a convenient place for the retention of the said Baron, Mr. Stambken and Mr. Gyllenborg, either in the Province of Holland or any other place in the jurisdiction of the Generality, where they will judge most convenient, and where they may be guarded securely without any danger of their escaping, and where there may be no access to them, and they may have no manner of commerce by letters or otherwise. *Copy. Enclosed in Sir H. Paterson's letter calendared in Vol. IV, p.* 193.

SKETCH of the MESSAGE sent to the TWO GENTLEMEN (the DUKE OF ARGYLE and the EARL OF ILAY).

1717, April 16.—(Printed in *Vol. IV, p.* 270.) *Draft in Mar's hand.*

SIR WILLIAM ELLIS to JAMES III.

1717, April 27.—Acknowledging that he has that day received of Signor Belloni, on the King's account, 25,000 Bologna *livres* in 5,102 *filippi* and 4 *baiocchi* for value of 5,000 Roman *crowns* due to his Majesty from the Pope for April, May and June last year, which were repaid to the Vice-Legate of Avignon, and for January, February and March of this year; for which the writer has drawn two bills on Cardinal Gualterio, the one of 2,500 *crowns*, which the Cardinal has received and the other of 2,500 *crowns*, payable when he shall have received them.

F. to WILLIAM DICCONSON.

1717, April 29.—(Calendared in *Vol. IV, p.* 563.) *Original and copy, with note on the former by Queen Mary.* "*This comes from a correspondent in Holland to Mr. Dicconson.*"

G. Flint to ———.

1717, May 11.—Subjoined is a list of all the Tories I can remember. I have given you a pretty large list for Newcastle, because the army to the number of 14 or 15,000 lies thereabouts. I cannot recollect the name of the Secretary to the Admiralty, but you will easily learn it. His Christian name is Joseph or Josiah. You may also learn from Mr. Sunderland, the coffee-man in Warwick Lane, to procure a list of all ships of war and captains in the Baltic, to each of which you may first send one, as also to the Admirals. Then see if you can enquire which of them are suspected to be Toryish and write to the Admiral and to each of those that they are suspected and others are to be sent in their stead. Write as from the Secretary, for, to the best of my remembrance, your hand is like his. It may do good, and can do no harm.

(Then follows a long list of persons in London, York and Newcastle.)

Enquire of everybody you can, and get a good large list. Yourself must know a great many, and you may write to your friends to gather you a list and let no great town be missed. I shall shortly send you the second letter and you may, if you please, print them both together, entitling it Two Letters, &c.

Yesterday I wrote to Mr. Dicconson, because I am at my wits' end, so, if you can, pray also write to him about me. I also gave him to understand what I had already sent you, and intended further to send you. I do not doubt this method duly carried on, will produce extraordinary effects. *Endorsed*, "List of Tories for dispersing of papers." 3 *pages*.

Memorial touching the present state of affairs in England brought over by Sir Redmond Everard.

1717, May 22. [Received at Paris].—All correspondence between his Majesty's subjects of this side of the water and his servants of the other seems at present interrupted, so that it is not known here how to direct to those concerned in the management of his affairs, nor have we for two months received any advices but at second or third hand, which have been so various and have so often contradicted one another, that they have distracted people to the last degree.

"If this proceeds from a principle not to communicate a secret here, before we can have any share in the execution of it, it may be a good one, but, if it is owing to any other cause, it will doubtless prove of ill consequence to the King's affairs, which ought therefore to be put in another method.

"Having occasion of this bearer, faithful servants of the King's thought it their duty to lay before his Majesty the state of affairs in this country, being assured in this conjuncture, it must be of service to him to be truly informed of some things which are not universally known, nor understood.

"Tis then to be observed in the first place, that the discontented Whigs, consisting of the ancient nobility, and the men of sense of that party, laid down their employments with a certain prospect (as they thought then) of being replaced in a week, and that by the means of the Tories, who, they imagined, would blindly come in to support them in all their measures against the Court, and, if the Tories had answered their expectation, there can be no doubt, but we should soon have seen the present ministers in the Tower, and the others in full possession of the government of the kingdom, but the Tories, wisely considering the discontented Whigs (though out of power), more to be feared than the present ministers, who are a set of desperate madmen, and will certainly throw the nation into a confusion, resolved to take the first opportunity to crush the discontented Whigs, and baulk their prospects of getting into power, this they effected by leaving the House one day when the discontented Whigs here got into very warm speeches against the Germans and the Court, which has made the two Whig parties irreconcilable and at the same time disappointed the outed party of the strength by which they proposed immediately to have conquered the other.

"This measure has laid a foundation for promoting the King's affairs in a parliamentary way, which was a thing pretty much despaired of, considering the temper of this Parliament.

"The division amongst the Whigs is vastly deeper than a quarrel between ministers about power, for the Elector of Hanover is at the head of the Court party, and his son at the head of the other; things have gone that length that the father has sent messages to lords desiring them to enable him to curb the insolence of his son, and the son has sent to the same persons begging their assistance against his enemies, who design to disappoint his succession.

"In this ticklish conjuncture of affairs, it is easy to be imagined, that all possible court is made to the Tories, who have the balance in their hands, and that no offers have been neglected of either side.

"It cannot but be a great pleasure to the King to know that the Tories despise the offers of both parties, and are resolved by their proceedings to show the world that they neither will support the father or the son, but pursue an interest separate from both, which can be no other but his service.

"In consequence of this resolution they have deliberately thought of some things to be done, in a Parliamentary way, which they think will be of very immediate service to the King, and yet will not be refused by the discontented party in the heat they are now in against the Court.

"They have already in a good measure agreed to address against any foreign war, which address may, as it is hoped, produce a good effect; we are also in hopes to bring them into a measure to break the army, which would be an apparent service; in short the Tories are resolved to do everything

to increase the discontents of the people at home, and to satisfy those abroad that they have the King's interest sincerely at heart, and are proof against all temptations to divert them from it. In order to this, every body is writ to to come up, and it is thought there will be the fullest meeting in Parliament the 6th of May that has ever been known in England.

"We are utter strangers to what prospects the king may have at present from abroad, and have been in that matter of a long time left to our own conjectures, but all the world must believe that, when the present situation of affairs in England is rightly represented, it must very much forward the execution of any designs for the King's service, or, if things be not come that length, it will strengthen the King's applications in order to form them. This is all the light that can be possibly given at present in this matter; as soon as the Parliament meets, there will be something new every day, if one knew how to send it.

"There is another particular which may be worthy of consideration, which is that there are two Scotch regiments just now disbanded in Holland, and the officers turned a starving, they have refused them half pay here, because they say they are Jacobites, now might not those people be engaged under some pretence or other so as to be in a readiness upon any occasion?

"It will be proper in due time to let the King know the particular persons he is obliged to for carrying on these measures with spirit in Parliament; in the mean time if it were known certainly where or how long he is to stay, proper persons might from time to time be sent." 1½ *page.* 2 *copies.*

Sketch of the Message to be sent by George Kelly to England.

1717, June 2.—The reason of not writing so often of late was that all letters from England "strictly forbid writing by the post and there was no other way of sending but one, which was not neglected, for there was a person sent that way with all the accounts known here to be given to J[ohn] M[enzies] and by him to be communicated to other friends. It is presumed J. M[enzies] did not neglect communicating to friends what was sent to him; but if he did, let us be informed of it.

"These accounts were not much indeed, though all that was there known, because no accounts were come from Charles (XII).

"There is now another person fitly qualified and furnished with what is necessary from all hands just now going to be sent by the first safe conveyance. *The King* is very well and still at P[esar]a; but was ready to come from thence upon the first advertisement. James (*i.e.* Ormonde) and John (*i.e.* Mar) are just now in F[rance] where one of them has been a considerable time, and the other for some time

expecting with impatience something to happen in which they could have been of use, and, though they cannot stay much longer there, they think of putting off their going to *the King* for some time until they hear from Charles (XII) and see what they can otherwise do for the service, I[tal]y being at such a distance that 'tis almost out of the world for business on this side of it, and Mr. D[illon] at Paris will always know where they are to be found.

"As soon as the person above-mentioned returns from Charles (XII), sends accounts, or anything else material happens on this side, friends of the other shall be acquainted with it, and anything that happens there in the meantime let an account of it be sent to Mr. D[illo]n, who will inform us of it.

"John (Mar) some time ago by Mr. E[vans] as well as James (Ormonde) now received the message from *the Bishop of Rochester* concerning the money he had sent, we believe it is all come safe, but the accounts of that and other money sent is not yet fully cleared, so no particular account of it can be sent till the accounts be settled, which will be soon, and shall then.

"We are just now informed by a good hand that Charles (XII) has refused the offers sent him from George by Rank, and said that he would rather perish, so that, in all appearances, James (Ormonde) will go there very soon and carry offers from *the King*." *Endorsed*, "Sketch of the message to be sent by Mr. Johnson (Kelly) into England." 2½ *pages*.

Heads for the King's Letter to the King of Sweden.

1717, June 4.—(These appear sufficiently from the letter itself, calendared *post*, *p.* 553.) *Two copies.*

Instructions for Mr. Jerningham from the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar.

1717, June 5.—You are forthwith to proceed to the King of Sweden's Court in the ship prepared for you at Boulogne in the most secret way you can contrive and deliver to him the letter you are entrusted with from our Master.

You are to communicate to him and such of his ministers as he appoints your full powers from the King.

You are to inform him and his above-mentioned ministers that the Duke of Ormonde is on his way towards Sweden with full powers and a commission from our Master to his Swedish Majesty and also from the Czar.

If the Duke chance to be longer by the way than expected, you are to inform them that it is occasioned by the reason contained in the King's letter and the difficulty of the passage.

Private Instructions for Mr. Jerningham from the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar.

Till the Duke's arrival you are to do your utmost endeavours to enforce all the different heads of the King's letter, of which

you have a copy, particularly to encourage his Swedish Majesty's going on in his good intentions for the King and his undertaking against the Elector of Hanover, the dispossessing him of his Majesty's throne and the restoring of his Majesty.

To do this, you are to do your endeavours for inclining his Swedish Majesty to make up the differences betwixt him and the Czar, to get him to accept of our Master's mediation and the bringing these three princes into a confederacy together, offensive and defensive.

In case of the Duke's being stopped, or his coming into Sweden being prevented by any accident, you are to propose to his Swedish Majesty entering into a league with him, in the name of our Master conjointly with the Czar; but, in case of the King of Sweden's refusing or delaying that with the Czar, you are to press it with the King of Sweden alone, by which he must acknowledge our King's just right and title and should engage himself to do what in him lies to restore him to the full possession of his dominions, and that he shall never make peace without the said condition, our Master to be obliged on the other hand to furnish him with a certain sum for enabling him to make an attempt in Britain for his restoration, the troops he shall transport thither to be paid by our King after their landing, and on his restoration a certain sum to be paid to the King of Sweden on account of the charge he may have been put to for equipping his fleet and making the descent, and also for transporting back to Sweden the said troops, which he is to be obliged to do on our King's requisition.

Our Master to be obliged, after his restoration, to assist the King of Sweden with certain sums, troops and ships to recover all his dominions taken from him during the war, except such as shall be agreed to be ceded by him to the Czar at the mediation of his Britannic Majesty, for which he and the Czar are to assist his Swedish Majesty in getting an equivalent from the King of Denmark and the Elector of Hanover, and the said King of Britain to be obliged never to make peace with the enemies of Sweden, till his Swedish Majesty get full satisfaction as above.

Other princes and states to be invited to come into this confederacy, particularly the Kings of Prussia and Poland, the Landgrave of Hesse, the Dukes of Holstein and Mecklenburg and a certain share to be determined for each of them of the dominions of Hanover and Denmark.

You are to take the most prudent way you can in proposing a match betwixt our Master and Princess Emelia, daughter to the Landgrave of Hesse, to be solemnized as soon as possible.

You are to ratify all former treaties betwixt any of the Kings of England and Sweden, and to make a strict friendship and alliance betwixt their Majesties for all time coming.

You are to propose and press the King of Sweden's agreeing to our Master's coming immediately into Sweden, and all his

subjects whom he orders to follow him thither, and that the manner of his reception and living there shall be agreed on.

You are to propose and get stipulated that such of his Britannic Majesty's subjects as shall come into Sweden shall be taken into the King's service in the same stations they had in Britain, France or Ireland and be paid by him, except when they are employed on any expedition against the Elector of Hanover in Britain or Ireland, and this for those who serve by land as well as those who serve by sea. 6 *pages. Draft.*

ANSWER to the MEMORIAL sent over from S[IR] R. E[VERARD] promised in a message since sent him.

1717, June 8.—The reason of correspondence and accounts not being so frequent of late from the King's servants on this side to his friends on the other was, " that all the letters from the ordinary correspondents in England these three months past have earnestly desired that nothing should be writ over by the post, and that the former addresses and ciphers should be altered, when it should be safe for correspondence to begin again.

" There was no other way than the post of sending from this but one which was not neglected, all the accounts being sent that way to J. M[enzies] that could be then given; but the person by whom they were sent, was unluckily put back by storms and contrary winds, but got over at last, and accounts are come of their being arrived and quickly to return.

" It is presumed that J. M[enzies] would communicate to the rest of the King's friends (as always desired) the accounts brought by that express, as well as those formerly, in which, if there has been any failure, information of it should be sent.

" The reason that expresses were not of late more frequently sent, was by there being little to say that could give any light in affairs, and waiting with daily expectation of some accounts from Sweden to afford something more, but there are no accounts as yet come from thence to any of the King's people or to the King of Sweden's own.

" This could not be well imagined in England to be the case; but now, when it is known, [it] will, it's supposed, account for the silence that has been of late from hence.

" The King's going into Italy at the time he did was thought a lucky thing to disguise the King of Sweden's design upon Britain and upon that account he would have choosed it, had he not been obliged to it. When his Majesty left France, he gave the necessary orders to General Dillon for the right disposing of his people, who remained on this side the Alps, against the attempt by the King of Sweden should be made, and likewise gave him powers and instructions for acting what should be necessary for his service there.

"The Duke of Mar went for Paris and carried with him letters and orders from the King to be sent to his friends in England by a safe conveyance, giving account of the whole concert for the attempt. The way of the Duke of Mar's joining his Majesty again upon his going for England was concerted. But, upon his arrival at Paris, he found the whole design was discovered, Count Gyllenborg taken up at London, and a little thereafter Baron Görtz in Holland.

"This put a stop to all these measures, and there were messages sent immediately upon it by the King's Resident in Holland into Sweden by two different persons; one of whom, who carried also a commission from the Czar, was long of getting his journey made but got through at last, though there be no direct message or answer come from him for the King or any of his servants as yet. The other messenger could not get through and was forced to return to Holland after going a great part of the journey.

"The Duke of Ormonde went along with his Majesty and was to have set out for Sweden through Germany upon the King's arrival at Bologna, with full powers from his Majesty; and the King himself was to be ready to set out at the time, and by the route he should be advised by the Swedish Minister in France.

"It was thought for some time after the discovery by Baron Sparre and the King's servants in France that the King of Sweden, finding himself prevented in his design before his being fully prepared for the enterprise, had given over thoughts of pursuing it further at this time; but, hearing nothing from him afterwards, and of his having arrested the English Resident, and refusing the first message sent to him by the Elector of Hanover, they thought it reasonable to believe that the King of Sweden was still going on with his design, hoping that he might be able to make the attempt before the English fleet could put to sea; upon which the King's servants in France fell about doing all in their power to prepare things to second the enterprise when it should happen.

"The Duke of Ormonde was wrote for from Italy to come and be near at hand to go and meet the King of Sweden in Britain upon the first news of his arriving there.

"The Duke of Mar being in France was ready to have gone thither to have waited on him from the King, in case of the King of Sweden's coming sooner there than the Duke of Ormonde from Italy, and had ships at different places waiting to carry him over and the Duke of Ormonde when he should arrive.

"The King himself was to be ready to set out upon the first advertisement; and Lord Tullibardine was sent from Italy to Bordeaux, whereabout the clans were, to be ready to set out for Scotland with some necessaries that were preparing there, upon the first news of the King of Sweden's landing. Some others of the King's people set out from Italy, and

had orders to go to such places as was thought most convenient to wait hearing further.

" About this time news came of the English fleet's having got into the Sound and joined that of Denmark and that the greatest part of the Swedish fleet was still at Carlscrown, so it was plain that it would not be in the King of Sweden's power to make his attempt on Britain this season, which put a stop to all that the King's servants were projecting here, but they went on in doing what they could to make things succeed at another time.

" When the Czar arrived in France, Lord Mar had several meetings with Dr. Erskine, who negotiated betwixt him and his Czarian Majesty. The Czar still continues in his good disposition towards the King and for making up with the King of Sweden. Upon the accounts we have of the King of Sweden's having refused the offers of accommodation sent him by General Rank from the Elector of Hanover, and saying that he would rather perish than have anything to do with him, the Czar is now to give passports to the Duke of Ormonde, who is come into France some time ago, for going into Sweden and also to send proposals by him for an accommodation and peace with the King of Sweden, but that the noise of the Duke of Ormonde's going may give no handle to the Government of England for delaying the reduction of the army, he is to go as privately as possibly he can, and to stop at convenient places by the way until the disbanding be over ; and, that nothing may be lost by his delay of going there, a proper person is to be sent to the King of Sweden immediately the most expeditious way to inform him of the Duke of Ormonde's coming, and, in case the Duke should be too long stopped on his road, this man carries a letter from the King to the King of Sweden with full powers and fully instructed.

" The Duke of Mar is afraid he will not be allowed to stay long in France ; but he'll endeavour to stay as long as he can, to be in the way of doing all in his power for the King's service, and, though he shall be obliged to go from about Paris, will endeavour to stay for some time on this side the Alps till he see how things are like to go, and be more certain of the King's continuing or removing from Italy.

" It is hoped that the King of Sweden will agree to the King's going there, as he has earnestly desired, but he cannot set out for that till we receive answers from thence.

" This being the state of affairs here, we must have patience till we hear further from Sweden, and until then 'tis not much more light that can be given into affairs from hence ; but, for the satisfaction of the King's friends in Britain, they shall now have a view of what appears to his servants here with regard to his Majesty's affairs.

" Though the late design from Sweden seems to be prevented for this time, yet, if the King of Sweden be so wise for himself

as well as for us [as] to make up with the Czar, which the last is so desirous of, and of joining with him for the King's restoration, it may soon come about again and with greater probability of success, nay even almost to a certainty. This we are doing all we can to compass, and it seems so reasonable a project for the first as well as for the interest of the last that it can hardly be thought he will act so against his own interest as to refuse it.

"Should things so happen, it is not to be supposed that France will join in opposing us, but rather assist so far as is consistent with the cautious way that their low circumstances and other reasons make them now act in.

"There is good reason to think that means will be found to make the King of Prussia join in the project, and it will be in his power to make Holland sit still, who is already too low to give much assistance to our opposites.

"The Emperor's hands are too full at present to give much assistance either way; but there is reason to think his and his minister's inclinations good towards us, and, were his hands once free, there is little doubt of countenance and assistance from him: and most of the Princes of the Empire will for their own sake and out of emulation to our opposers look favourably towards us; and there are ways to make some of them very hearty.

"The King of Spain wishes well; but there cannot be much assistance expected from him in his present situation, save in our being supplied thence with some necessaries, which will be wanting.

"The King of Sicily's mediate concern should make it be thought that he would exert himself in our behalf; but his cautious way, and the situation he is in, with regard to his new acquisition, will, it is believed, keep him from meddling until he see it a sure game, or some of his great neighbours joined openly in the affair before him. He though is at so great a distance, that he can't be of very great use to either side, unless he would act a more venturing game than ever he is likely to do in that quarrel, unless it comes to be more immediately his own.

"Should most of all this fail by the King of Sweden's declining to make up with the Czar, and make up with George, which is not very probable, either from the temper or interest of that King; then the measures to be pursued must be expected from the King's friends in Britain. By their wise conduct the Government has been obliged to disband some part of the army, and it is likely that they may get it further reduced, which if compassed, ways may be laid and concerted for an attempt, even without an invasion from abroad, with great probability of success in the temper the nations are in at present and the distractions and divisions the Government is fallen into, out of which it is not easy to see how it can extricate itself.

"The account the Memorial gives of the Tories, their prudence in their late proceedings in Parliament, the measures they intend to follow, and their attachment to the King's interest is very agreeable, and what his Majesty will be extremely pleased with. Their going on in these ways can scarce fail in time the bringing about the King's Restoration and relieving their country. It is to be wished that the Tory party may not only continue in a good agreement amongst themselves, but to endeavour to bring as many of the Whigs over to them and to the King's interest as possible, which the divisions amongst that party at this time may make more practicable than at another, and it would very much advance the interest.

"The King, on his part, will be ready to do what he shall be advised to by his friends from England, and, because his Majesty and his immediate servants may, for some time, be at a great distance, what informations and advices are to be given from England may be sent to Mr. Dillon at Paris, who is fully instructed and empowered by the King, and will inform him of them from time to time, and return the necessary answers.

"All the stories of his Majesty being in a bad state of health are false, and, since it appears that his friends are desirous that he should think of marriage, he is resolved to set about it immediately.

"By reason of the bad situation of his affairs some attempts that have been made that way for one suitable to his own quality, have failed, so that the delay of his doing a thing so much for his and his people's interest, has been none of his fault. There are proposals now a-making for his Majesty with the Princess of Hesse, which, 'tis hoped, may succeed; but that will depend, in a great measure, on the turn affairs take in Sweden. And, should that miscarry, his Majesty is resolved to delay no longer upon account of a suitable match to his quality not offering; but, if none such be to be had soon, will lose no time in looking out for one, though of lower quality, who may be had and likely to bring children to secure to his people means for their relief one time or other, if God should not be pleased to bring that about in his own time.

"This may show and convince his people how much his Majesty has at heart their happiness; for, with regard to himself and his own satisfaction, marriage to one in his situation cannot seem so agreeable as otherwise it might.

"There is one thing that is essential for the King's friends to think seriously of, and take some measures in. No attempt can be made for his Majesty's restoration without money, nor is it reasonable to think that any foreign power, from whom assistance can be now expected, will come into measures for that end without seeing a certainty of being supplied with it to enable them to go on with an undertaking of that kind, when that is not provided till just wanted, the getting of it does not only lose the opportunity, but can scarce

fail of making a discovery, and so disappoint all that has been projected; therefore his Majesty's friends in Britain and Ireland should lose no time in getting a considerable sum of money together and ready for such purposes, lodged in several places abroad, and they may depend on it that it shall not be applied to any other use."

Endorsed, "Answer to the memorial lately sent over by S[ir] R. E[verard], June 8th, sent for England June 12th in cipher by Mr. W[edde]le." 11 *pages*. 2 *copies*.

James III to the King of Sweden.

1717, [June 21.]—"Si la genereuse resolution que vostre Majesté a prise pour soûtenir la justice de ma cause n'avoit esté trop tot découverte par nos ennemis communs, il y a tout lieu de croire que j'auroit esté à mon tour en estat presentement de vous donner des preuves effectives de ma reconnoissance en joignant mes forces aux vostres pour l'entier recouvrement de vos justes droits; mais le temps marqué par le divine Providence pour l'exécution d'un projet qui doit estre un jour si glorieux pour V. M. et si avantageux tant pour elle que pour moy, n'estoit pas encore venu; il y a cependant tout lieu de croire que, vostre Majesté persistante dans une résolution si digne d'elle, ce temps n'est pas fort éloigné: le retardement même a produit de très bons effets; car depuis la decouverte de ce projet le nombre des bien intentionnés est extrèmement augmenté. Le ministère de ce pais là est entièrement divisé et plusieurs de ceux, qui estoient le plus attachés au Duc D'Hanover, se sont ouvertement declarés contre sa conduite: ils ont même trouvé le moien de mettre son propre fils à la teste d'un parti considerable contre luy et, suivant toutes les apparences, ils obligeront ce Prince de casser une bonne partie de son armée, ce qui seroit extremement à souhaiter pour nos interests communs, et c'est aussi pour ne pas donner un pretexte pour tenir toujours toutes les troupes sur pié que je n'ay pas crû devoir me mettre en chemin pour m'approcher de V. M.: mais en partant pour l'Italie j'ay ordonné à mon cousin, le Duc de Mar, de rester secrètement en France pour vous joindre aussitôt, en cas que vous eussiez pû faire une descente en Angleterre, et j'envoie à present mon cousin, le Duc d'Ormond, avec tous les pleins pouvoirs necessaires pour aller de ma part joindre V. M. par tout où elle sera, pour prendre avec elle les mesures necessaires sur nos communs interests. Le nom du Duc d'Ormond ne peut pas estre inconnu à V. M. et tout ce qu'on pourrait dire sur son sujet n'adjouteroit rien à la réputation qu'il s'est acquise et que est justement deüe à son merite. Je prie donc V. M. de donner entière croiance à tout ce qu'il luy dira de ma part. J'ai aussi donné de pleins pouvoirs au Sieur Jernegan, qui doit recevoir des instructions de mes cousins, les Ducs d'Ormond et de Mar, et je prie V. M. de luy donner

entiére créance, et même de traiter avec luy sur tout ce qui peut regarder nos interests communs, en cas que par quelque accident le Duc d'Ormond ne puisse pas arriver auprès de V. M.

"Nous avons jusqu'icy raison, Vostre Majesté et moy, d'estre satisfaits de la conduite du Czar, qu'on attend incessament en France, en ce qu'il n'a rien entrepris cette campagne pour empêcher V. M. d'executer ses bonnes intentions en ma faveur : il semble que rien ne pourroit en empecher le succés si la paix estoit une fois faite entre vostre Majesté et ce Prince qui paroît, à ce que j'apprens, y estre assez porté de son costé. J'ay donné mes ordres au Ducs d'Ormond et de Mar de se servir de toutes les raisons les plus pressantes pour persuader au Czar de moderer ses demandes et de l'engager, si cela se peut, de charger le Duc d'Ormond de quelque commission envers V. M. qui luy puisse paroistre raisonable sur les differens en question.

"Au reste, je prie Vostre Majesté d'estre persuadée que je ne souhaite rien tant que de me rendre auprès d'elle pour soutenir et avancer nos interests communs."

(*This is the draft sent by Mar to the King on* 21 *June* (*see Vol. IV, p.* 373) *and mentioned in his letter of* 8 *July calendared in Vol. IV, p.* 437, *and contains the correction about the Czar, mentioned in that letter. The letter is ante-dated April* 21. *Pesaro.*) 3 *pages.*

MEMORIAL brought by MRS. OGILVIE.

1717, June 27. [Received by Lord Mar.]—*Lord Oxford* desired me to assure the Queen that he shall never lose any opportunity of testifying his sincerity. He is attached to her own particular interest, besides being very sensible how much duty obliges him to serve with the utmost zeal the mother of his King. He desired me likewise to acquaint her that giving in a petition for his trial at this time has had the success he wished for. He knew he must run a very great risk by exasperating them, just when an Act of Indemnity was coming out, for it was contemning to the highest degree their pretended mercy, but he will never put his own safety in competition with the King's interest, and really thinks it was a piece of the best service that could be done at present to fling divisions among the Parliament and oblige them to prorogue, rather than venture his trial, but, if they should try him and it should prove fatal to himself, he shall have the satisfaction of making more work for them than they are aware of, and even in that shall be able, in some measure, to serve the King. He gave me the petition to show the Queen.

I am likewise desired by him to let Mr. Inese know his true esteem for him and that he hopes a time may come when they will be better known to one another.

I am also desired to let *Mar* know what trouble *Lord Oxford* has to keep the *Bishop of Rochester* in temper, not that he

thinks him so valuable of himself, for his interest is nothing further than the character that attends a gown and band, nor is he at any extraordinary pains to propagate *the King's* interest further than he thinks it may tend to *Ormonde's* grandeur, for whom and whose friends he would sacrifice all the world. For an instance, when *Ormonde* wrote he was soon to leave *the King* and go to a colder climate to render *him* some service, when *the Bishop* heard of this, he was much out of humour and said it was very odd *Ormonde* could not see through his being imposed on, for it was a very cunning stratagem of *Mar* and *Oxford* to send *Ormonde* away from *the King*, it not being so easy to lessen his interest while he was about *the King's* person, but that *he* ought to have had the resolution to decline that proposal, since his most sincere friends had advised him quite contrary, insomuch that, let the good or bad success of that cause depend ever so much on it, *Ormonde* must never leave *the King*, and this, says *the Bishop* was, as I thought, agreed on, but both *Ormonde* and we are made bubbles of by *Mar*, *Oxford* and those they employ, which is *Menzies* and *Capt. Ogilvie*, who are entirely devoted to the interest of *the Queen*, *Oxford* and *Mar* and that set, and so we are kept in the mist, but, says *the Bishop*, I'll find a way to counterplot them. In order to this he came some days ago to *Lord Oxford* and, pretending to be in much better humour than ordinary, desired he would discard *Menzies* and *Capt Ogilvie*, for reasons he would give afterwards; but *Lord Oxford* importuned him to know his reasons. He gave very insignificant ones, saying that *Menzies* and *Capt. Ogilvie* had used him and his friends barbarously, but he mistook by putting the plural for the singular, for by what *Lord Oxford* could learn his friends consisted only of Mr. Downs. *Lord Oxford*, being very much piqued at so unfriendly a proposal, told him he had forgot that not long ago he said that he could not but rejoice as well as admire at his good choice in his friends as well as good luck, for there must be a great deal of both that, in spite of all the confusion in the nation, your name has never come in the least above board. Said *Lord Oxford*, If you remember, I answered it was to be imputed to my having to do with as few as possible, and those I deal with are to my knowledge men of integrity and honour, and would die for the King's interest, and likewise I told you that, if you were in the hands of those people, you would have the same good luck. I am surprised you should advise me to lay them aside, especially *Capt. Ogilvie*, of whose fidelity and courage I have had such undeniable proofs, and besides, I know no man I could put in his place. *The Bishop* begged pardon and said he did not know *Capt. Ogilvie* personally, but that *Lord Oxford* must needs be judge of his fidelity, but, for his part, he knew he had been very ill used both by *Menzies* and *Capt. Ogilvie*. *Lord Oxford* said he must certainly be mistaken of *Menzies* too, for he was really a

worthy, honest, serviceable man and entirely devoted to *the King's* interest.

Lord Oxford charged me to tell *Mar* to trust no letters, no papers of any kind nor even verbal messages to him by any mortal but *Capt. Ogilvie,* or, if anything happen that's not fit to be writ at all, it's but sending *Mrs. Ogilvie* with it by word of mouth. He also desired me to tell *Mar* never to put *Lord Oxford's* life in the hands of more than needs, for, since Mr. Downs went over, his name has been very much made use of among the little underlings at Avignon, which vexes him not a little, for, till Downs went over, he was never named ; therefore he begs that no Macnamaras nor none of those people may know of any thing that relates to him, because he has got acquainted with Sir R. Everard and his friends.

As to Lord Orford, he has now sent for the letter he refused before, and *the King's* friends are in good hopes of gaining him, which they are hopeful may have an influence on Sir George Byng. I am ordered to impart only to *Mar* another affair concerning Sir George Byng.

Lord Oxford begs that *the King's* picture may be got immediately for Mr. Cæsar's lady. He would not for anything in the world have it neglected, they are so very earnest to have it and are people of that consequence that ought to be encouraged to the greatest degree, for there are few in England so useful in *the King's* affairs ; he spares neither money nor pains in anything that relates to his interest. *Lord Oxford* told me a great many instances of it, which I shall acquaint *Mar* of.

Lord Oxford bids me tell his friend that there are some words in the D[eclarati]on he would have altered, when occasions offer, particularly " the intolerable burden." He says that must be " the extreme calamities." He likewise says that concerning the Dissenters or Church of Scotland of what communion soever the word " communion " must be left out, they being of no communion with any church. He also would have something added about the seamen, they not being mentioned at all.

He also begs that *the Queen* and *Mar* may write a compliment to Mr. Cæsar on his being taken up lately, for he says they must not be slighted. She is almost out of her wits for this picture ; therefore *Lord Oxford* begs that *Mar* may not fail to cause to get it ready to send over with *Mrs. Ogilvie.* It must be a little pocket picture, like one Madam Meazor (Mezières) has.

Lord Oxford desires that *Mar* may let Sir R. Everard be trusted in nothing that concerns either himself or *Mar,* for whatever *Ormonde* or his other friends may think of him, *Lord Oxford* judges him too young and captious to be trusted in business of any importance. To the best of my memory, what's above is exactly every word as I received them from *Lord Oxford.* 5 *pages.*

List.

1717, June.—List of 21 books presented in that month by the Pope to James III, being illustrated books about the buildings, antiquities, statues and pictures at Rome and also of three books given him by the Jesuits.

Memorial from James Murray by the Bishop of Rochester's direction.

1717, July [3–14].—"The division between George and his son and the disagreement amongst the Whigs which is grafted on it, having been fully represented in the last memorial, we can only at present inform with regard to this matter that these misunderstandings increase daily and that in consequence to this it is thought the son's servants will be dismissed, all of them having by their master's orders voted against Cadogan, whose interest George espoused with the utmost zeal. As to this attack upon Cadogan it was a measure undertaken by the discontented Whigs, and not by the Tories, who only came into it because, the matter being plain upon him, they thought in justice to themselves and their country they could do no less, and, as their scheme is to make the Government impracticable to the present Ministers, but not to go so far as to force it into stronger hands, in all appearance it is more for the King's service that this matter was not carried against Cadogan than if it had.

"Next to the unexpected divisions amongst the Whigs, the prosecution of Hoadly and the proroguing the Convocation upon it is the most remarkable thing which has of late happened, and may possibly be of greater consequence than is apprehended abroad, as to which matter, without entering into any details of the privileges of the clergy in Convocation assembled, it may be expedient to know that, though there are instances of prorogations by the Crown, when the clergy have been warm in disputes with one another, yet when both Houses of Convocation were proceeding with unanimity to censure blasphemous doctrines preached and published in the most remarkable manner, to prorogue them in this case was to espouse the cause of blasphemy, and therefore it may be easily believed that this proceeding has not only given great distaste to the body of the clergy, but likewise to all those who have a regard for religion. It may not be improper with regard to the inclinations of the bishops and clergy, to inform, that, though by much the greater part of the clergy wish well to the King's interest, it is quite otherwise amongst the bishops, for, though there are a few who use all endeavours to serve him and some who would not be displeased to see him succeed, yet the greatest part are inveterate enemies to his cause, and their obstinacy in this way is certainly one of the most considerable obstacles to his restoration, and the non-jurors have entirely dropped their unseasonable disputes, which is very much for the King's service.

" It is necessary the King should know that, as much as the Tory party are in his interest, and more particularly those who have the direction of them, yet for want of proper information some people of great consequence have been of late in danger of running into new schemes destructive to the King's service, believing there was no reasonable prospect of succeeding in it, and those of the King's friends, in whom they placed their confidence, have been kept so much in the dark, that they were not able to give them such hints as were necessary upon this occasion; all the King's friends could do in this situation without any light to direct them was to manage things in both Houses of Parliament so as thoroughly to divide the Whigs, and to prevent an union betwixt the Tories and any part of them, in order to form a new administration, in which they have hitherto succeeded, and it ought to be known that Mr. *Shippen's* services in this matter in the House of Commons can never be sufficiently acknowledged.

" It is certain the management of this Ministry has been such that they could not have pursued measures more for the King's interest, if they had been in a direct design to serve him. They cannot probably stand the meeting of this Parliament another year, and, if they call a new one, there must be a new Ministry of course, so that they have no reasonable prospect of maintaining their power even under the father, but from the son, whom they have so highly incensed, they have nothing to expect, and expect nothing but destruction.

" They are men of vast ambition and no principles, one may therefore think it would be no unreasonable measure for them to serve the King, and thereby at once to secure themselves and gratify their ambition. In this situation 'tis submitted whether an application from the King to them might not be for his service. This application might be introduced by telling them that the King believes they have for some time meant his service, and assuring them, that, next to the universal inclinations of his people, his hopes and dependence is upon them, which may be also a means to cover the other design, if nothing shall have made it public before that time; the time and method of making this application is left to the judgement of friends on the other side, though, if George should go to Hanover, that may not be possibly the most improper, because they may be then under a stronger conviction of their inability to carry on the Government. We cannot positively say whether he will go or not, but we may venture to affirm upon good grounds that at present he intends it, on the other hand his Ministers are unanimous in their opinion against his going, and will therefore do everything in their power to prevent it.

" The proceeding at present in the Lord Oxford's trial which will employ the Parliament for two months, is perhaps in some measure calculated for that purpose, but what other

effects it will produce, or what confusion may ensue upon it, time can only determine ; however, if George should go to Hanover, it is thought a Regency will be left exclusive of his son.

" Two reports have been of late propagated here with great industry, that the King of Sweden had offered to come into terms with this Court, and that the Czar had consented at the desire of the Regent of France to remove his troops out of the Empire ; both which are most surprising to us, being so contradictory to the accounts we have received. For the first there is no other foundation than an odd paper annexed to this memorial, and as for the second they pretend to have received an express from France to that effect, both which matters should be cleared as soon as possible, for these things may be contrived to persuade the people that the King's cause is desperate, with a view to engage some in new schemes, however 'tis most certain that the inclinations of the people are as strong as ever for the King, though being intimidated by ill usage and discouraged for want of prospect of any relief, they for that reason continue quiet. With regard to the state of the army since the reduction, it is necessary to represent that, though the Ministry according to the public appearance have broke ten thousand men, yet the army is not much above five weaker, because the regiments which are entirely broke do not exceed that number. As to the rest they are either invalids, or a small number of men reduced out of each company, the first of which could not have been of any use, and the second can be made up in a few days, if occasion should require, however there is no reason to doubt but the division amongst the Whigs has extended itself to the army, which may produce a good effect in time.

" Having now endeavoured to give a state of matters as they stand at present, we will only presume farther to recommend that, where matters require the utmost secrecy, it may not be amiss to write them on a paper apart, to prevent any jealousy from the concealment of them.

" The above memorial having been drawn for some time, and the bearer detained by some accidents, it may be of use to add what follows to the contents of it. The gentleman himself being able to give the best account of the Earl of Oxford's trial, without touching on that matter we'll proceed to inform the King that in all appearance George will not go abroad this year, which resolution is lately occasioned by the behaviour and proceeding of his son in opposition to his measures. In order to represent truly the state of that matter, and to show the King how his interest is advanced by their divisions in proportion as they increase, it may be of service to give him an account of a discourse which lately happened between one of the persons now in power and a considerable man of the Tory party, with whom he has had a long friendship and acquaintance :—after frankly owning to him that the Government was in the utmost distress, which he said it was

in vain for him to attempt to conceal, and saying a great many strong things against George's son, and of the cruelties they had reason to expect from him, he proceeded in the following manner; he said that George was a man of as much honour and good nature as any one living, that he was so far from having a passion for the Crown of England that he would have thrown it back before this time, had not he thought such a behaviour would appear simple in the eyes of the world, that he resolved to govern this kingdom as long as he lived, if he could, but, if he could not, he was determined that none of his should govern it after him. This discourse, which could not have been by chance, may serve to show not only the thoughts of the Ministry but of their master." *Endorsed*, "as brought by Kelly and received at M[ouchy], 29 July, the day the Bishop's letter of 3–14 July was." 3 *pages. Annexed,*

The KING OF SWEDEN'S DECLARATION *to the* COUNT DE LA MARQUE, *Ambassador from France, as Mons*r*. Petkum and Mons*r*. Mandhler received it from Holland.*

He declares that he had no account of what his ministers are accused of; that he never thought of sending any troops against the King and the British nations; that such a design never entered into his imagination, and that even a suspicion of that kind is injurious to him; that the King of Great Britain ought to send home his minister for him to examine into his conduct, and that he would punish him, if he had done anything more than was consistent with his character; that he would then send back Mr. Jackson, the minister of Great Britain. As to the ships his privateers had taken, especially those in the Channel, let the accounts of them be given in with the necessary proofs, and he would then give such satisfaction as justice and equity required. Two copies.

NARRATIVE.

1717, [After July 3–14].—Narrative of the trial and acquittal of Lord Oxford, which fully appear from Tindal, *History of England, Vol. II, pp.* 541–545. With a list of the peers who voted for and against proceeding first on the Articles for High Treason.

HEADS by LORD M[AR] of some things for B[ARON] S[PARRE] on the alterations in affairs since the former proposals and agreement.

1717, July 25.—The affair cannot now well be done by surprise as was then designed, but the Czar's good intentions for the King of England and his willingness and desire of making peace with his Swedish Majesty were not then known as now, which makes any design of their Majesties against the Elector of Hanover more practicable.

More money can be now promised on the King's account with more certainty and without so much hazard of making a discovery by raising it than then. It evidently appears that the King's interest in England and the divisions and weakness of the present Government there increase daily.

There will be soon 10,000 of the army there less than then.

If the King of Sweden makes peace with the Czar, the latter, 'tis believed, will gladly enter into a confederacy with him and the King for having justice done to each by the Elector and the King of Denmark and it is not impossible, it is thought, to bring the King of Prussia into that confederacy, or at least to be neuter, in which case the Elector might be attacked on the Continent at the time the King of Sweden makes his descent on Britain, which could not fail of making a sure game.

Were this confederacy once made, how far France and the Emperor would approve of it or come into those measures. B[aron] S[parre] can better judge than I; but it is thought that it would be for the interests of neither to oppose them, if not for their interests to join in, or connive at them and continue neuter.

If the King of Prussia be in the confederacy, it would be in his power to make Holland sit still, but without that, their circumstances are not such that they could give much assistance to the Elector, nor do they seem now so forward for assisting him as they were, when they sent the 6,000 men to Britain and seized Baron Görtz.

It is thought the Landgrave of Hesse could be brought into the confederacy on account of the advantage that might be proposed to him by it, and it is reasonable to think the other princes of the Empire do not like to see the Elector so much aggrandized and have so disproportionable a force to theirs as he must always have, so long as he is in possession of the British throne, so it is believed they would be far from opposing what this confederacy could with so much appearance of success, undertake against him.

There is ground to believe the Czar will be found more easy in an agreement with his Swedish Majesty, if he will go on in his good intentions for the King of Great Britain, but, if that agreement cannot be compassed, the King is desirous of entering into measures with his Majesty of Sweden, if he will undertake his restoration alone, and to grant him suitable terms and assistance on the success of that affair for the recovery of his dominions, which have been taken by others in the late war.

The time for the descent must now be in winter or very early in the spring, when the English fleet cannot be in the Baltic or North Seas, and the nearer it be to London the better.

If no more than 12,000 can be transported, then all of them ought to be sent to England and to the same place there, but,

if 3 or 4,000 more could be sent at the same time to the North of Scotland, it would make the work much more easy, quick and sure.

If things come to an open rupture between the King of Sweden and the Elector, it is presumed his Swedish Majesty would think it for the interest in general that the King should come to Sweden, which he is mighty desirous to do. It would draw a great number of his subjects there, who might be of good service, especially for the descent, and it's hoped, not without grounds, that it might bring over some of the English fleet.

If the King of Sweden continue in his design of assisting the King, it is reasonable to expect he will enter into a treaty with him and not have things left so loose as was last time; for that end his Majesty has empowered some to enter into such treaties and agreements with him as shall be thought for their mutual advantage, and also with what other princes can be brought to join with their Majesties and those so empowered will be in the way of waiting on the King of Sweden as soon as he pleases to receive them.

If it was the King of Sweden's interest to undertake this before, as it certainly was, it is more so now and more likely to succeed and doing what is to be with reason expected of so great a King for the affronts put upon him by the Elector in the persons of his ministers, and it is thought with submission he cannot do anything for his own interest on making up with the Elector so much as by joining with the King, besides the glory of the action and keeping up the character he has always had of supporting oppressed justice, and it would make him for ever famous with the far greatest part of the oppressed Protestant Church of England, who by the Elector and his Whiggish advisers are not only threatened with destruction every day, but their rights actually invaded, so that they see no hopes of relief but in the restoration, for which they long with impatience, and the King of Sweden's being the instrument of that great and good work would make them look on him as their deliverer and consequently the preserver of that Church, the bulwark of the Protestant religion. (*This is the paper mentioned in Mar's letter of* 26 *July, calendared in Vol. IV, p.* 471.) 7 *pages. Draft and copy.*

Thomas Heywood to Queen Mary.

1717, July 26.—An unfortunate affair has happened, which being concerned in, I think it my duty to lay the truth of it before your Majesty as briefly as I can.

After 10 last Saturday night the commissary came to my lodging to inquire after Dr. Taylor, having, he said, orders to send him out of town early next morning on information the prior received of an assembly he held at my apartment

of 20 and 30 persons at a time since his arrival in town about a week ago, and that next day, being St. James' Day, there was to be a communion there. As to the first charge I bade my daughter assure him it was no such matter, but as to the meeting next day I was silent. The commissary was very civil and asked pardon for the trouble he had given my family and so retired.

I aver that, since his last coming here, there has not been any assembly of our opinion at my lodgings, but, for the next day's communion, it was certainly our intention with no more than three besides my own family, to receive the Body and Blood of our Saviour, which blessing I intend on all occasions to make use of, when it is to be had without offence to the Government I am now under.

I presume to make this short observation, that the prior's proceedings were both violent and inconsiderate in applying to the Archbishop of Paris before he had made known the matter to your Lord Chamberlain, who would have silently put a stop to our intentions without noise or public notice of it.

Sir William Ellis to James III.

1717, July 31.—Acknowledging to have received that day on the King's account from Capt. Booth 4 bags supposed to contain 5,980 Spanish *pistoles*, making in all 100,165 Bologna *livres*, and also a bill on Genoa of 28,000 Genoa *livres*, with a detailed account of the contents of the said 4 bags, by which it appears the total contents were 5,969½ *pistoles* and 25 *livres*, 15 *sols* in silver, total 100,014 17 6 Bologna *livres*. It is supposed the 14*liv*. 17*sol*. 6*den*. above the 100,000 *livres* which 20,000 crowns would yield, is to make up the value of the light gold.

Paper.

1717, July.—Attacking the administration of the Regent and suggesting as remedies that the nobility should form a confederation and elect a chief considerable by his birth and more so by resolution, sense and courage, and resolve not to hearken to any proposition till the States General are convoked, that they should invite the first order to join with the second and instruct the third of the meritorious and happy end they propose and exhort them to come into the same confederation, that they should obtain the liberty of the gentlemen at Vincennes and the Bastille and that they should have a particular care in the three orders to choose those capable of constancy, capacity and courage, that the excessive taxes be diminished and an account be given of the dissipation of the finances, that commerce be encouraged, the laws against duels be enforced, and in short a stop put to the disorders that render this once powerful kingdom a prey to

unworthy favourites, to ministers without experience, capacity or judgement and very little religion and to women that have abandoned themselves to incest and the most infamous prostitutions. 4¼ *pages. Endorsed by Lord Mar,* "Translation of the libel, July, 1717."

ANSWER to the SECOND MEMORIAL sent over by JAMES MURRAY by the BISHOP OF ROCHESTER'S directions.

1717, Aug. 1.—The ill-luck, which attended the answer to the first memorial, has occasioned there being seeming cause for some complaints in this last one, which otherwise that answer would have prevented. Such accidents cannot sometimes be helped in our present circumstances, but it is hoped that before this the answer to that memorial is safely arrived, which, it is presumed, will give satisfaction and leaves not so much to say in answer to this last memorial.

Soon after the last memorial came to the King's servants here, it was forwarded to him, "to whom it will, no doubt, give great satisfaction as it did to us, his servants, and, as soon as his answer to it is returned, it shall be sent over to his friends on that side, but, because of the delay, which the unlucky distance his Majesty's hard circumstances obliges him to be at may occasion in that, his servants here will now give an account of what has passed in relation to the King's affairs since the answer to the former memorial and the letters which were sent over with the last copy of it, and also presume to give their opinion in what is said in the memorial which was last sent hither.

"The Duke of Ormonde is now actually a good way advanced on his journey towards Sweden, fully empowered and instructed by the King, after having been with the Czar at Spa, and receiving passports from him and commissions to the King of Sweden for an accommodation betwixt them.

"Baron Sparre is now ready and just a-setting out for Sweden, with all the passports necessary for his speedy journey, and he is so much a friend to the King and his affairs, and in perfect understanding and concert with his servants here, that it is hoped (together with proposals he is charged with to his master, not at all interfering with, but rather of advantage to the King's interest, from other Princes) that his being with his master so instructed and empowered against, or before, the Duke of Ormonde's arrival, may, it is reasonably hoped, very much contribute to the success of his Majesty's affairs with that prince.

"Since the departure of the Duke of Ormonde we have certain information that Monsieur Poniato[w]ski, who went to Sweden upon Baron Görtz being taken up, and after his having talked with one sent to him by the Czar, and with the King's Resident at the Hague, is returned with full powers from the King of Sweden, to treat and accommodate matters betwixt his Czarien and Swedish Majesties, and we hope he

is also instructed by his master in relation to the King's affairs. By the letter Poniato[w]ski, or those by his orders, have wrote from Hesse, where he now is, it appears that he is so earnest to have the Czar make up with the King of Sweden (which his Czarish Majesty is fully as desirous of) that it can scarce be doubted but an accommodation and peace will soon be concluded betwixt them. They are now concerting a proper place for the ministers of those two princes to meet and treat in, and the Czar has sent by two of the King's people to Poniato[w]ski to desire that the place of meeting may be somewhere betwixt Wesel and Berlin in the King of Prussia's territories, who he will have included in any agreement that's made betwixt him and Sweden. The Czar has likewise upon Poniato[w]ski's desire put a stop to the march of his troops, which he had ordered to retire from Mecklenburg, and had begun their march upon his being so long of hearing from Sweden, that he almost despaired of an answer, and thought it unreasonable to break with some powers who pressed him so hard to this march of his troops, which he must have done, had he not complied with their desire ; but these orders now sent will reach his troops before they can be many days march from Mecklenburg, where they are ordered positively to halt, and, since it is the King of Sweden's desire to have them continue in or near that place, it looks as there were little doubt of an accommodation betwixt them, and that he intends the Czar and he should in time coming act a joint part together, which is what we have been so much wishing and desiring.

" We have new instances of the King of Prussia's dislike of and dissatisfaction with the Elector of Hanover, and grounds to make us believe, as well as by the consequence of that, of its not being impossible to bring him into the King's interest, in which all pains shall be taken to improve it.

" All proper measures are taken for the King's interest against the meeting of the Czar and King of Sweden's ministers, where there is to be one upon the King's account, and, though they should find difficulty in the King's being a party in that treaty (as it is feared they in the present circumstances of affairs will, though that point has been pressed) it is hoped that things may be so ordered, that it will have much the same effect as if he were ; and for that end Lord Mar is now a-going nearer those parts where the treaty is like to be, that he may be in a more ready way of giving what advice and assistance he can to the person who's to be there upon the King's account.

" We are as uncertain here as with you of any steps the King of Sweden may have taken or seemed to take with the Court of England ; but his endeavours to make up with the Czar looks not like his having a great mind to make up with it.

" To get his ministers set at liberty and to ward off any hurt that Court was threatening him with, may very probably have occasioned his making some steps to soften and blind it, till he should prepare himself better by some confederacies

against it and those who join with it against him, which is all the light we can yet give you in it.

" Now as to the last memorial. The measures taken by the King's friends represented in it for dividing the Whigs and improving the differences 'twixt the father and son for the King's advantage, seem to us to have been very prudent and artful, as we doubt not but the effects will show the longer the more ; and the King will certainly be very thankful to those who are mentioned to have been so useful in that matter, and he will hope that the Tories will go on in their way of serving him, which by God's assistance can scarce fail of succeeding at last, and he can never be forgetful of their zealous and indefatigable services and will still hope and expect that they will resist all offers that can be made them to bring them into the Government, which would only serve to wreath their slavery about their necks for a little short temporary gain, which he believes them incapable of. It is hoped too that this dispute amongst some of the bishops, who were formerly thought Whigs, and the odd behaviour of the Court upon all that affair of Hoadly's may not a little contribute to the King's service, by the further use that may be made of it by his friends there, and particularly by those of the clergy who wish him well, and who he has so much confidence in.

" The divisions likewise that the affair of the Earl of Oxford's trial must have made amongst the Whigs, and his coming off in spite of the Court, will, it is presumed, be of good consequence, and it is not doubted but so good an opportunity will be improved for the King's interest, as also the lameness and defects of the indemnity so much valued by the Court, and which has now, when it is come out at last, scarce anything of an indemnity, but the name ; and cannot fail of enraging and disquieting in place of quieting the minds of the people if rightly improved, as we doubt not it will.

" We can hardly determine ourselves here whether the Elector's not going home this year be an advantage to the King's affairs or not ; but, as it happens, let us endeavour to make the best use of it we can.

" It seems reasonable to expect in the present high divisions betwixt the father and the son that one or other of their parties, at least a considerable number of them, may be gained and brought over to the King's interest. That of the son's appears to be the strongest and best worth gaining, if it can be done, and those out of power are commonly more easily gained than those in the immediate possession of it ; but the King's friends on the place are best judge of all this, both as to the manner of doing it, and the persons to be applied to.

" It is so too as to what is proposed in the memorial with relation to those now in the present possession of the power and administration under George. Some of us has been long of the same opinion of him which that minister of his seemed to be of, in the conversation mentioned in the memorial, but, if

he continue to govern, though with a reluctancy to it, the effects as to the King will be the same. The present managers seem to be in so great distress that they should naturally think they cannot hold it long as they stand now, so that the proposal of their being tried upon the King's account seems to be reasonably grounded.

" We have no doubt of the King's doing in this what he shall be advised to by his friends on that side ; but it is impossible he can do anything in this, till they give him further light and advice in it, the persons of that kind to be applied to, as well as the manner and time of his doing of it ; so there ought to be full advice sent over upon this soon, and in the meantime the King's friends, who are of this opinion, may be preparing the way with such folks against the King's letters come for them.

"*If these ministers have such power with George as by all his actions it seems they have, and likewise be brought to have a view towards the King, it may not be impossible that they may get him one way or other to contribute to the advantage of the King's affairs. His hatred to the prince may make him the less solicitous about holding of it during his own time, and, if he comes to find that his new dominions are like to draw on him a powerful confederacy that may endanger his old, his former thoughts of throwing back his possession of the new to those who gave it him, may return, and it is not impossible that he may find the effects of this confederacy this way ere long.*

" We want to know who are the chief or principal of those now employed by George, and to which of them 'tis thought the King should make his applications. We have heard lately that Lords Marlborough and Cadogan are fallen out, and that Cadogan and Stanhope are not so well together as the generality of the world believes. By George's so zealously espousing Cadogan's cause it would appear that he is much in his favour and confidence ; but he and Stanhope have all along showed so much inveteracy to the King and his cause that it is scarce hoped here that all the differences and distractions amongst them can produce in those two any good intentions for his Majesty, and that it would be difficult to persuade them that they could find their own interest in endeavouring to serve him.

" If Lord Marlborough be the person who is thought should be applied to of those folks, he has been in so long and continued a track of dealing with the King or some upon his account and deceiving them, that it is hard for his Majesty to give trust to what he may say in time coming upon that score, and it could not but give the world an odd opinion of the King and those employed by him to be deceived by him again, after near thirty years experience of his ways and professions without any effectual performance, but quite otherwise.

"Lord Sunderland, who, in appearance, is now the first man of the Ministry, is not thought to be of weight enough to undertake for them all, though, notwithstanding of all may be said against him, some of us would have more trust in what he would say, if he was to be dealt with, than any of those before named.

"It seems to be highly necessary for the King's friends there to be very active in improving the divisions that is now amongst the Whigs, amongst those of the army; for, until they be divided, it is not much that can be effectually done for the King without foreign help, and the fleet is what should be particularly thought of, with that view on which much will depend.

"There is another thing which we want much to be informed in, which is in relation to the funds given this last session of Parliament, for by the accounts we have on this side it does not appear to us that there are near funds enough found for raising the money voted by Parliament for this year's service, beside for the deficiency of the last, unless the Government take that given for lessening the national debts, which, 'tis thought, it will scarce venture on, and how they can maintain the Government, Army and Fleet without funds, seems inconceivable and must evidently reduce it and George to the utmost straits and difficulties.

"There was one essential thing mentioned in the answer to the former memorial, and recommended to the King's friends there, which was the providing a sufficient stock of money against an occasion should offer for undertaking something for his Majesty's service, and there's more need now of pressing this point by the treaty 'twixt the Czar and Sweden being like so soon to exist; and to be sure, if either, or both of those princes, can be brought to do anything for the King's behoof, money is what they will principally want and expect from his Majesty, which is now the only way he can be assisting to them, and without that it is not to be supposed that they can be in a condition to undertake anything upon his account.

"The King being now in a manner quite alone at Urbino, as to those with whom he used to advise in his affairs, has called Lord Mar to him sooner than he proposed to go when he wrote his last letters sent with the last copy of the answer to the former memorial; and the affair he is now going about will not detain him long, so that, if the King's friends in England have any commands for him before he go for Italy or any messages or word to send by him to his Majesty, they would send it to him soon, else it will come too late, it not being in his power to wait long for it."

Postscript.—Aug. 12.—Since writing the above, we understand that the treaty betwixt the Czar and the King of Sweden is to be at Amsterdam, whither the Czar is gone, and Dr. Erskine has told Poniato[w]ski from the Czar that the King's

affairs should be taken care in any agreement betwixt them and the doctor does not at all apprehend any agreement betwixt his master and the Elector of Hanover, notwithstanding the former having consented to one coming from the Elector to meet him in Holland, as we hear Norris now is, which makes the King's servants here the easier on that head. It is to be remarked that, when the Czar agreed to the persons coming to him from the Elector, he had then heard nothing from the King of Sweden, as he since has, and upon which, as is told above, he has put a stop to the further march of his troops from Mecklenburg.

"It is designed that this treaty betwixt the Czar and the King of Sweden at Amsterdam should be as secret as possible and care must be taken that nothing of it come out from the King's friends.

"Poniato[w]ski came to the Czar at Spa from Hesse and is now gone to Holland to attend the Czar's coming there, where he will be safe by the credit he has from the King of Sweden. He told the Czar that the King of Sweden was positively resolved to have no dealing with the Elector of Hanover and of the great desire he had to accommodate matters with his Czarian Majesty so that we are in great hopes of the success of the treaty betwixt them.

"It is not Poniato[w]ski who is empowered by the King of Sweden to treat with the Czar, but General Rank, and the Resident at the Hague, Monsr. Price."

Lord Mar is to set out in two or three days towards Liége to be nearer to the place of the treaty and some of the King's people are gone to Amsterdam to inform him of what passes there.

Baron Sparre is to part from Paris in a very few days and goes first to Amsterdam. As soon as we learn anything which passes in the treaty, one shall be sent over to inform the King's friends of it and, if they have anything to say to Lord Mar, it must be sent to Liége, where Mr. Kinnaird will know where to send it him, and it's wished that, if there be any such thing, it may be sent soon, for Lord Mar's stay thereabouts is not likely to be long, he being to go to attend the King, as soon as he sees the success of the treaty at Amsterdam. *Draft in Mar's hand and* 2 *copies. Over* 12 *pages. The passage between asterisks is printed in* the Stuart Papers, p. 12, note.

Several of Capt. George's Crew to [? W. Dicconson].

1717, Aug. 2. Bordeaux.—Entreating him to lay before the Queen the very bad treatment they and all aboard Capt. George's ship had met with by him during 21 months and 9 days they were in the service, first on the *Speedwell* and then on the *Bonaccord*, with particulars of how they had been starved and not paid their wages.

SIR WILLIAM ELLIS to JAMES III.

1717, Aug. 11.—Acknowledging to have that day received on his account of Mr. Panzacchi by Mr. Belloni 51,617 Bologna *livres*, 18 *sols*, 8 *deniers*.

MRS. OGILVIE to [CAPT. OGILVIE].

1717, Thursday, August 12, 9 p.m.—I am very glad I was but very few days in town before the boat arrived here, for I was teased to death by some people who expected a full account from me of all that was contained in the papers. I don't mean *Lord Oxford*, for he has too good sense to think it possible to know anything of that kind from me. Everything is sold that I had to dispose of here and the marchands seem very well pleased, though they had been bought for some time and consequently not quite so fashionable as if they had come immediately when we had them from *Mar*, but, that being entirely our misfortune and not our fault, we can't be blamed, but a small piece of China has come to Mr. *Menzies*, which has been latelier printed than any I brought. Tell *Mar* the lady likes it mightily. *Lord Oxford* goes a week hence to *Mr. Cæsar's* country house, and he tells me he will pay for the goods before Saturday next, so I hope to see *Capt. Ogilvie* very quickly.

(Describing her grief at the accident to Lord Erskine, who is almost recovered.) Pray tell his father I have been to see him and I obeyed his instructions punctually as to delivering his letter. The child was almost afraid at first to take it, but, after recollecting himself a little, was overjoyed.

Lord Oxford called for me just now, for it's at his house I am writing, and bade me thank you for your letter. All shall be done that's enjoined as to the law plea, but he is afraid the money matter will be difficult. *Mar* shall have a full answer in a few days to everything and you likewise to your own letter. Tell *Lady Mar* her sister was gone out of town, before I came, which I am sorry for, but I hear all the family is very well and particularly the young lady. *Over* 2 *pages. Enclosed in Capt. Ogilvie's letter calendared in Vol. IV, p.* 540.

——— to STUART OF INVERNITIE.

1717, Aug. 16. Paris.—I thought myself obliged to advise you that for two days we have been all alarmed for the safety of our King. You know that for a long time his rival has sought to destroy him also by the most infamous means, and in fact two days ago the Queen Mother was assured from England by a person of undoubted credit that an unworthy peer of that realm, yet famous as being capable of any desperate enterprise, named Lord Peterborough, for the sum or reward formerly promised for the life of his Majesty, had undertaken to assassinate him, founded on the hope of finding bandits and desperadoes by whose means he has designed to affect his black and impious purpose, and in fact this infamous

assassin has already arrived in these parts resolved to proceed very soon to those parts in order to carry out his sacrilegious enterprise. For this reason the Queen has to-night dispatched an express to his Majesty in order that he may be well guarded against all such attempts. I suppose a courier has also been sent to Cardinal Gualterio, but notwithstanding, as an additional precaution, I deem it necessary that you should advise his Eminence of it, not knowing what accidents may happen to the expresses sent by the Queen, in order that by means of his Eminence his Holiness may be informed in time to take proper measures of prevention. Here it is believed as certain that another assassin, who passes under the name of Count Douglas, has already proceeded towards those parts, who is believed to be an accomplice in the same enterprise. *Italian.*

Opinion of Sir Edward Northey, Attorney-General, on the Act of Indemnity.

1717, Aug. 24.—Query. Whether the first exception in the Act of all persons on 6 May, 1717, employed by or in the service of the Pretender reaches any person other than such as had an office under him or such as had commissions or warrants to execute his orders, and if persons residing in the same town with him or travelling with him without any character, office, pension, or commission since 6 May, may not, by leaving him, entitle themselves to pardon?

It is not material to answer this question, for the Act does not pardon any offence committed on or after 6 May, 1717; therefore, if any person not within the exceptions were resident with the Pretender or travelled with him on or after that day, he is within the Statute of 13 and 14 King William in keeping correspondence with the Pretender and is guilty of High Treason not pardoned thereby and cannot return safely even with the King's licence, but may be prosecuted for that treason without a new pardon.

Query. Whether persons who escaped out of prison and were never attainted or under prosecution for High Treason are not acquitted of the crime of breaking prison as well as of the Treason by this Act?

I am of opinion they are.

Query. Whether persons who levied taxes by the authority of the rebels are subject to any action for the restitution of the money so levied at the suit of any private persons, who paid such taxes, and, if any such private persons have obtained payment of the taxes so levied out of the estate of the person employed in levying them, whether such person, when indemnified by the Act, may not sue for the payments he has been obliged to make out of his private estate?

I am of opinion that a civil action lies for the money levied by virtue of a tax imposed by the rebels, the money being unlawfully taken from a private person, for such unlawful

takings are not pardoned, though a criminal prosecution for such taking is.

Query. Whether persons acting as justices, lieutenants of counties, magistrates, or in an ecclesiastic capacity praying or preaching for the Pretender, against whom no prosecution has hitherto been, are not entirely indemnified, whether at home or abroad, and, if abroad, whether there is any necessity of asking a licence, which by the Act seems limited to that species of treason of levying war?

I am of opinion that, if such persons are and have been at home, they are pardoned the crimes stated, not having been prosecuted, unless they have offices and have been guilty of the rebellion. If abroad, the offence of levying war by them, if they return without licence, is excepted, and therefore it is not advisable for such persons to return without a licence, for it will depend on evidence whether their actings will not make them parties in the rebellion, which the bare praying or preaching will not. *Copy. On the back is an extract from the said statute of King William, making it treason to correspond with the Pretender.*

James III. to Cardinal Origo.

1717, Aug. 29.—(Calendared in *Vol. IV, p.* 547.) *French. Copy.*

Paper given to the King by an unknown Courier.

1717, Sept. 2.—I have just been informed that there is a plot to make an attempt on the life of the Pretender, that Lord Peterborough has been charged with it for the recompense of 100,000 pieces, and that that lord is to make this design succeed by means of some monk, who will know how to facilitate the means of approaching the Pretender, and that that lord himself on the journey he is going to make in Italy will endeavour to get into the Pretender's court under the pretence of communicating to him some negotiations which he will pretend to have carried on in England for his interests. *French. Original and copy.*

Note about Lord Peterborough sent by the Grand Duke [? of Parma].

1717, Sept. 4.—People believe that Lord Peterborough, if what is written from Genoa is the fact, that he, having arrived there, set out on the road to Parma, may be gone by orders from his Court to remonstrate with the Grand Duke and to make him to consider the engagement, under which Spain is placed, with its movements against the peace and neutrality of Italy. Further information is being sought, and, if found, it will not fail to be communicated. *Italian.*

Sir John O'Brien.

1717, Sept. 4.—Remarks on Lord Peterborough's journey from 21 Aug., when he left Paris, to Monday, the 30th, when he embarked at Genoa.

At Lyons he only went to one Philibert, a banker, on whom he had a letter of credit for 1,400*l.* sterling, and told him, when he stopped in Italy, he would send him instructions how to remit him the value of it. It should be noticed he passed at Lyons as Lord Mordaunt.

Arriving at Turin the 27th, he slept at a poor tavern. Next day he dined with the Governor, and went in the afternoon to pay his respects to Madame Royalle, and did not see the King, who had come that day from Rivoli, which shows that his pretended negotiation with that prince was only the better to conceal his design. He settled his accounts with his banker without taking any money, and left him an order to address his letters to Reggio of Modena, and to his host, where he lodged, to send him some wine to the same place. He left Turin the morning of the 29th.

He told the Governor and the French Ambassador he would pass by Alessandria, Piacenza and Reggio. However, on arriving at the first place, where he had ordered two of his saddle-horses to be, he used them to ride at full speed to Novi, and thence went in a post-chaise to Genoa, where he arrived on Monday afternoon, the 30th, and the French courier coming from Rome assures me he embarked the same evening, it is not known for what place. When he left Alessandria, he sent one of his men with his post-chaise by the Piacenza road with orders to wait for him at Parma, where he arrived at midnight 2 Sept. without any news of his master.

It should be remarked that the person ordered his horses to be at Alessandria, and that, if he only wished to avoid the Emperor's dominions (in the greatest heat of the day), he might as well have gone in his chaise and with post-horses. Besides, it would not have taken him two days at most to make the round by Genoa, instead of which at midnight on the 4th he had not yet arrived at Parma. *French. Two copies.*

Sir William Ellis to James III.

1717, Sept. 7.—Acknowledging to have received on his account from Signor Belloni, in part of the value of the bill of 28,000 Genoa *livres*, 1,960 *filippi*, which make 9,800 Bologna *livres*, and 300 Roman *crowns*, which make 1,500 Bologna *livres*, making together 11,300 Bologna *livres*.

Letter from a Private Person at Parma.

1717, Sept. 7.—After dinner Peterborough went to see the very beautiful garden of Colorno and returned in the evening. Next morning he proceeded on his journey to Modena, perhaps to have an interview with his Serene Highness, saying he

was going to Bologna, where he has a lady he esteems highly. Be it pretence or reality, he is a crafty fellow, who is playing the fool, but he has been often employed in English secret affairs. *Italian. Copy.*

DAVID NAIRNE to [SIR JOHN O'BRIEN].

1717, Sept. 10. Urbino.—" Your express came just before the King sat down to dinner, and, as soon as he had done, the enclosed letter to the Legate was ready for him to sign. I send it to you open that you may see what the King writes, and the apostille he has added in his own hand, upon which I hope the Legate will make no more difficulty to secure the person mentioned. You'll recommend that it be done with as little *éclat* as possible, but the essential thing is to get all his people, his trustees, his bravoes, and even his mistress, if it be thought convenient, secured. He may have had the weakness to discover his secret to her, and fear will make a woman squeak sooner than a man.

" In fine, since the main step is thought advisable, we must not stick at anything that can clear us in this matter, for that were doing things by halves. And whatever is done in point of search and examination must be done quickly, not to give time to the guilty to escape. The King depends much upon your zeal, diligence and prudence in this matter. I do not write to Mr. Cockburne, not to lose time; you'll communicate this to him."

ACCOUNT of what LORD PETERBOROUGH said to Little (*i.e.* COL.) O'BRIEN, when he accompanied him from Bologna to Fort Urbano, with some REMARKS, the whole of which was sent to the Cardinal in French.

1717, Sept. 11.—He said: 1. There can be no reason to suspect his having any design against the King but that he supped with George and his Hanover ladies two or three times. He was offered the greatest employments in England, and they really pressed him to accept them, which he refused, and on his refusal he did not think it proper to stay in England, which occasioned his coming back so suddenly.

Remark.—He admits himself the public marks of friendship he received from George, as he calls him, but what he adds of the offers to him and his refusal has not the least probability, for it is well known that he is extremely ambitious and that he has descended even to mean actions in order to be employed by the Government but without success. His character and his extraordinary conduct are sufficiently well known, so nothing of them is said here, but, as it is plain from the past that this Government has never wished to entrust him with any public charge, there is strong reason to presume that his sudden reconciliation with the Court and the civilities he has received have been the consequence of the secret project, of which he is accused by advices from a good source in England.

2. He brought his two grandsons with him to Paris, and resolved, when he had settled some affairs at Venice and Reggio, to take Madam along with him back and live with her and his children till he saw better times.

Remark.—No reflections are worth making on what he says of Madam, as he calls his mistress, and his grandsons.

3. He brought bills but for 600*l.* sterling into Italy.

Remark.—By the last account of the other Mr. O'Brien he had much more money, bills of exchange and letters of credit, which he does not avow here, and it is notorious that before his last journey to England his extravagance had so exhausted him that it was with difficulty he got credit for 1,000 *livres*. This is very strong evidence against him.

4. He was so far from having any design against the King that several of his Majesty's friends know him to be in his interest, though he never had any correspondence with his Majesty or his mother, and that for fear of being discovered, as all those, he says, have been that ever had any commerce with the Court of St. Germains, and it is on suspicion of his being in their interest that he was affronted and put out of all employments by the Elector and forbid his Court.

Remark.—It is very true he never had any correspondence with the King or the Queen, but that he was put out of his employments on that suspicion is highly improbable, for he could not have had good intentions for the King without having given some sign of them to some of his Majesty's friends in England, and not one of them has ever written to his Majesty that Peterborough was in his interest.

5. He swears that King George has more honesty in him than to think of touching the King's blood, for to his certain knowledge he is very weary of the Crown, but he would not answer so far for his son. He says he is a whipster and a villain.

Remark.—His protestations about King George are very natural in his present condition, but what he adds of his son is remarkable.

6. The night before he left London he received a penny post letter in French like a woman's character, mentioning that his dark designs were discovered and bidding him take care or he would repent his journey. He was not to be frightened by a penny post letter, and he believed it was sent by some of the Germans about that Court to prevent his coming to Italy, but he still believes that it is by the contrivance of some Italian princes or the Court of Vienna that he is arrested, for he looks on our reasons to be very ridiculous and imaginary, nor will he believe what we told him to be more than a pretence. He knows that several of the Italians are jealous of his expedition to England, thinking he is to have some command in the Spanish invasion.

Remark.—This letter may well have been sent by some zealous friend of the King, wishing to dissuade him from his

journey and his evil design, of which something had been discovered before his departure from England, but, far from destroying the proofs, this letter increases them, for so many warnings and advices could not be without some foundation. As to his being persuaded that some princes of Italy and the Court of Vienna have had some share in his arrest, this is much more frivolous and imaginary than the true reason for his arrest. This shows that there is not much reason to fear that foreign princes would interest themselves for his release, and there is cause even to doubt greatly that the Court of Hanover will be very eager to interest themselves for him in so odious an affair as that of which he is suspected.

7. The reason he went from Turin to Genoa to embark there and land at Sestri was to avoid the Emperor's dominions, which he had reason to do, as appears by Mr. Addison's letter to him.

Remark.—His reason for having taken that route is good, but not for having taken it in so mysterious a manner.

8. He gave me a letter to be sent to Mr. Cantillon at Paris.

Remark.—Cantillon is a banker on whom he has at present letters of credit, but it is known his credit on the Paris bankers, before he went to England, was entirely lost.

9. If it be his fate to be kept prisoner, provided he is allowed to have his lady along with him in any other garrison more convenient or nearer a market-town and three of his servants are allowed him, he prays God may damn him, if he desires to be released, till the world mends. He added : But your Prince is very unfortunate ; he has the finest game in the world to play at present, had he anyone he could confide in to manage it, but his council always betray him and themselves.

Remark.—This confirms that he has no public affair to negotiate, and that there is no inconvenience in keeping him in prison, which he declares he does not wish to leave, till affairs are changed, provided he has his lady and his other conveniences. What he adds of the fine game the King has to play are political insinuations in accordance with his mysterious character and want explanation. He may open himself more to Mr. Sheldon, but it would be very dangerous to trust him. The reproaches that the King is betrayed by his council are common places without foundation. *Original and copy of the Account, with a French translation accompanied by the remarks. Annexed,*

Joseph Addison to Lord Peterborough.

* *His Majesty having received complaints from the Court of Vienna* that, in your travels through Italy, you talked very much against the Emperor's interests, and spoke of his person in a reflecting manner, his Majesty thinks such a way of talking very improper, especially in the country*

*where you are at present, since you know very well he is in good friendship and alliance with the Emperor. He *is further of opinion that you should not go into any of the Emperor's dominions in Italy*, lest any misfortune should befall you on that account or any occasion be given for a new complaint.* 1717, *May* 6 [– 17]. *Whitehall.*

Remark.—*This letter proves Lord Peterborough's indiscretion and the Emperor's reasons for complaint against him and lets it be seen at the same time that he has no character here and cannot be charged with any public or state business. This last head is confirmed by another letter from Mr. Davenant, an English envoy, found among his papers. French. The passages between asterisks are quoted in Lord Peterborough's paper calendared* post, p. 592.

LORD PETERBOROUGH to DOMINICK SHELDON.

[1717, Sept. 11.]—Your character, as a man of honour and good sense, is the reason of my writing to you. What Mr. O'Brien has told me is very extraordinary. If you really have such ideas at your Court, I see no reason why they should not be satisfied I should have the pleasure of an interview with you. I see no inconvenience in it, and perhaps it would be useful. I am sure they have perfect confidence in you, and am persuaded you will be inclined to give me this pleasure. I have often spoken of you with your friends, Lord Lucan and Mr. Dorington. I beg of you to let me know if you will kindly make this journey. If you are indisposed, the one I know best by reputation is Lord Panmure. I cannot imagine that they are not equitable enough to give me some reason for this proceeding, and to be willing to hear me. *French.* 3 *copies.*

Remark.—There is no remark on this letter, except that he says his interview with Mr. Sheldon might be useful. *The originals of all these papers were brought by Col. O'Brien to Urbino,* 14 *Sept.*

MEMORIAL.

[1717, Sept. 11.]—In Lord Peterborough's hand and found among his papers when he was arrested at Bologna on that day.

It seems there are but two courses to take. In both I shall follow the inclinations of your Royal Highness, and* for that purpose I have preserved my freedom, not having wished to enter into any engagement, and regretting greatly not to be able at present to have an interview with your Royal Highness.*

Either your Royal Highness will take the measures necessary for preventing any beginning of disorder in Europe, and for maintaining, if possible, the settlements on the basis of the Treaty of Utrecht, proposing as your principal object relieving France, discharging the public debts, and, by peace, restoring trade and plenty, or else *you will desire to profit by the

favourable situation, making yourself arbiter of Europe by the union which can be made of the forces and wealth of France, Spain, the King of Sicily and the other Italian States, which will be able to unite and place themselves under a good leadership or rather under yours, induced by having the same things to fear and by the reciprocal advantages. That power, united and acting in concert, will be superior to all the efforts of the other powers.* What then will be the power of that league, when everything that can oppose it is embarrassed, disunited and otherwise employed, the Emperor being engaged in the Turkish war, the English ministers being in such a situation that they can maintain themselves only by peace, and the Dutch being under an obligation to avoid war.

As to the first course, if your Highness will permit me to declare my sentiments, it must be seen if it can be made practicable, if it is preferable to the other. The true interests of France and of your Royal Highness must be considered and the measures to be taken to secure them. The first idea is founded on the principle that nothing better suits the interests of the Duke of Orleans than that the House of Hanover pledges itself to support them on the basis of the last treaties, as also that the friendship of the Duke is very, or rather absolutely, necessary to maintain that House in its possession of the kingdoms of England. The treaties, recently made between those who govern the two nations, must also be considered, and whether they have solid foundations.

As to the treaties, I shall only say that, since that with France, one has been made with the Emperor. The English ministers make no secret of it. It is difficult to conceive that these two treaties can be favourable to one another, and it appears reasonable to believe that, if matters remain in their present condition, the English ministers will have pretexts to favour one or other of them according to events, so that these treaties, to say the least, are sufficiently exposed to accidents.

Another reflection is to be made on these treaties, namely, whether the English ministers will have the authority to maintain them, supposing they have the will. Another and no small consideration is how long the present ministry will last, and whether their successors will not be inclined to reverse all the plans of the others. I will say further that the English ministers are fortunate or clever, if they can persuade persons of opposite interests that they are really friends to both of them. I should doubt, were I in their place, whether by seeking so many friends, I should not find none at all.

If the treaties are found stable enough, what can be done with the ministers of a country where everything is so uncertain? At least, one should avail oneself of the present occasion to obtain all possible security, clear explanations and positive engagements. I believe the conjuncture is favourable, and

that France will be able to insist on everything it shall find reasonable and obtain some declarations and securities even contrary to the natural inclination they will always have for the House of Austria.

If your Royal Highness absolutely decides to take that course, I shall take mine, and feel from the favourable disposition of the King and the ministers towards me that it will be easy to settle everything that regards my interests, and I shall perhaps be in a condition not to be altogether useless. It will not be difficult for me to make those ministers understand that they are not in a condition to fall out with the Regent.

On the same ideas, it may be reasonably maintained that it is far more preferable to have nothing to fight about, than to be well supported for the quarrel. It seems to me that the Regent would be able to make sure of all his present and future pretensions, and without risk, to pursue very glorious ideas without infringing good faith or the obligation of the treaties, at the same time maintaining his interests and the reputation of France.

If his Royal Highness could secure on a more certain footing his own interests and pretensions, if he could establish a durable union and correspondence between all the branches of the House of Bourbon, if he could reduce within just limits the vanity, ambition and pretensions of the Emperor, if he could prevent the Italians falling into the hands of the Germans and consequently the Court of Rome being obliged on all occasions to take the opposite side to that of France, if the measures to be taken are such as can prevent that war, which could be only dangerous to the French monarchy, and in following that action, your Highness shall appear only to be pursuing the public interest, it seems to me that it cannot be doubted what course is to be taken, if it is possible at the same time to behave so as not to infringe the treaties that have been concluded, and further if it can be proved that, by other measures, war would be inevitable and that it would shortly be necessary to carry it on under disadvantages, which might be avoided at present.

The pride and haughtiness of the House of Austria is the cause of a great error in their conduct. It is almost evident that they would have made sure of Italy, if they would have chosen to enter into a treaty with King Philip, and give up their vain pretensions on Spain, but, in order to have the pleasure of giving Spanish titles to their princes and the power to make grandees of Spain, they have left the King of Spain at liberty to undertake everything against them, when the opportunity should be favourable, and to all other princes to assist him publicly or secretly at their convenience. Their folly was the greater because, however powerful the Emperor might be, he is not in a condition to undertake anything against Spain for want of a naval force.

The condition of Italian affairs is reserved for separate consideration. The particular point is to make appear what could be undertaken here legitimately and honourably, since nothing is so easy as to assure success under present conditions, if the expulsion of the Germans from Italy is undertaken.

(Arguing that the late treaty between England and France does not prevent making a treaty between France and Spain, as it did not prevent the English making a treaty with the Court of Vienna, and the Regent is not bound by that treaty to sacrifice Italy to the Germans.) France could, by the words and by the spirit of that treaty, take on herself to procure a certain peace for Europe by the most efficacious engagements that can be taken to secure the neutrality of Italy and to prevent a war, when the Emperor shall find himself free from that in which he is engaged against the Turks, and in a condition to dispose of Italy as he pleases, if the necessary precautions are not taken in time.

This is enough for all that should be asked of France, and for all that France should grant. It will be proposed only to those who may have other opinions, if war will not be inevitable in Italy, and consequently renewed in Europe, on the first claim the Emperor may have, whether by the extinction of the Medici family or otherwise, if the greatest precautions are not taken to prevent it at the present conjuncture, or the Germans obliged to leave Italy. *French.* 4 *pages. The passages between asterisks are quoted in Lord Peterborough's paper calendared* post, p. 592.

NOTE.

[1717, Sept. 11.]—Monseigneur, my lord is very much obliged to you. If he had received such a letter, that makes no change in what his Royal Highness has told you. *French. Noted*, as found without date, signature, or address among Lord Peterborough's papers, when he was arrested.

SIR JOHN O'BRIEN.

1717, Sept. 13.—Lord Peterborough has been at Bologna since Monday, the 6th, till Saturday, when he was arrested. He went out very little and sometimes dressed as a woman. A Venetian came to join him at Bologna, and had his meals with him.

His surprise was very great at seeing himself arrested, and, when he was told it was on the King's part, he said he did not even know where he was. This last remark appeared suspicious, it being impossible he could be ignorant of it.

When they spoke to him of the sums he had brought from England, he swore he had not 600*l.* sterling in the world. It is known, however, he has 1,400*l.* sterling in the hands of a banker at Lyons, and besides there has been found among his papers a letter of credit on the same banker for 400*l.* sterling,

which he did not present when passing through that place, another for 300*l.* sterling on Venice, another for 1,000 and as many *crowns* on Reggio, without counting 3 or 4 thousand French *livres*, which he sent to his banker at Venice since his arrival in this country, and several persons have assured me that he has sent to Venice bills of exchange for 40,000 *crowns* since his arrival at Bologna. Amongst the papers of his mistress was found a bill of exchange for more than 1,000 *crowns*, which he had given her, as it is said, a few days ago.

From what follows the current report that he had come over on some negotiation is plainly unfounded.

Among his papers were found no instructions from the Elector of Hanover, no letter of credence, no cipher and nothing in writing which appeared to have any relation to negotiations. He passed through Turin, Parma and Genoa, without speaking of business to the princes or their ministers. His servants told a person sent to his house at Bologna to watch him that on his return to England he was to be Commander-in-Chief of all the forces, that he would be made prince, and that he would have as much revenue as the Grand Duke.

When he saw himself arrested and closely guarded, he said that, if he was brought to the King, that would appear suspicious in England, and that he had had himself arrested expressly to have a pretext to speak to the King, and treat with him on other business, but, if the King would send him Mr. Sheldon, he would give him satisfaction on the whole matter, and would tell him what had given rise to it, an evident proof that the information given to the King was well founded.

He was to have set out for Venice on Monday, the 13th. *French.* 2½ *pages. Draft and* 2 *copies.*

James III. to Cardinal Gualterio.

1717, Sept. 13.—Memorial on Lord Peterborough's business. "Les loix et la pratique de toutes les nations authorizent l'arrest de toute personne contre qui il y a des forts soupçons d'un crime, ou d'un attentat considerable. Et quoyque les sujets en Angleterre jouissent plus que d'autres de grands privileges en faveur de leur libertés, cependant rien n'y est plus ordinaire que de pareils arrets et, malgré tous les efforts des Parlemens contre les prerogatives de la Couronne, ils n'ont jamais osé attaquer ouvertement celuy la, quoyqu'ils l'ayent entamé par l'acte d'Habeas Corpus, fait uniquement pour empêcher des personnes innocentes de languir trop long tems en prison, ce qui n'empeche point les arrets pour les soupçons, mais simplement met le prisonnier en droit de demander d'etre jugé après un terme de quelques mois.

"Par tout pays generalement le Gouvernement est en droit de se saisir des personnes de ceux qu'on soupçonne fortement de trainer quelque chose de considerable contre le repos, ou les loix du pays.

" Or, posant ce que dessus pour principe, faisons l'application à l'affaire en question.

" Quel crime plus noir que celui dont est accusé le Comte de Peterborough ?

" Quels soupçons plus forts que des avis positives de bonne main des desseins de ce Milord, qui les a luy même confirmé par sa venue en France, par les billets qu'il y a apportés, et puis par son voyage en Italie et par la conduite misterieuse qu'il y a tenuë.

" Le caractere qu'il a dans le monde, et son embarras en se voyant arrêter joint à ce qu'il a nié d'avoir autant d'argent qu'on sçait positivement qu'il a, et de n'avoir trouvé ni chifre ni aucun papier auprès de luy ni dans sa cassette qui designent, sur quelle négociation il est employé, quoy-qu'on ait si publiquement appris qu'il est chargé de quelque affaire importante, et qu'on ne voit pas quel autre sujet puisse le rammener si tôt dans ce pays ci ; sont des indices si forts que sa Sainteté ne pouvoit se dispenser de le faire arrêter, à moins de se dedire de l'azyle qu'elle a donné au Roy d'Angleterre, et aucune puissance n'y pourra trouver à redire à moins de refuser à sa Sainteté le droit qu'ont tous les autres souverains, et d'authorizer indirectement le crime en ne voulant pas qu'il soit examiné.

" C'est tout ce qu'on propose, et peu de tems éclaircira surement toute l'affaire. Jusqu'alors ce n'est que suivre la coutume ordinaire que de garder l'accusé jusqu'à ce que son innocence soit prouvée, ou son crime confirmé." *Holograph draft and copy.*

To the last is added :—I added the following by order :— As the above is only a sketch which his Majesty has made hastily of his first thoughts about Lord Peterborough's arrest, he commits it to the prudence and discretion of Cardinal Gualterio to make what use of it he shall think suitable by communicating it to his Holiness or his ministers as he shall think convenient. *French.*

Sir William Ellis to James III.

1717, Sept. 14.—Acknowledging the receipt that day on his account from Signor Belloni in further part value of the bill for 28,000 Genoa *livres*, of 540 *filippi*, making 2,646 Bologna *livres*, and also from Mr. Sheridan 94 *livres*, which are to be paid to his order by Mr. Dicconson.

Lord Peterborough to Cardinal Origo.

1717, Sept. 17.—I confess that it appeared to me to be my duty to express in no other form but silence such horrid and such unjust suspicions, saying in a word that they could not be true and that they are most contrary to my well-known character of a gentleman, and I protest before God that I certainly believed they were pretexts and that such an

idea could not have been conceived against me. On all sides one sees the absurdity of the idea, the impossibility of execution, and the evident danger, that there is not in this world a reward for such an infamy, the punishments that may be inflicted for it in another ;—but thank God it is more than impossible that the Earl of Peterborough should be capable of being wanting to his own honour and of sacrificing that of his nation by so dishonourable an enterprise. I commit my reasons to the hands of your Eminence without communicating them to other persons at the Court of Rome, who know the honourable proceedings of my whole life, hoping that your Eminence with the evidence of the fact will be able to disperse these shades as ill grounded and imaginary, and confessing myself under obligation to you till death for the politeness and civility shown to me on this occasion. *Italian.*

Proposed Placard.

1717, Sept. [18].—Commanding in the name of Cardinal Origo all persons whatever who have any knowledge of the emissaries charged to attempt the life of King James III. or their accomplices to give information thereof by letter to the Cardinal or the Auditor and promising a reward. *Italian. Draft.*

Lieut.-General Dominick Sheldon to Mr. O'Brien at Bologna.

1717, Sept. 22. Urbino.—" I do not wonder the Cardinal Legate makes difficulty in publishing a placard in relation to the business you are about, and I question very much whether the Pope will do it, who is hitherto come to no resolution in that affair, which is what detains me here. In the meantime I must tell you that, since the King has seen Mr. Cockburne's last letter to Mr. Nairne, his Majesty is of opinion the persons he there mentions need not be confined any longer, but may have leave to go to my Lord Peterborough in case he wants them, that is to say, his menial servants. Mr. Nairne tells me there is some mistake as to the noble Venetian you mention, which Signor Belloni can best rectify. As to Douglas, I saw a letter from Venice this morning which says they can hear no tidings of him there, but he has several names and can pass for a Frenchman when he pleases. The Lombardy post of yesterday brought no English letters, but those that came by the Roman post continue to give the same informations and cautions.

" When I go, the King has ordered Mr. Nairne to give me all my Lord Peterborough's papers sealed up in order to return him them again.

" They were all in a great fright at Paris when the last letters came away. The King had been two days much out of order, and they did not know well what to think of his

distemper. You know the temper of the people there better than [I] and can best judge in what a lamentable condition that kingdom would be in, should it please God to call that Prince out of the world."

DAVID NAIRNE to Mr. O'BRIEN, Captain in Dillon's Regiment (*i.e.* SIR JOHN O'BRIEN).

1717, Sept. 24. Urbino.—Both your letters of the 18th were showed to the King, as well as your letter to Mr. Sheldon and the model of the paper you gave the Legate about promising a reward, which the King thinks very well worded; but the question is whether it will be approved at Rome, so, till we hear from thence, we can neither fix the reward nor do anything more. The King thought to have sent you Mr. Sheldon this week, but last post from Rome brought us no answer concerning Lord P[eterborough], and till then he cannot go; but to-morrow's post will certainly bring us account of the Pope's intentions, and I reckon Mr. Sheldon may set out next Monday. The King is resolved to send back by him all my lord's papers. Mr. Sheldon writes to you.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DOMINICK SHELDON to [SIR JOHN O'BRIEN].

1717, Sept. 27. Urbino.—I perceive by the letters from Rome that the noise Lord Peterborough's confinement has made there, to which even the Emperor's Ambassador contributes all he can, has so frightened the Pope, that Cardinal Gualterio had much ado to persuade him to defer his release for some time. This has made the King resolve to send me to him, but not till Thursday next, that he may see what light the next letters from Paris will give him. For my part, I expect none, and, without better proof than any we have yet against him, I am sure they will not keep him there, which is only to yourself.

SIR WILLIAM ELLIS to JAMES III.

1717, Sept. 27.—Acknowledging the receipt that day on the King's account in further part value of the bill of 28,000 Genoa *livres*, 840 *filippi*, making 4,200 Bologna *livres*.

The DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sept. 28.—Heads of business to be transacted, and notes of things to be got and done at Paris.

MEMORANDUM by THOMAS BRUCE.

1717, Sept.—Suggesting what he thinks should be done in Scotland with regard to patents of honour and grants and erections of burghs given since the Revolution, and the laws passed since that time, the mode of election to the first Parliament, and the alterations made in the constitution and magistracy of the burghs since the revolution. 2 *pages*.

MEMORIAL by JAMES III. for MR. SHELDON on his going to the Earl of Peterborough.

1717, Oct. [1].—*" The knowledge he hath of Lord Peterborough* and his own sense and prudence, will be sufficient guides to him on this occasion, however, to help his memory, the following heads are put down :—

*" To avoid above all things anything of personal reflection, whether as to manners, or his character in the world.

" To lay before him the solid reasons we had to suspect his designs, not only from the authentic informations I had received, but from his own conduct which did but too much reinforce them.*

" To show him that it is his business now to justify himself, and how little probable what he says of Hanover seems to us to be.

" To enter into details about his money, and his denying to have so much as we know he hath.

" To let him understand that his dealings with the present Duke of Gordon are full well known to me, and that neither by any third person or fact I could ever discover he wished well to me.

" To insist chiefly on giving the satisfaction he promised to Mr. Sheldon as to the fact in question, after which he can not plead ignorance in it.

" To leave him in the dark as to his suspicions in relation to the Emperor, but to question him about any dealings he may have had with the Regent.

" To press him to inform me of what fine game I have now to play.

" And lastly, to show him that no injury hath been done him, or is designed him, and that the mild usage he hath received ought sufficiently to convince him that I should be glad he could prove his innocence, and have done nothing in relation to him but what the law of England in particular as well as that of all nations doth sufficiently authorize.

" Mr. Sheldon's infirmity gives a fair handle to make him put what he hath to say in writing, and to make Dillon O'Brien be by when he speaks to him, to avoid all mistakes, though, if he agrees to the first, there will be no need of insisting on t'other if he shows a great reluctancy to it." *The passages between asterisks are printed in* the Stuart Papers, p. 17, note.

DAVID NAIRNE to SIR JOHN O'BRIEN.

1717, Oct. 1. Urbino.—The Lombardy post did not arrive till yesterday. It brought me yours of the 25th, with the copy of the Earl's reflections, all which I communicated to the King, who orders me to tell you that Mr. Sheldon, who could not well post hence till the rains were over and the ways dried a little, is to part to-morrow, so from him you'll know all. In the meantime, his Majesty approves extremely what

you represented to the Legate in relation to Mr. Rangoni, and desires you'll thank him in his name for his compliance in that matter.

Account of Mr. Sheridan by Anne O[glethor]pe.

1717, Oct. 4.—Mr. Sheridan speaks French, Italian and Latin extremely well, is a person of great honour, very good understanding, knows the constitution of England as well as most men. He was bred abroad at Paris and Rome till about 8 years before the Queen's (Queen Anne's) death, when he went to England and studied law. At her death, he went to France. He is of no party or faction, a faithful subject, is very well acquainted with the parties and the characters of the principal persons in England, and may be depended on entirely. On discourse with him, his abilities will be better discovered than by any character at a distance, which may be thought to be given by a partial friend. *Endorsed*, "Received by Lord M[ar] at Paris, Oct. 4th, from Mrs. Ogilvie."

Sir William Ellis to James III.

1717, Oct. 5.—Acknowledging the receipt that day on his account, in further part of the value of the bill of 28,000 Genoa *livres*, of 600 *filippi*, making 3,000 Bologna *livres*.

Lieut.-General Dominick Sheldon.

1717, Oct. [5].—Account of his journey to Bologna and Fort Urbano, and of what passed between Lord Peterborough and himself. I arrived at Bologna the 4th, early, and sent Mr. Cockburne immediately to the Cardinal to know when I might wait on him, who appointed 3 p.m., it being the patron's day of the town and he having all the magistrates about him, to accompany him to the great church. "Mr. O'Brien told me the Duke of Parma had writ to the Cardinal for leave to send one of his ministers to my Lord Peterborough, and that the Cardinal had said he believed there would be no danger in that, the said Duke being in the King's interest. Upon this I immediately, that being the post day, sent Mr. Cockburne back to the Cardinal's, to let him or his secretary know that I had a positive order from the King to desire his Eminence not to let anybody go to my Lord Peterborough without his Majesty's leave, and that, if any such leave had been given the Duke of Parma, it should be recalled. Mr. Cockburne brought me word, leave had been given, but that another letter should be sent by the same post to recall it. Signior Belloni, who dined with me at the posthouse, told me he had letters every post from the same Duke, desiring to be informed all that related to my Lord Peterborough, and that he had answered he knew no more of that matter than what he was told at first.

" Mr. O'Brien informed me that the auditor had been a second time with my Lord Peterborough, and that he desired to see me before I went to him myself. It appears to us the said auditor is entirely in my lord's interest, and, I believe, endeavours to persuade the Cardinal to report the matter so to the Pope as may easily incline his Holiness to set him at liberty, but, more of this, when I have seen the Cardinal and the auditor. Mr. O'Brien has made some remarks in writing on what the auditor said to him, which, if it be all he has to say to me, will save me some labour.

" I waited on the Cardinal at the time appointed, delivered him the King's letter, and made him his compliments.

" His Eminence was very civil, gave me his letter to the governor of the fort, but upon the whole matter said little in objection to what I told him, only that he feared the keeping my Lord Peterborough long in confinement might prove prejudicial to the King's interest, that there were two points principal to be considered in this matter, the first the security of his Majesty's person, the other how to chastise him without farther proofs. As to the first, he seemed to be of opinion that his present confinement, having made a noise and put the King on his guard, was sufficient to deter all people from attempting anything on his person. As to the other he said little, but seemed to be of opinion that a capital punishment would do the King more harm than good.

" Upon this I took my leave, assuring his Eminence I would not fail to give him an account of what my Lord Peterborough should say to me at my return from the Fort Urbano.

" The auditor gave me a paper in Italian in my lord's own hand on promise that, when I had showed it to him, I would return it again. I am assured there is nothing of more weight in it than what we have already seen of that kind. However, I have got Mr. Belloni to take a copy of it, which I intend to keep by me. To this paper the auditor adds as from my Lord Peterborough what follows. 1st. That my lord hoped the Regent of France would speak to the Queen concerning his being arrested, nobody knowing better than he did what brought him into Italy. 2nd. That, to let the auditor see how far he was from having any design on the King's person, when he was at Rome he had several private conferences with the Cardinal Gualterio relating to the King's interest. 3rd. My Lord Peterborough proposes to give for sureties of his behaviour the King of Sicily and the Dukes of Parma and Modena, provided he may have his liberty to look after his own concerns. 4th. That the King and Queen should be the two last persons that should know his intentions whenever he designed to serve them, and that, had the Regent of France given the 7,000 men demanded, when the King was in Scotland, he was ready to have joined them.

" The 5th I arrived at the Fort Urbano. My Lord Peterborough, who was walking in the court, led me immediately

to his apartment, and, after some compliments on the score of the trouble I had given myself in coming so far at his request, asked me whether I would promise him on my word and honour never to discover some things he would impart to me, that would convince me he never had any design contrary to the King's service. To this I made answer I could conceal nothing he should say to me from the King, since he had sent me hither to give him an account of what his lordship had to say. 'Why then,' replied my lord, 'I must alter my discourse.' I answered that his lordship might do as he thought fit, and at the same time bethought myself I had not given him back his papers, which I immediately gave him, telling him that the King told me there was nothing in them that related to himself, [and] had sent him them back sealed up, that he might see his Majesty would make no use of them to his disadvantage where the business did not concern himself.

"He seemed well pleased with this act of generosity, as he called it, and told me it would oblige him to be more free with me than he intended, and told me the paper in his own hand, rightly understood, would convince me his intentions never had been to disserve the King. Upon this he began to explain several passages in it, but I told him I should never be able to remember all he had to say on that subject, and therefore desired his lordship to set his thoughts down in writing, and, if he were unwilling to trust me with the originals, I would content myself with a copy. He told me he would, if I would stay there all night, and that he would write it as observations of my own on what he had said to me. After this he said he had one favour to desire of me, which was to certify at the bottom of 4 of those papers that I had returned them to him, which, being very true, I readily consented to without enquiring into the reason he had for it.

"Then he told me, the air of that place being judged unwholesome, if he could be removed to a house in Bologna or some other town with two or more men to guard him he would give his word and honour to the Cardinal Legate not to stir from thence till the King and Queen were fully satisfied of his innocence from persons they could not but credit, and then named the Regent of France, the Dukes of Parma, Modena, and Aumont. I told him I could do nothing in that, and that I was confident the Legate would not consent to it without the King's leave, and therefore begged he would have patience till I returned to Urbino.

"He mentioned to me the speeches he had made in Parliament against the barbarous price, as he called it, that was put on the King's head, and on their hunting of him out of Lorraine. I told him we never had heard anything of them, nor himself once named as a person inclined to serve the King. He said the latter was very true, that it had been the misfortune of our court to be always betrayed, and that he had always,

when he spoke to the King's friends of his concerns, obliged them upon honour not to mention him to any that had any relation to our court, named the Marquis de Mezières as a man he trusted, Lord Bolingbroke as one he distrusted, and offered to refer himself to the Cardinal Gualterio in all things, who, he knew, was the King's friend and a wise man.

"When he showed me the paper he had writ, a copy of which your Majesty will find here in Mr. O'Brien's hand, I asked him whether that was all his lordship had to say to me. He told me he thought that was sufficient to prove he came not into Italy on any design against the King, and that, having been here 3 several times since the death of the Princess of Denmark, it was no wonder if he came here again. Then he fell into a passion and protestations of his innocence, threw himself on his knees, and wished Almighty God might destroy him, his family and country, if he would not have stabbed any man that should have made such a proposition to him.

"That his visiting my Lord Marlborough was to save the life and estate of my Lord Huntly, his son-in-law, whose estate the Duke of Argyle aimed at, had he been condemned.

"Then I put him in mind of the fine game he had said the King had to play. His answer to that was, that, when he was a free man, the King should know more of that matter than was fit for him to say at present, and before he was sure he was satisfied of his innocence. I told him that, after all the protestations he had made of it, I was forced to beg leave to tell him that, should it prove hereafter to have been otherwise, he could not but be the worst man in the world, which I should be extreme unwilling to believe of a man of his quality and family.

"I mentioned the great offers he pretended had been made him, but he only owned to me that after the change in the ministry offers of service had been made him, which he had refused, as Lords Pembroke and Carlisle had done.

"I had once hinted his giving me something under his own hand to the King, upon which, at my taking my leave, he gave me the paper your Majesty will find with this.

"At my return to Bologna I waited on the Cardinal and gave him some account of what I had done, with which he seemed well pleased and desired me to assure your Majesty he would do nothing in this affair without your order, but added they were very impatient at Rome to see an end of it." *Original, copy and French translation.* 6 *pages. Enclosed,*

Declaration by the Earl of Peterborough of his Innocence.

(*Printed in the* Stuart Papers, p. 17, note.) *Original and two copies.*

Paper of the Earl of Peterborough, written before Mr. Sheldon's arrival.

When he was arrested at Bologna, two Irish officers from Urbino declared it was by the orders of King James, who had received information that he was come to Italy to make an attempt on his person.

They gave as reasons for their suspicion that that lord had avoided the usual roads, that he had passed by the mountains of Genoa and Parma with armed men, that he had remitted to Venice a large sum received from King George before his departure for Italy with remarkable caresses, and that the Queen Mother had repeatedly advices that care should be taken of the King's person.

These officers, having taken all his letters and papers and examined all his servants, have declared they have found nothing to cause the least suspicion. It is true he did not pass by Tortona and the Milanese, because the Emperor's ministers had obtained an order sent him from the Secretary of State that he was not to pass by their States, and he could not pass by the mountains without an escort of three or four armed men.

If the ignominy and danger of such an action is considered, and if one reflects on the character and circumstances of that lord, he must agree that these ideas are contrary to all probability. He has had no motive of resentment, no private grudge against that prince, his fortune does not demand a desperate blow for its restoration and never in such a conjuncture have the reasons which might be opposed to it had so much force.

It is very extraordinary that one person could at the same time give occasions of jealousy to two opposite interests. It is known to all Europe that that lord has lost all his employments in England and has been banished the Court, and the reasons alleged were that he had spoken contemptuously of King George in France and with a partiality for his rival's interests, and now, quite the opposite, people would have it supposed that this lord was capable of a vile and rash action for those who have ill-treated him against a young prince, who has never offended him and whom he has never seen.

It should be considered that that lord has since Queen Anne's death been four times in Italy, before that prince was in that country, or that it could have been imagined he was to leave France. Why is it surprising that he has come there the fifth time? He has always come in the same manner by post and with the same rapidity.

But there are remarkable circumstances in this journey all opposed to such unjust imaginations. He has had and still has in his service an Italian secretary, who accompanied him in his other journeys to Italy, but this time he has left him at Paris with his two grandsons, the only ones

left of his family, whom he had just brought from England, so that he finds himself alone in this country without any companion or any servant of consequence, with five common servants, four of whom are Roman Catholics and all foreigners. That lord is indeed in a condition to carry out such an enterprise. Such an equipage ought to give rise to jealousy and principally, when it must be known that he did not go out of his lodgings and conversed with no one at Bologna.

That lord was with this small household, because he was leaving Italy, and this time many of the princes and great lords at Rome and throughout Italy knew before his departure the exact time of his return, as did all his tradesmen, his friends and relations in France and England, and his return to Italy was declared to so many persons, before he could know how King George would receive him in England. It is therefore with great appearance of truth that people try to make out that a correspondence with King George was the motive of this journey, which was decided on and known to so many people, before that lord had the least familiarity with that Court or knew how he would be treated in England.

If that lord was well received at Court, the reasons are very plain. He had in no ways deserved ill usage, but it is known that, at the time of his arrival in England, the Court, startled at so many lords and high officers giving up their employments, treated with great civilities all persons of any distinction not belonging to the Cabal of those who had abandoned the Court.

But that lord has remitted much money to Italy and has sold property. Of this one part is true and the other false. But, were he capable of an infamous action, if what he would undertake, permitted him not to live in any other place, he ought to have his money in England and not in other countries. If he was in such favour with King George and wished to serve that Court in every way, it seems he ought rather buy than sell property. He is satisfied that all these false reports should pass for true, if he has at present or has remitted to Italy any other sum than 600 pistoles, *and that all the money or credit he can have is in France, which he will prove, if necessary. Almost always what is necessary to maintain the truth is discovered, as on the present occasion. This time this lord brought with him and left at Paris his two grandsons, in a word all his family, in a Catholic country, where that Queen is, whom he is so barbarously to offend, putting the whole human race against him. Is it credible that he would wish at the same time to sacrifice his honour and his whole family to a just vengeance? French. Over* 3 *pages. Original and copy.*

Paper by Lord Peterborough.

What I have thought proper to write as the most essential things in my conversation with Lord Peterborough to assist my memory, besides another paper that lord had prepared before my arrival written in his own hand, to show the improbability of what he was charged with. [Marginal note: *Here my lord makes Mr. Sheldon speak.*]

The Earl seemed much touched by the King's civility in sending back all the papers seized when he was arrested.

First, he desires attention should be paid to the contents of these papers, where there are considerable particulars for his justification. He declares at the beginning of his letter to the Regent (*calendared* ante, p. 577) *that he did not desire any employment at the English Court.* (*Quoting the passage.*)

Secondly, the chief view of that paper is to persuade the Regent to enter into an alliance with Spain, the King of Sicily and the Italian States. (*Quoting the passage.*)

In another place he represents to the Regent that he could not place great reliance on the treaties with England. (*Quoting the passage.*)

In another place he postpones to another time writing more particularly on the affairs of Italy, which shows with what ideas he has come to Italy. (*Quoting the passage.*)

That lord has begged me to reflect that it may be seen clearly from the contents of that paper what he was wishing to do, which was to unite France, Spain, the King of Sicily and the princes of Italy, which could be done only in Italy and by the Duke of Parma's assistance, from which prince a letter has been found written to the Earl. This important affair he is engaged in is far removed from working against the interests of King James, since nothing would be more favourable for him than the union of these Catholic princes.

Also from the letter of the English secretary may be seen the reasons which obliged him not to travel by the ordinary roads, avoiding the Milanese. (*Quoting the passage.*)

In conclusion, with much respect for your Majesty, that lord makes this proposal, which will be agreeable to him and which, even in the present circumstances, he will take as a favour and a mark of your Majesty's kindness.

He would not wish to leave Italy, even if he could do so for the sake of his reputation, till your Majesty and also the Queen were entirely satisfied, desiring nothing so much as that which can put a complete stop to these suspicions.

He proposes to give his word of honour not to leave the Papal States or the place which shall be assigned him, without leave from Rome and your Majesty's consent, in order to give the time necessary for convincing explanations.

He will even take it as an obligation that your Majesty will trust his word, which he has always kept inviolably. He is content that no security be taken, provided he be in his house, being assured that nothing will be so evident as his innocence, for which, as well as for his word, several princes, friends of your Majesty, will answer. He even says that, when your Majesty shall be convinced of the truth, he is sure you will be content with having acted in this manner. French. 3 pages. 3 copies. Endorsed, "Paper written by Lord Peterborough and given to Mr. Sheldon at Fort Urbano to be copied in his presence, which was done word for word by Mr. O'Brien."*

ACCOUNT by MR. DICCONSON how the 50,000 *livres* which the Queen receives monthly is employed.

	liv.	*sol.*	*den.*	*liv.*	*sol.*	*den.*
1717, Oct. 6.—Paid monthly to the King's and Queen's servants in France about ..				30,500	0	0
The Queen's standing expense for her table, stables, &c., monthly, about				7,500	0	0
The new list of pensions is monthly	13,237	9	0			
Deducting those paid by Sir W. Ellis, those who have not yet called for their pensions and those gone or dead	3,485	2	10			
				9,752	6	2
So there remains for extraordinary expenses only				2,247	13	10
				50,000	0	0

which is a small fund for what the extraordinary expenses generally amount to.

Our accounts stood thus when I sent them last to the King.

Credit.	*liv.*	*sol.*	*den.*
Paid to B[aron] G[? örtz] at 3 payments ..	175,000	0	0
Paid in pensions and extraordinaries in 6 months	156,336	10	9
	331,336	10	9

Debit.	*liv.*	*sol.*	*den.*
Balance due to the King by the account sent January, 1717	97,677	0	6
Received from Mr. Innes what was remitted him from England, being the value of 3,856*l.* sterling	57,672	10	0
Received from Mr. Southcott 121,250 *livres*, but I returned value of 2,000*l.* sterling, which made it but	89,695	0	0

* Reading "Content" for "Contant" which, however, is the word in all three copies.

	liv.	*sol.*	*den.*
Received from Mr. Flanagan the price of the *Mary Magdalen*, sold to Sir P. Sherlock	12,000	0	0
Received from Maurice Murray 90 old *louis d'ors*, which made at the Mint only	1,154	14	0
Received from Capt. David George for the remainder of the provisions he sold ..	2,177	10	3
For some odd payments received	3,206	15	0
From a particular friend for the King's use 1,000*l*, which made	14,600	0	0
	278,203	9	9
So I disbursed more than I received in the accounts sent for the first 6 months of the year	53,133	1	0
	331,336	10	9

As to our present situation, I have borrowed 15,000 *livres* from Mr. Gordon, which I must repay out of the first money I receive, so the soonest I can give him any more money towards pensions or anything else must be the next time but one that I receive the monthly money, and therefore his payments must cease till then. It is to be hoped the gentlemen will have credit in their quarters, though they should be a month or two in arrear, since we at St. Germains are 9 months in arrear already.

As for the 15,433 *livres* and the 580*l*. sterling I am to repay to Mr. Jerningham and Mr. Hughs, I hope to do it out of the 1,700*l*. left in the hands of Mr. Arthur, of London, 2 years ago for a particular use, but I suppose it will not be needed now for that.

Besides the present debts, it appears that there is nothing near a sufficient fund for paying the extraordinaries, which in the first six months of this year amounted to above 100,000 *livres*, besides what was paid to B[aron] G [?örtz], and I have paid already at least 40,000 *livres* since, besides the pensions and what must be repaid to Mr. Jerningham and Mr. Hughs, so that the 2,247 *livres*, 13 *sols* 10 *deniers per* month, the only fund for them, will not probably be a quarter sufficient. If the King should call again for his 12,000 a month, then there will be no possibility of paying either the new pensions or the extraordinaries.

For these reasons it seemed proper to lessen the list by those who may go home, and by that means the fund would hold out longer for those who cannot, but that I submit to the judgement of those who are better able to determine. All I can do, is to pay when I have wherewithal and to represent my inability when I have not.

I am ordered to put two or three particular accounts by themselves.

Mr. Southcott.

Debtor.

	liv.	*sol.*	*den.*
Paid back of this already value of 2,000*l.* sterling	21,555	0	0
What I must repay more to Mr. Jermingham 580*l.* sterling to make up what he received short of the 8,000*l.* he advanced	10,280	0	0
What I am to pay Mr. Hughs	15,433	14	9
For what Mr. Southcott retained of the said money	2,250	0	0
For what I paid him myself here, value 350*l.* sterling	5,105	0	0
	54,623	14	9
So all I received clear from him was but ..	66,626	5	3
	121,250	0	0

Creditor.

Received from him at several payments by what he gave to B[aron] G [?örtz] &c., .. *liv.* 121,250 which is little more than 3,000*l.* instead of 30,000*l.* that was promised, and besides Mr. Jerningham claims 530*l.* more for what he paid to Mr. Menzies, and for charges about the said money and advancing it, viz.,

	l.
To Mr. Menzies	100
For his charges	80
For advancing 8,000*l.*	350
	530

which, if it is to be repaid, will reduce the sum so much lower, so that of the 5,420*l.* which Mr. *Menzies* collected in England very near one half has been spent in collecting and remitting it, if the above 530*l.* be made good to Mr. Jerningham.

Mr. Morgan engaged to furnish two ships at his own expense, but, they not being used, he took on himself the provisions to be disposed of, but required the seamen's wages, &c., and I paid him accordingly the sum agreed, 6,374 *livres* 4 *sols.*

The money remitted to Mr. Inese out of England was only the 3,856*l.* sterling mentioned in the account, so that all I received out of England towards the payments to B[aron] G[?örtz] was not in the whole 7,000*l.*, whereas what I paid him amounted to near 12,000*l.*

Query, what method must be taken as to those who demand pensions hereafter (giving the names of some that do so).

Query, concerning the orders sent me by Sir W. Ellis. 7 *pages.*

DAVID NAIRNE to SIR JOHN O'BRIEN, or in his absence to MAJOR COCKBURNE.

1717, Oct. 7. Urbino.—I had last post yours of the 2nd with your reflections on Lord Peterborough's paper all which I read to the King, who has ordered me to send your remarks to Cardinal Gualterio, they being in French. His impatience to be at liberty I do not wonder at, but that they should be as impatient at Rome to set him at liberty is a little odd. However, when Mr. Sheldon and you come back, the King will take his resolution one way or other. I believe this will hardly find you at Bologna, and Mr. Cockburne will receive this in your absence.

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1717, Oct. 12.—I have waited for Mr. Sheldon's return to render to your Holiness my most humble thanks for your letter of the 15th of last month in order not to trouble you to no purpose and to be able to join with knowledge of the case my reflections and resolutions with regard to Lord Peterborough. I can never sufficiently declare my gratitude for all your acts of kindness, and particularly for having deigned to style yourself my counsellor, and for having communicated to me with so much frankness your sentiments on this occasion, and I would have believed I was not going beyond the bounds of respect by freely declaring to you my own. But at present the business has taken another aspect and my lord, without making complaints or blaming the conduct towards him, contents himself with asking for his release on parole, till his innocence be made clear.

As this demand is in itself an evidence of it, and as I have no positive proof against him, I have thought it proper to comply with his request, and I have already written to that effect to the Cardinal Legate at Bologna, feeling sure of the approbation of your Holiness. I have not thought that by this indulgence I am throwing doubts on my first behaviour, but rather am supporting it by making it in every thing conform to the usages of my country, so well known to the accused himself that he is the first to wish they should be observed with regard to him, as more honourable for himself than a hurried discharge without solid grounds for it. I refer for details to Cardinal Gualterio. *French.* 2 *pages.* *Copy.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1717, Oct. 12.—During Mr. Sheldon's absence I have written some papers on the subject of the Earl of Peterborough, and, though that affair has now assumed another aspect, I do not fail to send them to you, for it is just and useful you should know the whole course of my reflections thereon. You will see I was already sufficiently inclined of myself to enter into the proposal you made me in your letter, which I only received

since, and I am charmed by its frankness, zeal and well-grounded reasoning. I, however, avow naturally that I doubt if I could have brought myself to ask simply my lord's freedom. A point of honour carried perhaps a little too far, and the just fear I had of causing anxiety and trouble to the Pope, put me into a strange embarrassment, but I am now freed from it, and the request of my lord himself enables me to preserve my decorum completely and at the same time to deliver the Pope from his anxieties and to show my indulgence with regard to my lord. To do things with dignity and good grace, I thought I ought to write of it to the Pope as a thing done and done by myself. I hope my letter will be to his taste, though I do not multiply compliments in it, and though I feel as I ought the resistance he has hitherto made both to the solicitations of others and to his own fears. However, as all that was not very favourable to me, and may be perhaps followed by some slight feeling of shame, I thought, after having been the cause of the evil, it was more prudent to be silent about the rest, and to confine myself to general expressions of thanks and to support my past conduct by the favour of a conclusion, which could not be but agreeable.

Nairne sends you all the papers about this affair. I attach little importance to all that has passed between my lord and Sheldon except the proposal about his release, which is in effect an evidence of innocence.

I thought it necessary to grant it with even less restrictions than he proposed, for, if his parole does not keep him, two or three guards will do so still less, and in these cases a certain air of indulgence can never do any harm. The choice of the neighbourhood of Reggio seemed to me preferable to the Papal States and especially to Bologna. His parole will bind him there equally and the Pope will have no more anxiety about it.

The precautions taken with regard to him seemed necessary for a man of his character, and, if he does not keep his parole, it will be a manifest proof against him. Only you can explain what he said passed between you and him and, if he can find princes to answer for him, apparently they will do so soon, and then he will be honourably cleared. However it may be, this affair having become notorious by other means than mine, and my conduct having been according to the most exact rules of justice and, I believe, of prudence, it seems to me it could not have any bad effect for me, and might even have a good one. " Enfin je puis la conter finie, et je vous avoue que j'en suis ravi, car elle me devenoit bien a charge, elle l'etoit encore plus a vous, et, si elle a eu le tems d'avoir une bonne fin, c'est a vos soins et a votre zele qui je la dois, et pour lesquels je ne scaurois jamais assez vous remercier."

I say nothing on the audience you are to ask of the Pope. Your own prudence will dictate what ought to be said or not on the contents of this dispatch but, on delivering my letter,

you ought not to be sparing of all flattering expressions, which are more proper to be said than written.

This affair being thus finished, I flatter myself that there will be no further delay in your journey here, but the mutual satisfaction we promise ourselves must be sacrificed to your health, if that is an obstacle. It surely will be the only one, and it is that which makes me desire doubly to have you here, where it is by no means cold, and where you will have a good warm room on the same floor as my own and adjoining the chapel. Do not think, I beg you, of taking any other way but that of Loretto and Pesaro. That of Aqualagna here is impracticable, and I fear that from Pesaro here the roads are a little bad for a berline. Mine, however, went that way, but the season is more advanced and the roads are worse. *French.* 3½ *pages. Copy.*

Lieut.-General Dominick Sheldon to Lord [Peterborough].

1717, Oct. [12].—I hope that the orders the King sends with this letter to the Cardinal Legate will convince you how desirous he is to contribute to the clearing yourself of the accusation you lie under, since he is willing to grant you more than you proposed by contenting himself with your promising the Cardinal Legate on your word and honour not to leave Reggio or your house near it, after you have been a day or two at Bologna, before you have given his Majesty, and the Queen the satisfaction you promised should convince them of your innocency. When I saw you, you seemed as much persuaded of the necessity of this as I was, not only for their satisfaction, but your own reputation, which will undoubtedly suffer in the opinion of the world, till you have given them such proofs of your innocency as cannot reasonably be rejected. I wish with all my heart I could contribute more to it than I have. 2 *pages. Copy and a French translation.*

David Nairne to Sir John O'Brien.

1717, Oct. 19. Urbino.—Mr. Sheldon writes to you about something which it is thought fit you should say to the Legate, and which is not mentioned in the King's letter to him. His Majesty has further ordered me to tell you that he thinks it proper you should wait on the Duke of Parma at Plaisance (Piacenza) as you pass, telling him you have the King's orders to assure him that he "had very strong and good grounds to have my Lord Peterborough arrested (which grounds you'll explain to him), that he finds by his last letters from France that his conduct in this matter is very far from being disapproved, and that my lord will very probably be disappointed in the expectations he flattered himself with of having some persons he mentioned to answer for his innocence; that the chicane which my lord makes now (which you'll explain to

the Duke) does not look very favourable for him, and is a thing the King could not in prudence consent to, viz., that he should remain in Italy without confining himself to any particular place, and without the King's knowing where he is, and that in fine, in consideration of his Highness, his Majesty has continued still to leave my lord his choice either to be in Bologna, or in the State of Parma upon his parole till things be further cleared, but in the meantime the King, having a true kindness and regard for the Duke, thought he could do no less than inform him by your means of the whole matter, that he may be upon his guard and not engage further for my lord than he shall think he may safely do, after the information you have given him of the fact.

"I send you here copies of Comte Gazzola's letter to me, and my answer to him, that you may be *au fait* how far this Prince has thought fit to concern himself for my lord.

The letter and answer you'll carry with you to the Queen, and, as you have here the King's letter to the Legate with a flying seal, before you seal it quite up and deliver it, you'll take a copy of it to carry to the Queen, and you'll tell her Majesty at the same time that the King is well and received this morning the packet of the 2nd instant, and you'll remember him kindly to Mr. Dillon, and, in case you meet the Duke of Mar, you'll give him account of all this matter.

"You have here Mr. Sheldon's letter to you, which the King bids me tell you, you may show to my Lord Peterborough, for it does not name the Regent, who indeed is not to be named to anybody, but I have orders to tell you in confidence that *Dillon* has spoke with him upon this matter and that he approved what the King has done, which is remarkable.

"Not to delay the express I do not write to Count Gazzola by you."

Postscript.—If you overtake Mr. Strickland or Dr. Wood on the road, you may give them the two enclosed, if not, you'll give them at St. Germains. *Original and copy.* 4 *pages.*

SIR JOHN O'BRIEN.

1717, Oct. [21].—Memorial of what passed 20 October at 10 at night in giving the King's letter to the Cardinal.

"The Cardinal seemed more concerned at what the King writ to him about my lord than the latter himself did when I showed him Mr. Sheldon's letter. He took no resolution, though I told him the same informations subsisted still, he said my lord would be with him to-morrow night, and that he would propose to him to keep in Bologna, if he did not choose to go to the States of Parma. When I told him that certainly my lord did not come into this country about any negotiation, 'that may be,' he said, 'but he is known to be a madman, and I believe his business into Italy was to meet the Signora Catina, but the Court of Rome is afraid, and thinks the English

fleet will come and burn Civita Vecchia,' I could not but tell his Eminency that they gave proofs enough of being afraid in this occasion.

" I sent Auditeur Michelli to my lord to desire him to come to me under the arcades. His lordship came in a little time wrapt up in his cloak, the auditeur and two of his servants along with him. We walked until we found a palace open where there was light. I showed him Mr. Sheldon's letter to me as the King ordered it. After he read it he swore, and said ' you must be all distracted at your Court, is it not the same thing to your King where I'll be ? ' ' Very true, my Lord ' said I, ' if you had justified yourself, but your Lordship sees by Mr. Sheldon's letter that the same informations subsist, and, now that you are at liberty, you take no pains to clear your self of this suspicion, you ought to write to the Regent to speak to the Queen, since you say he knows the reasons that brought you into Italy, for, by your refusing going to the States of Parma, all the world will believe you are come about no negotiation.'

" ' Can you say so,' said he, ' that writ and saw my project.' ' That's true, my Lord, but the question is, if it be this last time you were in England you sent that project to the Regent or a great while before, for I took no notice of the date.'

" ' This last time,' said he, and then two or three oaths, crying, ' Is it possible ? ' ' I believe it,' said I, ' since you tell me so, but I think your Lordship ought to lose no time to prove it.' ' I writ,' said he, ' already to the Regent, and I am sure he has taken due measures to persuade the Queen of the truth of this matter,' I asked if his lordship would not write by me to the Duke of Parma, he answered, ' he is the Prince in Italy that is most my friend, and for that reason he would not have me near him for fear of giving any jealousy to the Emperor.' Afterwards my lord quitted me, and I found by his short adieu, that he could no further suffer my questions or proposals.

" I gave Mr. Sheldon an account of all this." 2 *pages.*

Sir William Ellis to James III.

1717, Oct. 31.—Acknowledging the receipt that day on his account from Signor Belloni in full of the bill of 28,000 Genoa *livres* of

	liv.	*sol.*
696¾ *filippi*, making..	3,483	15
Gained the 27th by exchange of 927 *Louis d'ors*	475	5
	3,959	0

James III.

1717, Oct.—Memoir on money matters. First, on examining the lists it is not found that any can subsist without what I give them, and that none can safely return before

February twelvemonth, at which time all unattainted, who did not escape out of prison or served in their army, may return according to the general opinion of lawyers.

2. I suppose that their smallness makes it impracticable to diminish pensions, therefore nothing remains but a total retrenchment of a considerable number, and what a noise that would make is very obvious, to which may be added the ill effect it would certainly have for my interest that at a time, when people cannot go home and have lost either their estates or way of living for my cause, I should take from them the little I give them in their helpless and destitute condition.

3. If a retrenchment should only fall on the Scotch, and not equally on old pensioners, what a subject of just complaint and jealousy would not that give, to see those, whose merits cannot be compared with theirs, preferred to them and, while they have had so great a share in the last enterprise and suffered so much by it, that they should be discarded in favour of such as for the most part have made their fortunes by my misfortunes or at least bettered their condition.

4. I much doubt if the old pensioners could bear a retrenchment or if there be any that could be quite struck off.

5. Whatever therefore is done must in justice, reason and politic be equal to all, but, as no retrenchment can be made of all as yet without great inconveniency and clamour, it is my opinion things should go on as they are till February twelvemonth, which I demonstrate is possible by what follows.

I have wherewithal to keep myself till that time without calling for any money from the Queen. By Mr. Dicconson's account the French pension will supply the present lists and 2,000 *livres* a month will remain. I know that overplus is not to be imagined sufficient to supply the most ordinary extraordinaries, but then I apply to that use the 150,000 *livres* we are to have next February. If no money is drawn on me now, I shall not expect a shilling of that whole sum, which may be laid by not only for extraordinary occasions, but to be employed in paying the pensions of such, who cannot subsist whole months without money, when our ordinary pension is not paid. I think it is by this manifest demonstration, that we can according to all human appearance hold out as we are till the time above mentioned. If great and unforeseen expenses should happen, measures indeed must be altered, but those occurrences must first come to pass, and, if one goes to future possibilities, why may one not also hope that some unforeseen supply may also come in that time? The old produce of a (word illegible) should be endeavoured to be got; and I should have mentioned before five quarters of the Pope's money, which I shall receive in that interval, so we may reckon on above 200,000 *livres* a month for extraordinaries, besides Dicconson's 2,000, which, if not very extraordinary ones indeed, must surely supply. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. Holograph. Draft.*

Sir William Ellis to James III.

1717, Nov. 5.—Acknowledging the receipt on his account from Signor Belloni on account of the Pope's money for July, August and September last of 2,500 *filippi*, amounting to 12,500 Bologna *livres*.

The Duke of Mar.

1717, Nov.—Notes of heads of business and commissions to be drawn, among them being the patents to Theophilus Oglethorpe and Sir Peter Redmond.

Memoir by James Murray.

[1717, Nov. 24—Dec. 5.]—Concerning the use which may be made of the opposition that the *Baltic* and *Mediterranean* squadrons will certainly meet with in *Parliament*.

"In the first place it is certain that the discontented *Whigs* will join in opposing *the Elector of Hanover's* designs in both these measures and that all *the King's* friends must as certainly be of that side of the question, because it will tend to lessen the public expense, and that is a thing which people affecting popularity have always in view.

"But, though this be the true state of the case and known only to a few, may not the present juncture of affairs and the part that friends will act in it be represented in such manner to *the King of Sweden* and *the King of Spain* that both may think themselves under obligations to *the King's* friends and he reap an immediate advantage from it?

"To *the King of Sweden* it may be said that *the King's* friends have a grateful sense of the regard he has shown him, and that in return they intend to use their utmost efforts to prevent a measure so prejudicial to him, in which if they succeed, the service will be great, and, if they should not, their good intentions must be agreeable, but this is only hinted because it may [be] proper to enlarge upon it in accounts to be sent elsewhere.

"To any of *the King of Spain's* servants with whom one could freely and safely talk, might not one open himself in this manner? In the beginning to state the vast use it would be of to his Master to prevent this measure, which is contrived with no other intention but to support *the Emperor* in possession of *the King of Spain's* estate in *Italy* without demanding of him to quit his pretensions to *Spain*. If this could be prevented and proper measures taken to oblige the *Duke of Hanover* to use his interest with *the Emperor* to renounce, it is very obvious of what service it would be to *the King of Spain's* designs. And, if it should not in the end be prevented, a hearty endeavour towards it will be a discouragement to *the Emperor* and ought to lay a very great obligation upon *the King of Spain*.

" This being premised, might not one proceed to acquaint *the King of Spain's* servant that the *Tories* perceived this particular affair must take a turn that would prove very disadvantageous either to *the King of Spain* or *the Emperor*.

" That it is a thing the *Whigs* are divided upon, and therefore the *Tories* may be presumed to have in some degree the power of casting the balance which way they will.

" That the *Tories*, having *the King's* interest entirely and only at heart, are little concerned about what may regard either *the Emperor* or *the King of Spain*, unless they see that *the King's* service is to be promoted by it.

" That at present they have this reason to determine them to oppose *the King of Spain's* interest in this particular, that they conclude, if *the Duke of Hanover* was drove into this measure, resentment and a principle of self defence would engage *the King of Spain* to espouse the King's quarrel.

" That, though this may be at present the thought upon which they have fixed their resolutions, yet, if assurances were given that this service would in general increase *the King of Spain's* friendship for *the King* and procure him 40 or 50 pieces of *money*, we could answer that these gentlemen would espouse *the King of Spain's* interest to a man, and pursue any measure that shall be thought most conducive to it.

" So much appears to be in this matter, that I should have before now employed a proper person to talk with *Marquis Monteleon* upon it, but that I have received a hint that he is corrupted by *the Duke of Hanover*, and therefore it is not safe to undertake a thing of that kind till one is sure of this fact, one way or other ; but, this being a thing in which no time is to be lost, and since *Dillon* may have another opportunity to transact this matter, it was thought proper to submit what is above to his consideration." (See *ante*, *p.* 255.)

List of his Majesty's Subjects in Italy.

1717, Dec. 7.—The Dukes of Perth and Mar, the Earls of Nithsdale, Winton, Linlithgow, Southesk and Panmure, Lord Edward Drummond, Viscounts of Kingston and Kilsyth, Lord Clermont, John Hay, Charles Fleeming, William Erskine, Sir John Preston, Mr. Forster, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Carnegy, Mr. Freebairn, Mr. Macmahon, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Menzies, Mr. Blair, Mr. Barkley and Mr. Coupar, clergymen, Mr. Collier, Mr. Graham, Mr. James Hay, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Clephan.

Mrs. Ogilvie to Capt. John Ogilvie.

1717, Dec. 2[–13].—When I answered your letter I had not received the one you sent to Sudrick (? Southwark) and did not till Friday last. If you have occasion to write to me, which I am afraid you must once more, because *Lord Oxford* is not yet come to town, (giving an address).

I am told, which vexes me, that all letters by the two last posts, that had any news in them, have been opened and all burnt that there were not bills of exchange in. I unluckily wrote both nights. Let me know, the moment this comes, if you had my last two, for it is a plague to repeat what one has wrote. However, in what relates to Mr. *Dillon's* affair, I believe I had best not delay, lest my other letters be miscarried. I told you before, I thought he had not treated *Mar* so generously as he ought, for you must know that the very day I took my journey, Mr. *Dillon* sent off one of his people here. They say *Mar* knew of his coming and told him that all the difference between his getting here and *Mrs. Ogilvie's* would be his riding post and her going in the coach, which must be some days longer. *Mar* might know of his being sent but I scarce believe he knew half of what he was ordered to say, for most of his commission was to inform *the Bishop of Rochester* what a difficult game Mr. *Dillon* had to play, considering Mrs. *Ogilvie* knew every syllable of what was contained in the late express and that, contrary to all orders, unless it were private ones from *Mar*, she and *Capt. Ogilvie* had the impudence to carry not only Mr. *Dillon's* goods but even *the Queen's* the round about way to *Mar*, a piece of assurance not to be forgiven, though for some reasons Mr. *Dillon* seemed to pass it. He was likewise ordered to acquaint Mr. *Dillon's* friends here not to mind anything Mrs. *Ogilvie* had been desired to say as to contradicting the accounts Mr. *Dillon* had sent them the time before concerning *the King's* affairs, for it was all fact, though everybody ought not to know it and that *Mar* had sent Mr. *Dillon* a very cavalier letter on the accounts he had from Mrs. *Ogilvie*, the copy of which letter was sent to *the Bishop of Rochester* with paraphrases on every paragraph.

The man was likewise desired to tell them that Mrs. *Ogilvie* had said a great many things to *Mar*, that, when she was brought face to face with Mr. *Dillon*, she could not own, which was false in fact, for she did not add one word to what was truth, nor was it in the power of Mr. *Dillon* or anyone else to make her deny one word of what she told *Mar*. Mr. *Dillon*, you know, told you and me that he had writ so favourable an account of Mrs. *Ogilvie* to his friends here, that he should answer for their being very well pleased with her and that they should not wish their goods to come any other way but by her. I know a gentleman who saw most of what Mr. *Dillon* wrote, and his letters contained nothing like it. Those little mean ways can't miss to give people a very mean opinion of those who practise them. Mr. *Dillon* declared too that it was none of his fault that the goods came by Mrs. *Ogilvie* this time, for he had disputed it extremely but could not carry it. However, since *Mar* was to go for Holand (? Italy) and *Capt. Ogilvie* follow him, that way of sending must fall of course. He likewise gave those here to understand that Capt. *Ogilvie*

and Mrs. *Ogilvie* had given such characters of *the Bishop of Rochester*, Sir R[edmond] and all of them, that he was amazed and that Mrs. *Ogilvie* magnified the quarrel extremely between *Anne Oglethorpe* and Sir R[edmond] and that Mrs. *Ogilvie* said: That foolish young fellow would ruin *the King's* affairs. I am sure this is false, for, if she put anybody in the wrong on that head, it was rather Mrs. *Oglethorpe*.

I am told that, when *the King's* shop comes to be opened again, Mr. *Dillon* and the rest of *Ormonde's* partners are to signalize themselves in a part by themselves, and not at all to interfere with *Mar* and the other merchants. Mr. *Dillon* is to be here at that time himself to manage his friends, in order to which he is to send over his eldest son to be bred up under *the Bishop of Rochester's* tuition, which I wonder of, for no doubt *the Bishop* must educate the boy in the Church of England's principles, and Mr. *Dillon* is the reverse of that, but it seems he is resolved to make sure for some of the family both in heaven and earth. All those things are to be grand secrets, especially to *Mar*, but I think he should know at least as much as I can learn. Some pains have been taken to assure me that *Mar* is no friend of mine, but that can't pass with me. Indeed, I have a great deal of reason to believe the contrary and, till I have other proofs, I'll prefer demonstration to tittle-tattle. What they would have me cavil at, is *Mar's* writing to all of them that Mrs. *Ogilvie* need not be sent back again but on extraordinary occasions.

Another affair concerning Mr. *Menzies* I shall soon be better informed about. This far I know already, that the poor man has been very ill used here, though he does not at all deserve it. It is whispered that *Mar* has given him up so far as to assure *the Bishop of Rochester* he will stick to no man disagreeable to him, and it's likewise said that Mr. J. M[urray] is actually in *Menzies'* place now and that 400*l.* salary is settled on him, and that *Mar* remitted him 100*l.* bill, when Mrs. *Ogilvie* came here. I am told they brag of those things and make no secret ont. I have sent you a line of *Menzies'* to Mrs. *Ogilvie*, which you may send to *Mar*. I am extremely charged not to let *Mar* nor *Capt. Ogilvie* know a syllable of all this. They tell me, I will certainly pay severely for it, if I drop one word ont to *Mar*, for great men are always sure to sacrifice little people to their interest. I confess that's too often done, but I am too much *Mar's* friend and believe him to be too much a man of honour not to fear anything so unjust from him.

Anne Oglethorpe has listed herself entirely a friend to Mr. *Menzies*. She is not pleased with your last letter, and says she is at a loss how to answer it and desires me to do it for her. I having seen both hers and yours, I have writ to *Lord Oxford* to-day and you shall have his answer by Thursday's post. I believe he is so wise as to keep out of the way, by reason that it's believed that this business at Court will turn to a parliamentary affair. (About Mr. Shippen as in other letters.)

As to answering your own letter, I parted with you Sunday morning. It was late before I came to Dover, where I was obliged to stay for the coach till Tuesday, so I arrived here late on Thursday night, where I wrote you a short line. As to your not hearing from me the Monday after I came, I wrote to you in the afternoon, before I stirred out, and was sot enough to keep the letter in my pocket till near 12 at night, waiting till the bell should come about for letters, without considering it comes only on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and, when I found it too late to send to the post office, I burnt my letter in a rage.

I beg once more of you not to stir from where you are, till you hear again from *Lord Oxford*, for I know it's what he would never forgive. Therefore let us at least seem to understand the last affair in the same sense that *Lord Oxford* is pleased to put upon it, for I really think it good-natured of him not to put it on another footing.

Let *Mar* make his own prudent use of all I have writ and take care that neither *the King* nor *Anne Oglethorpe's* Irish friend with him know anything, for all he knows comes round to her.

I have not seen *Lady Mar*, but I have writ to her. It's for her own safety I am debarred of that happiness and not for any step in her conduct that can be censured. 7 *pages*.

Paper by Lord Peterborough.

[1717, before Dec. 16.]—Lord Peterborough's arrest has made all the world curious to know the motives of it, as being believed by all men of good sense to be vain and groundless.

Two Irish officers from Urbino, with the assistance of that government, arrested him and seized his papers and domestics, alleging that the Queen had informed her son, that he was come to Italy with designs against him and that the said lord's conduct had augmented that suspicion.

You will be surprised when you hear what this conduct was that gave such jealousy. The first articles are his not going to Lombardy the ordinary road but passing over the hills of Genoa and through Parma instead of going by Tortona and the Milanese.

Do you think this a sufficient reason to suspect a person of such known reputation? Is not every traveller at liberty to choose what road he pleases? And may there not be reasons sometimes not fit to be told to everybody, which oblige people, especially of my lord's rank, to take one road rather than another?

The other arguments are of yet lesser weight, that he had remitted great sums to Venice, that he had been received by King George with more than ordinary civility in his last journey to London, that he was reconciled with the Duke of Marlborough, and that therefore all these things put together

made the Queen fear that he could not return to Italy, but with a design to execute something against her son's life in concert with the Court of England. What do you think of this strange consequence?

To dissipate all such calumnies, without saying a word of the untainted and well-known honesty of Lord Peterborough, 'twill be enough to mention the august and sacred character of King George and that of his honoured nation. A man, who would have committed so black an action, would have been equally detested by King George and abhorred by all England.

The motives of the suspicion are as frivolous as the undertaking would be barbarous and incredible.

What an extravagant folly is it to think that, because a subject is well received by his king and is reconciled to his enemy, he is capable of a commission for murder, and that he should be ill treated in a country, because he had remitted his money to it, and had the confidence to trust his person in it?

Pray judge impartially whether a nobleman, who all his life has exemplarily observed the sentiments of honour, should now be suspected of being capable of so shameful an interprise, only because a Princess has let herself be persuaded by the false and malicious reports of others to fear him.

However, these suspicions or rather imaginations, which may be consistent with the character of a mother, ought not to have made impressions on the minds of those, who should have acted with more mature deliberation in a case so very improbable as this, and which required many strong proofs, especially considering the bad consequences which might follow from the precipitate resolutions taken.

It will be easy to show that all the objections, which render an accusation shameful and incredible, concur in this one.

A crime is supposed altogether against the interest of him for whom it would be committed, as any one may be easily convinced, who is informed of the particulars of that succession.

A crime is supposed to be committed by a person, the most incapable of any in the whole world of such a thing.

In fine, a crime is supposed to be executed by one who is in the most improper situation in the world for committing it.

There is not the least appearance that the Chevalier de St. George in the present posture of affairs can give the least disturbance to the House of Hanover. All his friends and adherents have been beat and dispersed, and have no hopes left but in the mercy of the conqueror. There is no need to have recourse to infamous means against so weak an enemy; nay, it would be a crime to suppose that such thoughts could have place in the heart of so glorious a king.

You will then have sufficiently comprehended that the King neither could nor would embrace the like ideas, and that the Chevalier cannot give him the least shadow of jealousy.

But ought those, who believed the like commission to be true, have found out for an instrument of such a fact a man, who in his whole life has distinguished himself by the integrity of his manners and behaviour, by his rare virtues and by despising interest and riches?

Then, if we consider his measures and his present circumstances, we must believe him quite out of his senses, if we judge him capable of so enormous an enterprise without having laid his projects better. Ought he to have remitted his money to Italy, whence his supposed crime would have compelled him to depart with precipitation? Should he have come into the centre of the Ecclesiastic State and have chosen there a place, where all his steps could be so narrowly observed, and where he must be in the power of the person against whom, according to the false suspicion, he was to conspire. Bologna was the very place to contrive such a design in, which must afterwards be put in execution against a person so well guarded, whom the Pope protects under the title of King.

They will have it that he did not come the ordinary way, but through impracticable mountains, that he might come privately to Urbino. The infamous calumniator forgets that all his equipage of English saddle horses, his coach and six Flanders horses and his servants passed publicly through France and Italy long before his coming to Bologna, where also a part of his family was come to wait for him, and likewise that his post chaises, baggage and servants, who came with him from France, crossed the Milanese openly at the time he passed through Genoa, and that he had been seen publicly at the Courts of Turin and Parma. But, what is yet more unlikely, they pretend to impute to him a secret design, for which he must be incognito, and they do not secure him till a week after he was residing in Bologna in the sight of the whole world and, when they did, they did it without any other proofs but those they vainly hoped to find by his letters and writings.

To finish the suspicion, there is no need to produce any other circumstances than the following.

In his last journey to London, he was often at King George's Court and had commerce with the Duke of Marlborough, with whom it is supposed he was not in the best intelligence. 'Twill be sufficient to say that he owed to the clemency of the King and to the good offices of the Duke the life and estate of the Duke of Gordon, his son-in-law, which were confiscated for his having taken arms in favour of the Chevalier.

The Queen, who was so much alarmed at my lord's last journey to Italy never had less reason to be so than now, his lordship's two only [grand] sons being in Paris and in a manner under her eye, so, if she had had the least jealousy of his conduct, what hostages could be surer? 5 *pages. This paper is dated Genoa*, 20 *Oct.* 1717, *an imaginary date and place, as Lord Peterborough was then a prisoner at Bologna. It is*

endorsed by Mar "Translation of Lord Peterborough's paper, Dec. 1717," *and is probably alluded to in his letter of* 16 *Dec., calendared* ante, p. 284.

MEMORIAL containing an account of the present state of affairs in ENGLAND, sent by the BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

1717, Dec. 14[–25].—(Beginning with an account of the quarrel between the King and the Prince of Wales, of the orders to those who held offices under both of them, and of the letters to the foreign ministers as in other letters and papers.)

"In this condition it is a particular worthy to be remarked that some people who have gone to see the Prince and Princess, who are neither in the service of the father or the son, have been desired not to appear at Court, and, when they did appear, they have been desired to withdraw.

"How and with what view things have been brought to this pass shall be mentioned hereafter, but 'tis certain nothing in the universe could have exposed both father and son so much to the contempt of all rational men in this kingdom, or have weakened their interest more effectually, which according to common reason ought also to produce very good effects abroad.

"Everybody sees what degrees of wisdom and good nature they are to expect from a Government, where the next heir, his wife and family are treated in so outrageous and unprecedented a manner at the time when the birth of a new Prince had just strengthened their common interest here, and disposed people more and more to unite in their adherence to them, and when it behoved them by all possible methods to have prevented such an open rupture among themselves, but the advice of the D[uke] of Ma[rlborou]gh and the Ministry, applied to the weakness and resentments of the father, prevailed against all the rules of prudence and pushed him on to a step from the ill consequences of which he can never deliver himself.

"No longer is the Kingdom divided only into those who are friends to *the King* and those who are friends to the *Hanover* family, but now we find the last party sub-divided into those who are for the father and those who are for the son. And, should the wound be ever in appearance healed between the Prince and his father, yet those who have sided with the Prince and been his advisers before and since the rupture (particularly Devonshire, Compton, Townshend, Walpole, and their followers) will never come into the father's measures whilst he governs by this Ministry, but will keep up a separate party of Whigs in opposition to the Court, and, being not considerable enough of themselves, must at last fall in with the Tories, and perhaps be driven to help forward what they never intended.

"The Prince without doubt looks upon the Ministry, who have used him in so strange a manner, as his mortal enemies,

and, as they have no mercy to expect from him after such indignities, it is rational to think they either are, or will soon be so. On the contrary it's obvious what opinion the father must have of the discontented Whigs, who, without regard to his inclinations, have continued to make their court to the son, and have opposed with all their might his darling project of continuing the standing army in that number and upon the footing he desired it.

" Now as to the motives which have induced the Ministry to bring matters to this extremity between the father and son, it cannot in reason be believed that it is occasioned by the warm expression used by the Prince to the D[uke] of New[cast]le, on the contrary from the several circumstances of that whole story, it seems rather probable that he was ill used and provoked on purpose, in hopes to find some handle for treating him yet worse than they had hitherto done, and the eagerness with which they laid hold on this occasion, the immediate and unaccountable use they made of it, the orders after orders which they soon procured to mortify him, and the affronts upon affronts with which they presently pursued him are sure proofs that they had long designed what they now accomplished, and were resolved to push matters so far upon this advantage gained as, if possible, to prevent a reconciliation, in which they have been encouraged by observing that they could not go too fast for the father into whatsoever measures they hurried him, he having showed himself more satisfied and pleased since this incident and the several steps taken upon it than in any other part of his reign.

" The Prince has for above 12 months past used Sun[derlan]d Ca[doga]n and Ma[rlborou]gh himself with very great contempt, and has been a kind of head for their enemies, the discontented Whigs, to go to, the father will in all appearance go to Hanover in the spring, and they have a mind to be in full possession of the Government in his absence, in order to which it was necessary to put the son out of a capacity of being named Regent. This they have now accomplished, and it seems to be one good account of the reasonableness of their proceedings on this occasion.

" It is in the next place fit it should be known that a reconciliation has been talked of for some days past, for which hitherto no good authority has appeared, what is in this, time will discover, but it is very plain that such a measure can never answer the designs and views of the Ministers as they are above stated, unless the Prince should submit to such terms as would make him a cipher for the future, which would reduce him to the lowest degree of contempt and therefore be equally for *the King's* advantage, for then (as was above said) the discontented Whigs (who are for ever severed from the present Ministry) must be a direct faction against the Court, and, whether they will or no, must join at last in promoting the Tory views and designs. Nor is it possible

for the Prince to forgive the Ministers, or for them to really believe he did so, should he make a profession of it, so that the consequences of this quarrel would still remain.

"For these reasons, whatever may be the projects of this Ministry, it is not natural to believe that they intend the Prince should ever be King of Great Britain, for they must in that event resolve to leave their estates and fly their country or to suffer in it, which can be no comfortable prospect to the Duke of New[cast]le (who has spent 100,000*l.* in the service of the family) or to any other concerned in this administration.

"As to the affair of the standing Army and the opposition given to it by the discontented Whigs, you are to be informed that, though they were zealous in that measure, yet they joined with the Court in sending Mr. Shippen to the Tower upon some words of his which they voted to contain a reflection upon the Duke of Brunswick. And it will easily be believed that he gave no real occasion for such a step, when it is known that they came that day into the House resolved to send him to the Tower, which design they afterwards executed.

"This incident delayed the business of the Army, and at the same time disunited more than ever the discontented Whigs and the Tories. Next day, when the army came to be debated after a long struggle, the Court carried by a majority of 45 that 16,000 men should be allowed for the service of the year 1718. But, a fresh contest having arisen, and several leading Whigs (as Mr. Smith, Sir Jo[seph] Jekyll) who voted for the Court in the former question for the 16,000 men, objected to the manner in which they are now established, to wit, that there are double the number of regiments both of foot and dragoons subsisting of what is necessary to make 16,000 men, if the companies and troops were completed as they used to be, the consequences of which were said to be: 1st, an extraordinary charge to the public of above 130,000*l.*, and 2nd, that under pretence of necessary recruits the Ministry might upon any design whether good or bad make the 16,000 up five and twenty thousand, which could not be done without alarming the Kingdom, if new regiments were to be levied.

"This appeared to be matter of a good deal of consequence both to the Court and those who opposed them, and therefore the debate was managed with zeal on both sides. But at last the Ministry, being afraid of losing it upon a division, by concert gave up the matter and another day was appointed for settling a new establishment for the sixteen thousand men which had been voted. But the next day they resumed what they had in appearance given up, and then the same Whigs with their followers still pressed the disbanding the corps and persisted so firmly in their opposition that (notwithstanding all the closetting work which had preceded) upon a division in the Commons, the Court carried the main point but by 14, there being 158 against it and 172

for it. Upon the report next day to the House, the Court gained a little ground, as 'twas natural to expect they should, when the Whigs who opposed their measures saw they were like to lose their point. However, this struggle has created a new uneasiness amongst the Whigs, and perhaps sowed the seed of farther dissensions, and it cannot but give a great and just alarm to the Court to observe that in so darling a point, upon which they placed all their stress, they were so near miscarrying, especially since they were forced to purchase the vote by giving up another which they had resolved on, whereby 30,000*l.* was to have been allowed for the staff officers of the Army. But, since so considerable an Army is continued, it will be sufficient to hinder the affections and aversions of the people (which increase every day) from producing any great effect of themselves.

"The Clergy are confirmed in their aversion to the Court by their continuing their unaccountable measures for the protection of the Bishop of B[ango]r, who, though their favourite, is the most detested clergyman in England.

It is observable that the persons in power are not so watchful as to the motions of our friends abroad as their predecessors formerly have been, which may proceed from their being in a most perfect security and wholly taken up with the difficulties they lie under from their own divisions at home, or from some other reason which cannot so easily be imagined, though, as to the main points, they seem firmly to design the sending a squadron to the Baltic and another to the Mediterranean.

"From all which it may be naturally inferred that next spring is the most lucky time that Providence could possibly contrive for an undertaking in *the King's* favour, when George will be in Han[ove]r and the son (whether he goes with him upon a reconciliation or stays here as a cipher) in no condition to do anything, while those to be employed as Regents are his avowed enemies.

"There seems nothing further necessary to be mentioned, but to let you know that, as to that affair of the *money* trade which has been so often recommended as a thing of the last importance, the person who carries this will be able to tell you what you are to expect in that matter."

Postscript.—"Nothing material has happened in either House of Parliament since the date of what is above written.

"The Prince and Princess remain in the same situation, and have been and are the most disconsolate creatures ever were known. His behaviour is the most abject and shows the meanest spirit ever known in a man of his birth. He passes his time in tears with his wife, and has sent by Berensdorf to acquaint his father that he is willing to submit to any terms he shall please to impose upon him.

"The terms which have been talked of in town (by what authority is not pretended to be said) are: 1st, that he shall

consent to go to H[anove]r with his father in the spring; 2ndly, that he shall inform who has advised him to oppose the Court in the manner he has done; 3rdly, that he shall give up the grant he has of 100,000*l.* upon the civil list during his father's life, and 4thly, that the father shall have the power of placing and displacing his servants and that the son shall never more presume to meddle in public affairs.

"The offer the son has made of a *carte blanche* by Berensdorf is supposed to contain all these particulars and even more if they could be thought of, yet this hitherto has produced no manner of effect on the father or the Ministry, so that as to them the son remains in the same state he was before this offer was made. But is not so with regard to those Whigs or the few Tories who had for some time shown an attachment to him; they, who expected to have been able to have supported both him and themselves, do now find they are given up by this creature's cowardly behaviour, and are at this time as forward to call him a mean-spirited scoundrel as the Tories or the people of the Court, which is to come a great length all of a sudden.

"One consequence of his being reduced to such a degree of contempt with people of all ranks and parties is obvious, to wit, that the Ministry will be able with less difficulty to execute their designs against him." *Over* 11 *pages. This memorial is alluded to in the Bishop's letter of the same date. It is in the handwriting of George Kelly.*

List of the Knights of the Thistle or St. Andrew.

1717.—Made by the late King before the Revolution and alive at Queen Anne's death. Dukes of Gordon and Perth.—Made by the late King in France and now alive. Lords Drummond and Seaforth.—Made by this King and now alive, Lord ———, an Italian, Duke of Ormonde, Lord Panmure.—Made by Queen Anne and alive at her death. Lords Athole. Annandale, Orkney, Findlater, Lothian, Orrery, Mar, Loudoun, Portmore, Stair.—Made by George. Lord Sutherland in place of Lord Perth, dead, Cadogan in place of Lord Mar, attainted.

Charles Forbes to William Erskine.

[1718,] Jan. 10. Paris.—I entreat you to deliver the enclosed to his Grace and to keep him in mind of his promise to speak about my affair. As we are both convinced that it was a loss to him at the last affair to be obliged to employ some, whose characters and capacities he was not so well acquainted with, I have, as you desired, drawn up an information of what all north of Forth are really able to do on a present trial, which is to cross Forth with 20,000 men, and what is in my opinion the best method in bringing them soonest together and also who are the fittest to execute his Grace's orders in all the parts of our north country. Yourself and others can much better

inform as to all that concerns the South, but, as to what the enclosed contains, it is as just a calculation of the real ability of all those mentioned, as any his Grace can have. I am the more confident, because I am personally acquainted with all the principal people mentioned and have some guess both of their humours and inclinations and of the motives that hinder them from or induce them to the true interest of their King and country. You will also see by the enclosed a list of those fittest to be members for the north counties and towns to the first Parliament, who will carry it, every man of them, if his Grace inclines it so, and, if there be any he dislikes or any he wants to put for any of the north burghs, he needs but name whom he inclines. If the Duke inclines Mr. Francis Stewart should represent in Moray or have the command of those men, no doubt he will carry it, but few honest men have confidence in his resolution or real honesty.

You have also the method how the first paragraph as to the transportation could be executed, which you will better understand than those not used to sea affairs, which I hardly think were possible to discover, since none of the shipmasters could know the least of the design, till they were in the port they were designed for, and this on a month's advertisement can be done from St. Malo, Havre, Dunkirk and Ostend. I have given you the trouble of this epistle for the Duke's and your own information, which you will at least find like Dr. Gordon's physic, if it does you no good, it will do you no ill.

All that come from England agree there never was so good an opportunity for the King. Since you want neither arms, ammunition, money nor officers and some few men, I hope you will not be like your predecessors and refuse to drink Burgundy, because they could not get Tokay.—On the back is a calculation showing that 32 ships will be sufficient, which would cost 12,000*l.* *Enclosed,*

The said INFORMATION.

If any foreign prince is to assist, the smallest number of troops that can be reasonably proposed is 6,000 *foot and* 800 *horse,* 20,000 *stand of arms, a train of artillery and ammunition conform, which troops, &c., can be transported from any place betwixt the Baltic and the south of France to any place in Scotland in* 32 *ships, the biggest not to exceed* 200 *tons burden. This transportation four merchants will undertake to perform for* 8,000*l. advanced and* 4,000*l. with the King's conveniency, and they will oblige that the troops or horses shall not cost the King nor the Prince who lends them a shilling from the day they are shipped till the day they are landed, each ship taking provisions sufficient to maintain the men she is to transport, only at the port they ship at provisions for the horse must be furnished.*

The properest place for landing were Queensferry, being equally near Leith and Stirling, except what were necessary to go for Moray Firth.

At Cromarty 1,000 *foot*, 50 *horse*, 6,000 *stand of arms*, 6 *cannon*, 2 *mortars and* 150 *bombs, in case Inverness should be garrisoned by the Usurper's troops, as it is at present. In* 10 *days Seaforth can join the troops sent to Inverness with* 1,600 *Highlanders, without regard to his Low Country men or Ashn (? Assynt) men, who can, with the assistance of the regular troops sent, in three weeks raise all who are fit to serve the King from the north point of Caithness to the town of Elgin and march them in a body from Inverness in the said time.*

Two or three fit persons ought to be sent with the forces that go for Inverness, who exactly know the humour of the people, the affections of the gentry and the different motives by which they are induced to their duty, that the commander may, by their advice and with Seaforth's assistance, oblige every man they suspect to give hostages for his men and security for his person to appear at the Royal Standard at the general rendezvous, or burn and destroy the lands and interests of all who disobey.

As a parliament is necessary to be called, fit persons are to be previously thought on for sheriffs of each shire and proclamations in the King's name be ready for them to issue, appointing all the King's barons to meet to elect fit representatives under penalty of one year's full rent on all each baron possesses, who shall be absent or withdraw himself from the said election, and that each member who shall omit to give suit and presence at the Court of Parliament in 10 *days after being elected shall forfeit* ——. *These elections may be while the men are raising, so that all the members of the North can come up with the army in* 6 *weeks after any troops land at Inverness. William Sutherland of Rosecommon, and David Anderson are those fittest to be sent with Seaforth ; they know exactly the inclinations and ability of all north of Spey, and by the above method I could risk my neck, if all north of Forth did not in* 6 *weeks join you at Stirling. Subjoined are lists of persons suggested as members or sheriffs, of the number of men each Highland chief could raise and of what Low Country regiments could be raised. Misdated, Jan.* 10, 1717, *but obviously the project enclosed in his letter of* 10 *Jan.*, 1718, *calendared* ante, p. 380.

PRIVATE MESSAGE sent by the BISHOP OF ROCHESTER by GEORGE KELLY.

[1718, Jan. 18.]—(Printed in the *Stuart Papers*, *p.* 19, *note.*) *Enclosed in Dillon's letter of that day, calendared* ante, p. 395.

Paper from GEORGE KELLY.

[1718, Jan. 18 ?.]—(Printed in the *Stuart Papers*, *p.* 20, *note.*) *Endorsed by Dillon*, " A paper from Mr. Johnson," *i.e.* Kelly.

Noted, as sent by the Queen to the King and received at Urbino, 10 Feb.

Sir William Ellis to James III.

1718, Jan. 26.—Acknowledging the receipt on that day on his account from Signor Belloni in part of the Pope's money for the last quarter of 1717, of 1,000 *filippi*, making 4,800 Bologna *livres*, and also from Mr. Macartie of 624 Bologna *livres* for 520 *French livres* assigned to Ellis by Mr. Cantillon and to be made good to him by Mr. Dicconson.

Memorial for Cardinal Aquaviva to be forwarded to the King of Spain.

1718, Jan. 27.—The present situation of England is so extraordinary that 'tis impossible for strangers to comprehend it, unless it be explained to them.

"In all other governments there are factions and parties more or less, but generally there are only two, the good party and the bad, those that are for the lawful Government, and the true good of the State, and those who are against it. But in Great Britain the case is absolutely different, for, though the Whigs agree in certain principles, yet they are divided among themselves in different factions, which necessarily weakens the power of the whole party.

"The late rupture between the Elector and his son does not a little contribute thereto, each of them have their partisans who are incompatible with one another, whilst on the other side the Walpolian Whigs have had their party different from both the others, though at present they seem rather to favour the Prince's party, who do not approve the measures of the domining (dominant) party, which has the Elector at their head, or rather makes use of him as a tool to compass their own ends, which not being able to do with the Royal authority alone, they endeavour to join with it the assistance of a standing army, which has always been odious to the nation, and which the other Whigs cannot absolutely approve without renouncing to their pretended principle of liberty and the true interest of the State.

"The Tories on the contrary, who are far superior in number to all the different factions of the Whigs though they were united together, have only at heart the honour and true good of their country. They look upon it as certainly ruined by the management of the present Government, and are persuaded that, as it stands upon such unsolid foundations as those it is now settled upon, they can expect nothing but inevitable war and misfortunes. It is true they have not every one of them in particular the same zeal and attachment for their lawful King, but, as they cannot find their deliverance any other way, it may be absolutely reckoned upon that upon the first good opportunity they will unite in his favour.

"Their present apparent indolence must not be wondered at. Overpowered as they are by a numerous army, destitute of all foreign help and of all that royal authority and money gives to their adversaries, what would their vain endeavours serve for at present but to furnish a specious pretext to the Government to augment their slavery? especially since it has by unusual means formed such a strong party in Parliament, that this body, which was formerly so much respected, is now become, not the guardian of the laws nor the oracle of the nation, but the mouth of a faction and the source of the slavery they impose upon their countrymen by running headlong into a compliance with everything the Government desires of them.

"If after this we consider the system of the powers of Europe in relation to England, it will not appear less singular. The knowledge that everyone of these Powers has of the injustice and instability of England's present Government is rendered useless and ineffectual by their excessive fear of this rather imaginary than real power, which draws its force only from that very fear; for in effect its exhaustion and its intestine divisions render it weaker and more exposed to be insulted than any of the other Powers of Europe. Yet these last reason and act rather according to their own private views, than in view of the common good, every one of them pretending a necessity of an alliance with England to cover with that their own private designs, which they cannot well hide, and which often tend only to satisfy their own ambition. 'Tis certain nevertheless that, whatever the endeavours the different Powers make that way, they cannot all of them have England's friendship, and whoever does obtain it can never do it but in prejudice of the others. What passes at present in Europe needs no gloss, it being easy enough to see that Spain alone is like to be the sacrifice and victim of such politics.

"In this conjuncture the King of Great Britain's loyal subjects in England are very much embarrassed, they are ignorant which of the powers is favourably disposed towards their lawful sovereign, and his Majesty is not able to inform them. They believe in general that it is their interest as well as his Majesty's to engage the Government in some foreign war, as the only means to engage the power the Government is in war with, to come to the King's succour and theirs by the pressing motive of proper defence, but in the obscurity in which they are, they are afraid to produce their politic reasons out of time, lest they should thereby retard instead of advancing their common interest; however, the true notion his Majesty has of the justice and great prudence of his Catholic Majesty has moved him to recommend to them to do their best in Parliament to hinder the sending an English squadron into the Mediterranean, and, as the only motive they'll make use of will be that of saving money, there is reason to hope that some of the discontented Whigs will join with them in this matter.

But, unless his Britannic Majesty be enabled to send them at least some general assurance of his Catholic Majesty's good dispositions towards him, he fears it will not be any more in his power to render to his said Catholic Majesty the like services for the future.

"It is certain that all the politic of the governing party tends directly to favour what is most opposite to the Catholic King. They neither regard justice nor the interest of the nation, all their end is to maintain at any rate what they possess unjustly, but in pursuing this end of theirs with too much heat and too little management, they show plainly to all the world that next to the King of England they fear nobody so much as his Catholic Majesty, that they believe their interests so united that the one's restoration alone can secure to the other the quiet possession of his kingdom, which the Whigs of England were always for having him deprived of. There is perhaps also another consideration which animates the Whig party against the Catholic King, the Prince of Asturie is the fourth after the King of England, who has right to that Crown by lawful succession. The Most Christian King being an only child, and the Prince of Savoy the same, they fear little from those princes who will have their own kingdoms to govern, but, the Prince of Asturie having brothers, his case is very different, and gives certainly just grounds of uneasiness to that party, which is the more jealous of its power, that it is unjust and unlawful.

"The union therefore of their Britannic and Catholic Majesties' interests is plain and manifest, they have the same enemies to fear, and the restoration of the one would certainly alone secure the other in possession by taking off the only power that can disturb him effectually by giving assistance to his enemies.

"It remains now to consider in what the Catholic King can advance his Britannic Majesty's interest, since the distance of their kingdoms and many other visible circumstances seem to render the thing very difficult, but the persons concerned will not judge so of it, when they reflect with attention on what follows, concerning which an inviolable secret is required, and one may boldly say that the importance of the confidence made here deserves it, and that it is his Catholic Majesty's interest as well as the King of Great Britain's, that an affair of this consequence be not discovered nor communicated to any but such as must necessarily know it for the execution of the project.

"The King of Sweden's good intentions for his Britannic Majesty have been but too well known by the unfortunate discovery that was made of it last year, which broke absolutely the measures that were taken then, and interrupted the great preparations that were making. However, the circumstances that accompanied and followed this discovery could not fail to augment the misintelligence between the Swedish King and

the Elector of Hanover, and there is all reason to believe that the good intentions of the first towards the King of England continue still in their full force. The Czar's aversion for the Elector and friendship for his Britannic Majesty is, one may boldly say, yet more certain, and 'tis hoped, not without solid grounds, that the peace which is treating between him and the King of Sweden, will be followed by a concert between them in favour of his Britannic Majesty, a concert which will be the tie of that peace of which it is the chief view, and which will alone render it steady and useful to the potentates interested in it.

" These two princes united in favour of his Britannic Majesty, and resolving to undertake his Restoration, find themselves destitute of an essential article, which is the only thing they want, to put that work in execution, and that is, money.

" The King's friends in England would furnish the necessary sum required for this work most willingly, for they had actually advanced a considerable sum for that purpose when Count Gyllenborg was arrested, but that accident broke all their measures, and now such a considerable sum as is wanted for this work can never be raised in England without a noise that would ruin the best concerted projects. Nevertheless the necessity the King of England was in to keep up and encourage the good disposition of those two northern princes, and the remaining hopes he had then of succour from his own subjects obliged him to promise to furnish to them the sum of a hundred thousand pounds sterling whenever it should be called for in order to undertake his Restoration, and now according to the advice had from the North since that time it appears that his Majesty may be daily called upon for the performance of this promise, which is absolutely out of his power to perform at present, and his refusal will at least retard the best concerted projects, and cannot fail to weaken the good dispositions of those potentates.

" What is therefore proposed to his Catholic Majesty is that he would be pleased to give or order to be given in writing an assurance to the King of England that he has such a sum in his hands ready to be given him, whenever these northern powers shall require it. Such an assurance will authorize his Britannic Majesty to reiterate his promise, which would encourage them extremely. Yet it is what he dare not do, in the uncertainty in which he is in at present in that respect. His Majesty does not ask to touch the money, but after he shall have informed his Catholic Majesty of the project in hand and of the use that is to be made of it, and, if he desires it, the interested powers shall not know from whence this succour comes originally.

" To conclude this memoir. His Catholic Majesty is begged to weigh well the contents of it, there is nothing exaggerated in it, nothing is said but bare truth, without disguise, and the style in which it is writ shows sufficiently that, if chief

regard be had in it to the King of England's interests, those of his Catholic Majesty are not separated from these. He is not desired to make any step of éclat that might draw consequences, but begged only to furnish a sum not greater than those which lesser princes have employed for less objects, and even perhaps for frivolous ones. Nor is this sum asked but upon solid foundation, and, as is said, his Britannic Majesty is ready to inform his Catholic Majesty of the use that shall be made of it. But the vast consequences of the granting of it deserve a particular attention. His Catholic Majesty will be delivered thereby of an enemy who is so by principle and so, having nothing after that to fear from England, he'll be at liberty to prosecute his just designs without opposition. He'll place thereby upon the throne of Great Britain one who will be his friend and ally not only by interest and by inclination, but also by gratitude, he'll gain for ever the goodwill of a nation which he will have delivered from a cruel slavery, and which cannot after that refuse anything to their King, when it is to do a pleasure to a common benefactor.

"In fine he will assure to himself the friendship of these two northern powers, which is not to be despised, since the jealousy they have already of their neighbouring potentates animated by this act of generosity might be of a considerable advantage to his Catholic Majesty in future conjunctures." $11\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. French. Holograph draft with copy and English translation. On the copy is endorsed in the hand of James III. :—*

Alberoni's answer to Cardinal Aq[uavi]va received at Urbino, March 19, 1718. "*He begs him to tell the friend that* Nondum advenit plenitudo temporis, *a little while and they will see that* accertate misure *will be taken to serve him.*"

And this is all. The return short and sweet, which, without giving a direct answer to the proposal, gives hopes of yet greater matters.

JAMES III.

1718, Jan. 27.—Reflections on the above memorial.—"The present situation of the affairs of the North, the danger of trusting the Regent with them, and the little hopes of the Pope's being ever of help in them, made the King of Spain the only power the King could apply to, for to forward those good dispositions and make their execution practicable by granting the money promised already by the King, and so absolutely necessary in this juncture. A memoir of Cardinal Gualterio's and another of Murray gave the first view of this paper in question, though they afforded little matter for it. The Memoir itself being long and plain cannot be ventured by the post, nor is it needful it should : it is sufficient to inform you here that it contained a general view of the present state of England and of the rest of Europe in respect to England, drawing from thence motives for the King of Spain's granting the money asked, viz., 100,000*l.* sterling.

"But to render that demand efficacious, it was thought absolutely necessary to let the King of Spain into the secret of the North, which at first may seem too bold and dangerous a step, as well as in some measure a breach of trust, but, when the following heads are considered, it will appear to have been a step not only lawful but necessary.

"1. The King of Sweden's circumstances make his part in the affair no great secret, his dispositions were known, and, as hopes is what we only have as yet as to him, it is all that is specified.

"2. What the Czar hath offered in relation to his daughter, is passed under silence, the hopes of a peace between those two Powers, and their joining in my interest after that is all that is said, but still as hopes and not positively.

"3. The Czar having proposed that that Maréchal d'Huxelle should be trusted with this secret, in view of the Regent's favouring it, doth sufficiently authorize me to trust any power I please with that view.

"4. No power will ever give money in the dark, without knowing the measures and hopes I act upon.

"5. No motive so powerful to induce the King of Spain to grant what is asked.

"6. The money in question may be asked of me every day, when that is, it will be too late to seek for it, it was once thought advisable to trust the Regent with this project in the last extremity. Is it not much easier and more useful to trust the King of Spain now?

"7. What end can that King's Ministers have to reveal the secret, without having recourse to their probity?

"8. If they should reveal it, what can be made of such general informations as I have given, already suspected by all mankind? but before even that could be done the Peace in the North will in all likelihood be made, and measures too far taken to be disappointed by an éclat of a thing which will then be no more a secret, and which according to the present scheme can never be executed privately.

"9. No money no project, no project no Restoration, therefore is it not better venture an uncertain disappointment in revealing a secret when it may be useful than ruin all manifestly, by not having money which can alone do the work?

"Lastly, Cardinal Aquaviva being a sure friend of the King's, a man of undoubted probity and known sense and capacity, and the memoir not being to be sent, but after he has given his opinion on the matter, this particular doth certainly much diminish the evil may be apprehended from it, for, if it be found the Emperor and England are not in alliance, it is not to be sent." *Holograph draft and copy.*

PAPER given by the ABBÉ B[UGLIONI] to LORD MAR.

1718, Feb. Urbino.—As I was sensibly touched by the King's misfortunes, I would sometimes consider what means

could draw him out of them, and concluded, after seeing so many secret intelligences prove ineffectual, that the only means to restore him was a considerable sum to enable him to act by himself, for, in the present situation of Europe, he cannot expect that any prince will espouse his interest. But, if it was known he was himself in a condition to make some bold attempt, perhaps some prince would venture to declare openly for him. The question is how to have that sum. The King can expect to have it only from the Pope, who can furnish it, having more than sufficient funds of which he is absolute master.

(Recapitulating the Pope's resources, such as the Bank of Rome, the Bank of the Holy Ghost, the nunciatures of Spain and Portugal, and the funds in the Dateria.)

All this shows that the Pope has enough to give the King wherewithal to make some great enterprise, which, according to my slender opinion, is the only means left for his restoration. The difficulty is to persuade the Pope to give such a sum.

He can never do anything more glorious to his pontificate and more advantageous to his family than to contribute to the Restoration. He will thereby procure peace and quietness to all Italy and deliver it from the incursions of the Germans, who now give laws in it and raise what contributions they please. All this is evident, and that those yearly contributions added to what the Pope will give for his Majesty's entertainment, in case he be unluckily obliged to remain always in Italy, will amount to a much more considerable sum than what the King wants at present to put himself in possession of his kingdoms. It's what the Pope must be made sensible of by some person of capacity and good conduct, unknown to the great people and for whom nevertheless the Pope will have some consideration ; he must be entirely devoted to the King's interest ; he must endeavour to gain the esteem and confidence of the Prelate, who has most influence on the Pope, that is, the Prelate who is wholly in the King of Spain's and the Duke of Parma's interest.

The Pope loves to be free without the least constraint ; these proposals, therefore, will be more acceptable to him, coming secretly from a private person, than if they came from one of a great rank and character.

It's besides likely he would not have his liberality publicly known, and would think it absolutely necessary to keep it secret. $4\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. French, with English translation.*

INDEX.

A

Abercairney, Abercarny. *See* —— Murray of Abercairney.
Abercromby:
Margaret, wife of Dr. Patrick Abercromby, 256, 268, 277, 316, 380, 394.
——, letter from, 257.
——, letter to, 423.
——, indigence of, 257.
——, allowance for, 423.
——, sister of, death of, 423.
Patrick, Dr., 425.
——, books of, 256.
——, ——, expense of publishing, 257.
——, friend of. *See* Capt. Cumberford.
——, letter from, mentioned, 28.
——, letters from, 28, 258.
——, wife *or* widow of. *See* Margaret Abercromby.
——, widow and family of, 256.
——, sickness of, 160.
——, want of money of, 160.
——, asks for an allowance from James III for his wife, 258.
——, expenses of sickness of, 256.
——, request for continuance to his widow of the pension of, 256.
——, death of, 256, 257, 268, 277, 423.
——, anxiety of the Duke of Mar for, 316.
Aberdeen, Lord, "young." *See* William Gordon, *styled* Lord Haddo.
Aberdeen, 103, 104, 174, 380.
Acciaioli, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Accounts, 306, 425, 593.
Adda, Cardinal d', letter to, 401.
Addison, Joseph, Secretary of State, 76, 187.
letter from, 576.
——, mentioned, 76, 576.
order from, mentioned, 590, 592.
Addresses, the English method of presenting, 172.
Admiralty, the, order of, 511.
Joseph *or* Josiah [Burchett], secretary of, 543.
Adrianople, 507.
D'Aguesseau (d'Aguesseaux), Henri François, Chancellor of France, 518.
Ailesbury (Els), Lord. *See* Thomas Bruce, 2nd Earl of Ailesbury.
Aislaby, John, 301.
Aix-la-Chapelle (Aix), 47, 85, 86, 141, 354.
letter dated at, 25.
Aland, isle of in the Baltic, negotiations to be conducted upon, 96.
Albani:
Don Alessandro, 34, 66.
——, letter to, 401.
Annibale, Cardinal, 234, 377, 410, 446 *bis*.
——, brother of, 396.
——, letters from, mentioned, 375, 377 *bis*, 396, 397, 497.
——, letters to, 375, 377, 401, 496.
——, ——, mentioned, 397, 496, 497.
——, the marriage project discussed with, 375.
——, thanked by James III for his friendship, 376.
——, conversation of Cardinal Gualterio with, 377.
——, services of, in relation to one of the marriage projects of James III, 377–8.
——, negotiations conducted through, 396–7.
Don Carlo (*or* Carlos), birth of son of, 84.
——, letter from, mentioned, 7.
——letters to, 84, 401.
Donna Teresa, letter to, 401.

Alberoni, Giulio, Cardinal, 54 *bis*, 407, 408, 409, 460, 461.
letters to, 374.
——, mentioned, 397.
attitude of, towards James III, 70.
congratulated on his new dignity, 374.
good offices of desired by James III, 375.
power of, in Spain, 405.
military preparations of, 406.
"memoire" of James III to be forwarded to, 410.
confidence of James III in, 410.
designs and preparations of, 462.
Sir Peter Redmond's attempt to obtain an introduction to, 479.
answer to Cardinal Aquaviva sent by, 620.
Aldrobandi, Cardinal, 461.
Alessandria [Piedmont], 573.
Alexis, Prince Royal of Russia, renunciation of the crown by, 500.
Alliances, formation of new, 270.
Alness (Alnes) [Ross and Cromarty (East Ross)], 196.
Alps, the, 550.
followers of James III on the north of, 548.
Altieri, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Altranstädt (Alt Ranstadt) [Saxony], peace of, 386, 387.
Amelia, Empress Dowager, (mother, the ladies' grandmother); 81, 151, 152.
America [Spanish and Portuguese] fleets from, 405.
Amiens [Somme], 16, 502.
letter dated at, 333.
Amiens pie, 110.
Amsterdam [Holland], 19 *bis*, 22, 34, 80, 261.
Stathouse in, 96.
rumoured signing of treaty at, 12.
King George's "factor" at, 80.
negotiations between the Czar and the King of Sweden at, 568, 569 (4).
Amsterdam Gazette, mentioned, 511.
extract from, 511–2.
Anderson, David, 615.
Angus, John (name by which Mr. Graeme goes at Leyden), 73.
Anjou, Duke of. *See* Philip V, King of Spain.
Anjou [France], 458.
Annandale, Lord. *See* William Johnston, 1st Marquess of Annandale.
Anne, Queen ("Princess of Denmark"), 172, 527, 586, 589, 590.
administration of, 541.
death of, Knights of the Thistle alive at, 613.
Knights of the Thistle made by, 613.
Anspach, Prince of, asked to be godfather to Prince George William, 304.
Antwerp [Belgium], 106 *bis*.
letters dated at, 95, 510.
newspaper of, 95.
Appin [Argyleshire,] Laird of. *See* Sir Alexander Stewart of Appin.
Applecross [Ross and Cromarty], 201.
Aqualagna [Pesaro-e-Urbino, Italy], 598.
Aquaviva, Cardinal, 7, 34, 375, 397, 445, 446, 460, 461, 480.
character of, 621.
letter to, 401, 410.
——, mentioned, 408.
"master" of, 397.
memorial for, to be sent to Spain, 616.
——, answer to, 620.
——, reflections of James III upon, 620.
to decide if a certain "memoire" of James III be sent or not, 409.
asked to ensure secrecy, 409.
James III relies on the advice of, 410.
interview of Sir Peter Redmond with, 479.
answer of Cardinal Alberoni to, 620.
Arbuthnot, Robert, 58, 362.
letter from, 394.
letters from, mentioned, 19, 394.
false report concerning, 362.
protests against a slander upon himself, 394.
Archduchess, the eldest Josephine [*i.e.* eldest daughter of Joseph I], 509.
Archebold, —, 71.
Architecture, reason for Italian devotion to, 314.
Ardagh, [co. Longford,] bishopric of, nomination of Thomas Flynn to, 53.
——, notification of his appointment to, 94.
Ardsheal, Ardshiel. *See* —— Stewart of Ardsheal.

Argenson, M. d', 517, 518.
changed fortunes of, 502–3.
Argyle, Duke of. *See* John Campbell, 2nd Duke of Argyle.
Arlaud, —, 427.
Armagh, province *or* archbishopric of, 53.
Arms, lack of (in 1715), 214.
correspondence relating to supply of, 59, 130, 161, 239, 415, 440.
prices of, 60.
directions for purchase and storing of, 130.
conditions of supply of, 161, 162.
delay in the arrangements for supply of, 186.
purchase of, 293.
——, arrangements for, 347, 348.
——, retarded by the "accident" to Barry, 422.
Army (English), reduction or retrenchment of, proposed, 97, 106, 167, 173, 260, 261, 273, 278, 297, 298, 301, 304, 331, 550, 551, 553, 561.
——, orders given for, 215.
——, unsatisfactory to the "discontented," 261.
——, persons in favour of, 286.
——, motion for, 286.
——, method of, 298.
——, arguments for and against, 301.
——, division upon, 301–2.
——, really inimical to Jacobite interests, 331.
——, extent of, 559.
——, prevented, 221, 335.
dependence of George I upon, 128, 181, 259.
Stanhope said to have obtained the direction of, 187.
pretext for maintaining, 209, 213, 270.
influence of, 245.
mention of in King's Speech, 249.
full number of regiments retained, 261.
question of, in Parliament, 271, 272.
estimates and supply for, 272, 273.
speech made by Robert Walpole against, 274.
vote for, passed, 285, 286, 307.
——, surprise at majority for, 310.
Army (English)—*cont.*
numbers of, 286, 356.
——, carried in Parliament, 611.
proposed reduction of cost of, debate upon, 302.
——, division upon, 302.
strength and disposition of (for 1718), 330.
disposition of, 380.
large number of corps in, extra cost of, 331.
address in the House of Lords concerning, 510.
book concerning, mentioned, 524.
arguments directed towards the espousing of the cause of James III by, 537.
cost of, complaint of, 538.
proposed attempt of the Tories to break, 544.
financial needs of, 568.
attempt to arouse factions in, 568.
standing, opposed to Whig principles, 610, 611, 616.
garrisons, establishment of, 330.
Guards, the, 280.
——, establishment of the, 330.
Horse Grenadiers, 285.
Horse Guards, 285.
officers of, disposing of commissions, 106.
—— (general), 303.
—— (half-pay), 450.
staff of, vote of 30,000*l.* for, given up, 612.
(of George I in 1715), superiority of, in cavalry, 175.
(Jacobite), need of, to ensure success, 168.
Arnheim [Netherlands], magistrates of, 542.
Arran, Lord. *See* Charles Butler, 1st Earl of Arran (second creation).
Arrest of ships, 59.
Arthur:
Mr., of London, 428, 594.
Sir Francis, 405.
Ashdale. *See* Sir Alexander Stewart of Appin.
Ashton. *See* John Murray, 1st Duke of Athole.
Assiento, the, 83.
Assynt (Ashn) [Sutherland], men of (in the service of Lord Seaforth), 615.
Astalli, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Asturias (Asturie), Prince of, 618.
Athole (Atholl), Duke of. *See* John Murray, 1st Duke of Athole.

Athole (Atholl) [Perthshire], 197.
upper part of, 197.
Atterbury, Francis, Bishop of Rochester, 4, 23, 24, 37, 53, 54, 70, 125, 132, 173, 228, 248, 258, 309, 326, 341, 374, 380, 403, 440, 449, 463 *passim*, 485, 487, 493, 494, 527, 528 *ter*, 529, 530 *bis*, 605.
friend of, 119.
illness of, 274, 286, 298, 300, 325, 420.
letter from, 326.
letters from, mentioned, 86, 92, 113, 115, 120, 125, 278, 317, 330, 342, 370, 380, 432 *bis*, 438, 440, 441, 463, 474, 481, 482, 483, 486, 560, 613.
letters sent under cover to, 120.
letters to, 115, 278, 321, 370, 481 *bis*.
——, mentioned, 113, 116, 118, 119, 121, 125, 229, 280, 281, 310, 317, 320, 321, 341, 372, 373, 395, 419, 423, 424, 432 *bis*, 440, 474, 475, 476, 481, 482, 486, 504.
memoir sent to, mentioned, 195.
first memorial sent by direction of, answer to, mentioned, 564, 568.
second memorial sent by direction of, 557.
——, answer to, 564.
memorial as to state of England sent by, 609.
message sent by, 615.
the set of, 440.
relations with the Duke of Mar, 15, 228, 370, 371, 424 *bis*, 432, 486, 555.
devotion of, to the interests of the Duke of Ormonde, 24, 542, 555.
relations with J. Menzies in respect of money entrusted to the latter, 37, 92, 93, 118, 125 *bis*, 155, 240, 297, 314, 379, 392, 393, 441, 442, 476 *bis*, 485.
reconciled with Lord Oxford, 54.
desires particular messages from abroad, 54, 213, 228.
asks for certain letters from James III, 118.
James Murray agreeable to, 119, 481.
suggested communication of the Czar's offer to, 276.
——, reasons for, 276.
complimented by James III on his loyalty, 278.
Atterbury, Francis, Bishop of Rochester—*cont.*
visit of George Kelly to, 286.
concerned at Mr. Shippen's misfortune, 287.
intends to send Kelly away soon, and to write to Dillon, 287.
enmity of, to Capt. John Ogilvie, 291, 292.
deeply "embarked in the King's interest," 291.
to settle a new means of conveyance between England and the Continent, 317, 321.
paper sent by Gen. Dillon to, 317.
parcels of, sent by Mrs. Ogilvie, 320–1.
James III asks for advice from, as to the policy of his recommending for a cardinalate, 321.
copy of destroyed letter sent to, 323.
asked to correspond with Gen. Dillon, 323.
steps taken by, and opinions of, concerning the collection of money, 328, 330, 432, 546.
desires to know the King of Sweden's answer, 361.
asked what charges he has against the Duke of Mar, 371.
offered another channel of correspondence, if he desire it, 371–2.
asked to suggest who could take the Duke of Mar's place, 372.
desires Queen Mary to write to Lord Oxford about the collection of money, 395.
relations with Lord Oxford, 395, 416, 463, 555.
opinion of, concerning the proposed marriage of James III, in doubt, 438.
to deliver instructions to James Murray, 481.
to choose a successor to James Murray, 486.
justice done to by James III, 482.
opinion of, concerning the proposed marriage of James III, mentioned, 484.
friendship of James III for, 504.
story of Mr. Sayer's conversation with, 541.
difficulty of keeping in temper, 554.

Atterbury, Francis, Bishop of Rochester—*cont.*
informed of the "difficult game that Dillon had to play." 604.
J. Menzies disagreeable to, 605.
to have the tuition of Gen. Dillon's eldest son, 605.
Attorney-General. *See* Sir Edward Northey.
Attorney-General (Jacobite), warrant to, 298.
Augsburg [Bavaria], 468, 528.
letter dated at, mentioned, 503.
letters dated at, 468, 474.
Augustus II, King of Poland. *See* Frederick Augustus I, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland.
Aulic Council, President of, 452. *See also* Count Windischgratz.
Aumont, Duc d', 502, 588.
Austria, House of, 4, 150, 406, 579.
pride the source of the pretensions to Spain of, 579.
Avery, —, 71.
See Mr. Ivery.
Avignon, Archbishop of, letter to, 403.
vice-legate of, 542.
Avignon [Vaucluse, France], 24, 85, 211, 348, 368, 427, 428, 509, 528, 531 *bis*, 535, 536, 556.
documents received at, 348.
warrant dated at, 533.
visit of the Marquess of Seaforth to, 10.
discordant relations among the Jacobites at, 371.
Azile [*i.e.* asylum], question of place of (for James III), 191, 363, 411.

B

B. (? George I), 276.
B——, A——, 504.
B——y:
Mr., 352.
G., letter from, 186.
——, caution of, to preserve the Duke of Queensberry from suspicion, 186.
Baden, 234.
peace of, 509.
Baden-Baden:
Court of, 434.
——, directions for Charles Wogan's visit to, 234.
late Prince of. *See* Lewis.
Prince of, 472.
——, description of, 469–70.
——, master of the horse to. *See* Baron Dels.
Princess of, 434, 474.
——, proposed as wife for James III, 234, 238.
——, Charles Wogan directed to go and see, 238.
——, description of, 470.
Baden-Durlach:
Prince of, 473.
——, description of, 472.
——, wife of, 472.
Badenoch (Badinoch) [Inverness-shire], 197, 368.
Bagnall (Bagnal), G., 182.
conversation of Görtz with, 342.
letter from, mentioned, 319.
Baillie, George, 301.
speech of, described, 301.
Baiocchi (coins), 542.
Bairly. *See* John Erskine, Duke of Mar.
Baladin, Mrs., distemper of, 304.
Balcaskie. *See* — Stewart, of Balcaskie.
Balfour:
—, desires to know if he should go home or not, 220.
——, repossessed of his estate, 220.
Col., formerly Governor of Perth, poverty of, 467–8.
Balgowan. *See* — Graham of Balgowan.
Balhaldy. *See* W. Drummond of Balhaldy.
Ballamaduthy [? Ross and Cromarty], 201.
Ballantyn, Mr. [? King of Prussia], 82.
difficulty of detaching from George I, 82.
Balmerino:
Lady (*sic*), letter to, mentioned, 361.
Lord. *See* John Elphinstone, 4th Lord Balmerino.
Baltic Sea, 331, 387, 561, 614.
English fleet in, 97, 329, 543.
return of English fleet from, 236.
English fleet goes to, 357.
English fleet intended for, 392, 612.

Baltic trade, 510.
Balvany, 200.
Bangor, Bishop of. *See* Benjamin Hoadly.
Bangorian bishops (*i.e.* those who agreed with Benjamin Hoadly, Bishop of Bangor), meeting of dissenting ministers with, 381.
Banknotes, 136.
Barbadigo, Cardinal, beatification of, urged by James III, 177.
Barberini, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Barcelona [Spain], 388.
Barclay (Barklay), Mr. or Dr. [P.], a clergyman, 347, 603.
journey of, to Italy, 24.
payments to, 425, 467.
visit to Fano and Pesaro, 429, 434.
Baronet, creation of. *See* Sir Peter Redmond.
Barrier treaty, 219, 363, 402, 505, 507.
Barrowfield [Laird of]. *See* John Walkinshaw.
Barry:
Augustin, 264.
Richard, 27, 58, 65, 162, 185 *bis*, 186, 193.
——, correspondent of. *See* Mr. Meagher.
——, country house of, stay of Brigadier Campbell at, 266, 267, 288.
——, family of, 305.
——, house of (at Bayonne), 263, 264.
——, letters from, 58, 59, 161, 162 *bis*.
——, ——, mentioned, 58, 65, 72, 130, 161, 162, 185, 193, 264, 347, 348.
——, letters to, mentioned, 27, 79, 130, 165.
——, ship of, 263, 265.
——, ——, goldsmith in, 266.
——, sons of, 263, 265.
——, facilities possessed by for the supply of arms, 60.
——, disposes of his ship, 130.
——, directed to procure a supply of swords and targes, 130.
——, arrangements for purchase of arms made by, 162, 288.
——. accident or misfortune of, 262, 263, 288, 293, 305, 415, 422, 440, 522.
——, project of for setting up a mint, 263, 264, 265, 266.
Barry, Richard:—*cont.*
——, charges of coining against, 263, 264, 265, 304, 305.
——, closely confined in the Franciscan convent at St. Sebastian, 263, 264, 265.
——, creditors of, seize his house, 263, 264.
——, not deeply engaged in Jacobite plans, 264, 266.
——, charges against, discussed, 265.
——, defence of against the charges of coining, 266.
——, Brigadier Campbell gives up his interest in, 266.
——, rumours concerning, 266.
Basque (Bask), —, 314, 361.
letter from, mentioned, 325.
letters sent by hands of or delivered by, 316, 379–80, 395, 482.
reason for delay of, 270.
delayed for certain letters, 315 *bis*, 316, 318.
delayed by bad weather, 325.
arrival of, at St. Germains, 379, 380.
——, at Paris, 395.
Bateman, —, "the rich," son of, 352.
Bath [Somerset], death of Lord Ferrars at, 393.
Bathurst, Allen, 1st Lord Bathurst, letter from, 431.
letter to, mentioned, 431.
letters from, mentioned, 380, 484.
Bavaria, 528.
Elector of. *See* Max Emanuel.
Electoral Prince of. *See* Charles Albert.
Bavine, William, cost of journey of from Avignon to Pesaro, 348.
Bayonne [Basses-Pyrénées], 27, 33, 58, 60, 162, 348.
the Intendant at. *See* — le Gendre.
house of Richard Barry at, 263, 264.
letters dated at, 186, 264, 266, 267, 304.
arms obtainable at, 59, 347.
ships arrested at, 59.
Brigadier Campbell at, 294.
Beauclerk:
Charles, 1st Duke of St. Albans, 277.
Diana, wife of Charles, 1st Duke of St. Albans, 273, 277, 285.

Beauly (Bewly) [Inverness-shire], 200.
Beauvoir, Mr., slander against R. Arbuthnot by, 394.
Belgrade (the town) [Servia], 4, 149, 219, 389.
letters from, mentioned, 507.
capture of, 1.
surrender of, 7.
victory over the Turks at, 26.
——, sentiment of the Whigs towards, 4.
scene in a comedy laid in, 460.
peace congress at, Turkish plenipotentiaries at, 507.
siege of, 535.
Bell, —, payment to, 427.
Bellinzona [Ticino, Switzerland], 532.
Belloni, Pietro Francesco (Signor), 213, 253, 262, 431, 583, 586, 587.
letters from, 278, 398.
money received from, 542, 570, 573, 582, 600, 602, 616.
secures opera music for the Duke of Mar, 253.
sends a copy of the opera *Merope* to the Duke of Mar, 278.
Ben (? Lord Bingley), 378.
Benevento [Italy], 506.
Benson, Robert, 1st Baron of Bingley, 378, 456.
Benterrider. *See* M. de Pentenriedter.
Berensdorf. *See* Bernsdorf.
Bergamo [Italy], 402.
Berkeley:
Mr., at Rome, 351.
James, 3rd Earl of Berkeley, Lord of the Bedchamber to George I, 278.
Berkenfeldt, Prince, 468, 469.
Berlin, 96, 565.
letter dated at, 386, 387.
Berline, a kind of coach, 598.
Bernard:
—, note of payment to, 467.
[? George I], 224.
Bernsdorf (Berensdorf), Baron, 385, 432, 512, 612, 613.
Berri (Berry):
Duchess de, 17, 517.
Duc de, illness of, 232.
Berrie, Mr., merchant in Edinburgh, acts as letter-carrier, 135.
Berry (? St. Amand), letter from, mentioned, 315.
See also Berri.
Berwick, Duke of. *See* James FitzJames.
Berwick, 330.
Berwickshire (?) ("our shire"), gentry of, diminished, 214.
number of soldiers (Jacobite) available in, 214.
Bethizy, family name of the Marquis de Mezières, 232.
Béthune [Pas-de-Calais], 257.
Bewly. *See* Beauly.
Bianchini, Abbé, letter to, 403.
Bierly, M., 52.
Bilbao [Vizcaya, Spain], 59, 60.
Bill, a joiner's, note of, 455.
Billets d'état, 17.
Bills of exchange, 60, 161.
Binette, alternative cipher for Prague, 453.
Bingley, Lord. *See* Robert Benson, 1st Baron of Bingley.
Biscay, Bay of, 19, 332.
Bishop, the. *See* Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester.
Bisse, Philip, Bishop of Hereford, 456.
"Black Colonel," the, 47.
arrival at Brussels and departure for Dunkirk, 80.
suspects that the Duke of Mar was at Liége, 80.
nephew of, 80.
Black Sea, the, 452.
Black-lead pencils, 401, 463.
Blair:
Mr., 603.
Sir Adam, letter from, mentioned, 423.
——, James III unable to make allowance to, 423.
Blake, Mr. (our friend at Brussels, *i.e.* Tom Bruce), letter from, mentioned, 224.
paper of, question of publishing, 224.
Blue garter [a French order], 502.
Boccacio, Baron de, letter to, 403.
"Bohea," black, 187.
brown, 187.
Bohemia, 468, 473.
Bohemian lord, a, 471.
Bolingbroke [Viscount]. *See* Henry St. John.
Bologna (Bologne) [Italy], 46, 74, 77, 89 *bis*, 137, 151, 238, 241, 242, 271, 370, 431, 487, 574 *bis*, 577, 580, 581, 588, 589, 596, 597, 598, 599 *bis*, 608 *ter*.
Auditor at. *See* Michilli.
Cardinal Legate of. *See* Cardinal Origo.
government of ("that government"), 606.
great church at, 586.

Bologna—*cont.*
house of Lord Peterborough at, 147 *bis*, 581.
letters dated at, 73, 212, 215, 218, 251, 253, 262, 277, 278, 398.
letters sent by way of, 402.
opera at, 213, 236, 237, 253, 278.
patron [saint] of (San Petronio), day of, 586.
posthouse at, 586.
postmaster at, 415.
Lord Peterborough at, 27, 74, 77 *bis*.
Sir John O'Brien at, 146.
suggested as place of Lord Peterborough's detention on parole, 146.
Lord Peterborough on parole at, 168.
Lord Peterborough released from his parole regarding his stay at, 206.
Major John Cockburn to remain at till Lord Peterborough leaves, 235.
Duke of Mar at, 237.
music brought from, 239.
departure of Lord Peterborough from, 262.
William Drummond waiting for the Duke of Mar's orders at, 277.
arrival of James III at, 549.
journey of Dominick Sheldon to, 586.
arrest of Lord Peterborough at, 590.
behaviour of Lord Peterborough at, prior to his arrest, 591.
Lord Peterborough's imprisonment at, 608.
Fort Urbano, 73, 76, 89, 93, 94, 147, 574, 586, 587 *bis*, 593.
——, governor of, 73, 93.
Bologna *livres*, 542, 563, 570, 573, 582, 584, 586, 602, 616.
Bonaccord, pink, 569.
crew of, complaints of, 296.
Bonner. *See* Thomas Bruce.
Booth, Mr. *or* Capt., 85, 98, 212, 237, 238, 426 (4), 428, 488.
family of, 3.
"humour" or mortification of, 3.
rudeness of, 14.
visits Queen Mary with the Duke of Mar, 112.
conversation of, with the King of Sicily, 223.
money received from, 563.
Borders, the South, 215.
Bordeaux [Gironde, France], 18 *bis*, 26, 40, 60, 61, 71, 80, 129, 161, 194 *bis*, 264, 362, 394, 468.
Admiralty [Court] at, 143.
Intendant of, 294.
letters dated at, 19, 33, 38, 40, 65, 72, 142, 143 *bis*, 180, 185, 211, 217, 251, 288, 292, 296, 362, 390, 467, 569.
letters dated near, 160, 165, 193, 339, 519.
a merchant of, 177.
Peter Smith declares he will remain at, 72.
expensiveness of, 144.
Peter Smith agrees to leave, 165.
Duke of Berwick at, 193.
packet from, robbed, 263.
Jacobites (friends, the clans) at, 164, 194, 394.
——, letters from, mentioned, 440.
——, restraint imposed upon, 72.
——, directions of James III as to behaviour of, 111.
——, behaviour of, 131.
——, instructed to retire from, 164, 165.
——, an unnecessary charge upon the funds of James III, 209.
——, pensions paid to, 427.
——, to "continue private," 518.
——, Lord Tullibardine sent to, 549.
Borlom. *See* Brigadier William MacIntosh.
Bouchicault, Madame, 425, 427.
Boulogne [Pas-de-Calais, France], 546.
Bourbon, duc de, (M. le duc), 3, 477, 502, 503.
Bourbon, House of, 579.
Bourget [near Paris], 64, 87.
Bourguignon, —, footman of Lieut.-Gen. Dillon, 94.
Bouvallais —, 517.
Boyle:
Charles, 4th Earl of Orrery, 123, 338, 465.
——, friend of, in London, 446.
——, ——, at Urbino, 446.
——, letter from, 305.
——, letters from, mentioned, 336, 456, 464.
——, letters to, 122, 446, 456.

Boyle, Charles: 4th Earl of Orrery—*cont.*
——, ——, mentioned, 123, 336, 456, 458, 464.
——, packet from (the gentleman who sent the king certain verses), 308–9, 347.
——, verses of, mentioned, 123.
——, application made to, by Duke of Mar, 122.
——, describes the "present situation" [in England] as favourable to James III, 305, 306.
——, declares the need of a considerable force from abroad to ensure success, 306.
——, asks permission to disclose plans to probable adherents, 306.
——, discourse of, with the Duke of Argyle and Lord Ilay, 336.
——, friendship of, for James III, 446.
——, description of the state of England by, mentioned, 446.
——, regard of James III for, 456, 458.
——, assurances to, concerning the religion of James III, 457.
——, as Knight of the Thistle, 613.
Richard, 3rd Earl of Burlington, 42.
Boyn, Boyne. *See* James Ogilvie of Boyne.
"young." *See* son of James Ogilvie of Boyne.
Braemar [Aberdeenshire], 527.
Brahan, house of Marquess of Seaforth at, 198, 204.
Brantes, Marquess de, 425.
Brayan, Mr. *See* William Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine.
Bread, price of, 60.
Bremen, 228, 403, 412.
duchy of, seizure of, by George I, 532.
Breslau [Silesia], 473, 503.
Brewer (*i.e.* the Bishop of Edinburgh). *See* Alexander Ross (*or* Rose).
Brill, the [Netherlands], 160.
Brinsden, John, secretary to Lord Bolingbroke, 187.
arrives at Calais, 84.
journeying to London, 102.
in London, 157, 178.
discomfiture of, by James Murray, 157.
ill-treatment of, 304.
Brisach [Baden], 388.
Brisbane, Mr. *or* Don of, 218.
letter from, 362.
Britain, 51, 548.
army in, numbers of, 261, 356.
—— (and other garrisons), numbers of, 215.
——, objection to a standing, 51.
church of, no longer existant, 170.
invasion of, by surprise, impossible, 560.
invasion of, by Swedish forces, proposed, 547, 548, 561.
——, discovery of, 549.
——, checked, 550.
——, repudiated by the King of Sweden, 560.
——, suitable time for, 561.
——, numbers of forces for, 561–2.
Jacobites in, correspondence with Urbino, 299.
——, steps to be taken by, 551, 552.
——, money to be raised by, 553.
troops sent from Holland to, 561.
British constitution, encroachment upon, 329.
standing army inconsistent with, 301.
British crown, prerogatives of, 581.
British regiments (in Dutch service), pay of, 88.
"British Tory's address to the British Army, the," 537.
Brittany (Bretagne), 458.
deputies for the nobility of, 502.
Etats of, supplies refused by, 326.
——, dissolution of, 326.
Brodie, Gilbert (and others), letter from, 143.
Broich, —, 299.
Bromley, William, 301.
Broomar, Jeremiah, 463.
B[? row]n, Mr., 352.
Bruce:
Harry, Col., 188, 394.
——, letter from, 103.
——, desires permission to stay at Sens, 103.
——, impoverished condition of, 103.
Kate. *See* Margaret Murray, wife of Lord William Murray, 2nd Lord Nairne.

Bruce—*cont.*
Thomas, 2nd Earl of Ailesbury, 207.
——, family of, 95.
Thomas *or* Tom (Bonner), 56, 95, 172, 370, 531.
——, cousin of. *See* William Weir.
——, letters from, 47, 80, 106, 110, 148, 151, 152, 190, 206, 219, 243, 268, 342, 362, 411.
——, ——, mentioned, 95, 108, 133, 134, 149, 151, 156, 173, 190.
——, letters to, 108, 133.
——, ——, mentioned, 148, 149, 156.
——, memorandum by, 584.
——, sister of, 108 *bis*.
——, wife and children of, 108.
——, conversations of, with de Wilda, 81, 148–9, 206–7.
——, ——, mentioned, 133.
——, caution of, in dealing with de Wilda, 82.
——, resolves not to hasten the sounding of the Emperor, 107.
——, to correspond with Inese during the Duke of Mar's stay in Italy, 134.
——, licence for return to Scotland of, applied for, 108.
——, ——, Duke of Mar's opinion of, 135.
——, acquaintance of, likely to be of use to James III in Holland, 146.
——, conversation with Falconbridge, 151, 152.
——, cipher used by, mistakes in, 156.
——, use of cipher explained to, 191.
——, representations of, to be used by de Wilda, 207.
——, conversation of Col. Gibson with, 219.
——, asks for directions concerning the proposal for an azile for James III in Hesse, 411.
——. *See also* Mr. Blake.
Bruges [Flanders], 15.
English monasteries at, 29.
Brunswick [Duke of]. *See* George I.
Brussels ("town"), 15, 25, 80, 95, 101, 106, 107, 146 *bis*, 151, 152, 170, 171 *bis*, 190, 531.
Ambassadors, residents etc. at:—
Dutch, 207, 219, 364.
the Emperor's, 106.
the King of Sweden's, 390.
Brussels—*con.*
correspondents at, letters from, mentioned, 314.
——, character of, 314.
English monasteries at, 29.
"friend at." *See* Mr. Blake (*i.e.* Tom Bruce).
——, letter from, mentioned, 379.
——, love of, for using a cipher, 379, 441.
letters dated at, 47, 55, 66, 68, 80, 106, 110, 130, 136, 148, 151, 152, 180, 188, 190, 206, 219, 243, 268, 362, 370, 411.
letters from, mentioned, 287, 353.
pensions paid at, 427.
siege of, 364.
Prince Eugene expected at, 111.
de Wilda engaged at, 149.
L. Wescombe remains at, 370.
Brydges, James, Earl of Carnarvon, 187.
Buchan, Thomas, Gen., letter from, 180.
nephew of, 180.
Buckingham:
Duchess of. *See* Katherine Sheffield.
Duke of. *See* John Sheffield, 1st Duke of Buckingham and Normanby.
Buckingham, the, 512.
Bufalini, Marquis, letter to, 403.
Buglioni, Abbé, paper given to the Duke of Mar by, 621.
Buoncompagno, Cardinal, letter to, 401.
Burchett, Josiah, secretary to the Admiralty, 543.
Burgh, the, Morayshire, 198.
Burgundy wine, 614.
sent as a present, 233.
Burlington, Lord. *See* Richard Boyle, 3rd Earl of Burlington.
Burnet, young Mr. (? Prince of Saxony), 81.
Busi (Busie), Charles François de, house of, 384.
letters from, 385, 390, 402, 408, 429, 437, 451, 480, 513, 536.
——, mentioned, 345 *bis*, 384, 402, 451, 452, 490.
letters to, 345 *bis*, 490.
——, mentioned, 345.
memorial from, mentioned, 534.
origin, business and family connections of, 402.
as solicitor of John Walkingshaw of Barrowfield, 219.
Charles Wogan recommended to, 344 *bis*.

Busi, Charles François de—*cont.*
gift of 50 pistoles from James III to, 345, 346.
thanked by the Duke of Mar, 345.
correspondence with desired, 345.
cipher of, 345.
letter for Charles Wogan left with, 383.
pleased to correspond with the Duke of Mar, 384.
assists Capt. John O'Brien, 384.
desires to correspond with Capt. John O'Brien in Petersburg, 384.
promises to resume his correspondence with the Duke of Mar, 385.
undertakes the regular correspondence, 399.
influence of in the Russian and Swedish Court, 399.
asks for news of the health of James III, 429.
zeal for James III, 430.
suggests means of winning the Court of Vienna, 437.
asks for instructions from the Duke of Mar, 480.
request for commission as agent for James III in Vienna refused, 490.
recommendation of, 534.
asks for employment as agent of James III at Vienna, 536.
Bussi, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Butler :
—, letter from, mentioned, 325.
——, nominated to obtain information about the Czar's daughter, 229.
Charles, 1st Earl of Arran (2nd creation), 21, 24, 53, 54, 70, 123, 228, 286, 300, 449, 454, 481, 528 *bis*, 529, 530.
——, letter to, 280.
——, ——, mentioned, 527.
——, " powers " (one addressed to him, and the other blank) for collecting money in England, sent to, 467.
——, ——, mentioned, 463.
——, reconciled with Bishop of Rochester, 54.
——, desires particular messages from abroad, 54, 213.
——, correspondence with Madame de Mezières broken off, 100.
——, memoir sent to, mentioned, 195.
Butler, Charles, 1st Earl of Arran —*cont.*
——, suggested communication of the Czar's offer to, 276.
——, ——, reasons for, 276.
——, regard of James III for, 280.
——, esteem of for the Duke of Mar, 424 *bis*.
James, 1st Duke of Ormonde (" the late "), 524.
James, 2nd Duke of Ormonde, 5, 12, 13, 22, 30, 37, 54–6, 69 *bis*, 70 *bis*, 110, 115, 119, 121, 123, 125, 141, 144, 145 *bis*, 175, 213, 233, 256, 267, 268, 270, 275, 287, 305, 315, 323, 324, 338, 368, 381, 384, 403, 405, 418 *bis*, 459, 492, 510, 521, 525, 541, 542, 545, 546, 547, 556.
—— (as one of the " two dukes "), 103.
—— (as Stephen Honywood ?), 4.
——, letters from, 33, 55 *bis*, 65, 95, 154, 194, 453, 513.
——, ——, mentioned, 30, 31, 54, 56, 95, 144, 154, 176, 179, 182, 194, 222, 226, 227, 238, 260, 322, 325, 339, 341, 342, 362, 390, 395, 404, 412, 413, 415, 418, 431, 479, 513, 527 *bis*.
——, ——, non-arrival of, 414.
——, letters to, 43, 154, 222, 340, 372, 412, 431, 432, 481, 494, 499.
——, ——, mentioned, 22, 43, 55, 56 *bis*, 68, 69, 144, 154, 176, 177, 179, 181, 222, 226, 227, 233, 260, 311, 312, 316, 318, 346, 372, 373, 390, 415, 419, 423, 464, 494, 528.
——, agent of. *See* Sir R. Everard.
——, cipher for, 318.
——, company *or* party of, 194, 605.
——, company of, letters written by, loss of, 431.
——, cook of, 342.
——, friends of, 315, 449.
——, handwriting of, 172.
——, instructions from James III to, mentioned, 554.
——, instructions to Jerningham, given jointly with the Duke of Mar by, 546.
——, man of. *See* David Kennedy.
——, journey of, through Germany, 2.

Butler, James, 2nd Duke of Ormonde —*cont.*
——, arrival of, at Prague, 4.
——, journey of, towards Danzig, 4.
——, supposed arrival at Danzig, 6.
——, letter to be written to, 20.
——, devotion of the Bishop of Rochester to the interests of, 24, 555.
——, remains at Danzig, 31, 36.
——, to endeavour to see Baron Görtz, 34.
——, relations with Dr. Erskine, 36.
——, mission of to Sweden delayed, 36, 43.
——, requested to remain at Danzig, 43.
——, rumour of proposals made by George I to, 45, 96.
——, well received by the Russians, 54.
——, expects to see the Czar at Danzig, 54, 55.
——, rumours in England concerning, 65.
——, conditions of visit to Sweden of, 65, 114.
——, at Danzig, 68, 70.
——, relations of the Earl Marischal with, 68.
——, relations of Gen. Hamilton with, 68.
——, arrival of, at the Hague, 69.
——, letters or news from, desired or impatiently expected, 89, 312, 329, 464, 487, 494.
——, to follow the Czar to Riga, 95.
——, intends to remain in Russia all the winter, 96.
——, mission of, secrecy desired concerning, 131.
——, relations of the Duke of Mar with, 141, 291, 353, 424 *bis*, 504.
——, going to Reval, 145.
——, fears his letters are intercepted, 154.
——, directed to remain about Mittau, 155.
——, arrival of, at Mittau, 176.
——, health of, 176, 222.
——, complains of and is mortified or piqued at not hearing from James III, 177, 353, 395, 404.
——, going to Riga, 179.
Butler, James, 2nd Duke of Ormonde —*cont.*
——, sends a messenger to Baron Görtz, 182.
——, situation of, known to the English Government, 187, 194, 238, 323.
——, directed to make enquiries by "two friends" concerning the Czar's daughter, 222.
——, supposed to have sent a full account to James III of the Czar's offer, 226.
——, suspicions of regarding the tampering with letters, 227.
——, directions sent to by Queen Mary, 229.
——, request that he be sent to England to undertake a provisional government, 246.
——, proposed lodgings for, 246.
——, discredits rumour of bargain between the Czar, the Regent and the King of Prussia, 260.
——, mission of, to Sweden, 278, 550, 553, 555.
—— (my chief friend), zeal of, 280.
——, silence of, wondered at, 298.
——, reported to have gone to Sweden, 304.
——, entrusted with the management of the Czar's marriage offer, 312.
——, James III delays writing to, 316.
——, to stay at Mittau until he hears from Jerningham in Sweden, 322.
——, anxious to hear from James III, 339.
——, methods of addressing letters to, 341, 424, 431, 432.
——, reported to be near Paris, 342.
——, directions to Mr. O'Brien to find and place himself under the orders of, 346.
——, is anxious concerning the arrival of his letters, 362.
——, attempts to sow discord between the Duke of Mar and, 371.
——, asked to show he is satisfied with the Duke of Mar, 372.
——, nearly caught at Danzig, 392, 494.

Butler, James, 2nd Duke of Ormonde —*cont.*
——, desires to know what financial assistance may be expected from England, 449.
——, states conditions of help from the King of Sweden, 453 *bis.*
——, inquisitiveness as to the whereabouts of, 458.
——, promises made by, as "factor" of James III, 478.
——, James III hopes James Murray will prove agreeable to, 481.
——, promise made to the King of Sweden and the Czar by, 482.
——, complaints concerning the protection afforded to, in Russia, 499.
——, desired by the Czar to go to Sweden, 499.
——, difficulty of position of, 499.
——, complains of the non-arrival of letters for him, 513.
——, embarrassed by a letter from Sir H. Stirling, 513.
——, complains of the place chosen for his stay by the Czar, and of the civilities offered to him, 513.
——, on his way to Sweden, 546, 564.
——, has commissions from James III and the Czar, 546.
——, movements of, in view of the expected invasion of England by the King of Sweden, 549.
——, commission from the Czar to the King of Sweden received by, 564.
——, as Knight of the Thistle, 613.
——. *See also* Mr. Carmigny; Mr. Symson.
Mary, second wife of James, 2nd Duke of Ormonde, letters from, mentioned, 110.
Butterfield, Mr., 425.
Byng, Sir George, admiral, 97, 556.
return of, to England, 245.

C

C. (? George I), 495.
C——re, W——ie, 369.
Cabinet, the, 166, 274 *bis.*
Cabinet Council, a, 281.
Cachet, letters of, 502.
Cadiz [Spain], 408.
Cadogan, William, 1st Earl Cadogan, Ambassador Extraordinary to France, 4, 17, 55, 83, 88, 101, 126, 287, 535, 567, 610.
gentleman of horse to. *See* Mr. Darcey.
letter to, 50.
——, arrangements for delivery of, 49, 69, 88, 126.
——, mentioned, 126, 145.
party of, 287.
"people" of, 88.
departure of from London delayed, 4.
reported to be gone to Paris, 20.
Jacobite plans to win over, 24, 49.
reported to be going to Holland, 35.
arrival of in Paris, 42.
offer made by Duke of Mar to, 50, 67, 126.
——, secrecy of, 126.
to return to England, 88.
naval escort for, arrived at Rotterdam, 145.
rumour of his being sent as ambassador to France, 145.
seen by Lady Mar, 145.
"not impracticable," 173.
rumoured to have been ousted from command of the Army, 187.
departure of, for England, 191.
——, reasons suggested for, 191–2.
horses of, offered for sale, 192.
object of mission to Holland, 207.
alleged invention of a "plot" by, 221.
quarrel with Lord Stanhope, 260, 454.
negotiations with the States General for war with Sweden, 261.

Cadogan, William, 1st Earl Cadogan—*cont.*
supplies money for that purpose, 261.
demands of upon Holland, failure of, 363.
boasts of receiving a letter from the Duke of Mar, 454.
attack upon, 557.
as Knight of the Thistle, 613.
Caesar, Charles, 281, 309, 454 *bis*, 493, 529.
country house of, 570.
letter from, 330.
letter to, 121.
letters from, mentioned, 120, 123, 281, 337, 440 *bis*, 453, 464.
letters to, mentioned, 114, 324, 330.
wife of, 122.
——, portrait of James III requested for, 124, 556.
——, arrival of portrait of James III for ("piece of china"), 570.
further light on the Peterborough affair desired from, 122, 123.
estimates the chance of a successful invasion of England, 330.
interview of with Lord Oxford, 337.
a friend of both parties of Jacobites in England, 440.
efforts of, acknowledged by James III, 465.
usefulness of in the cause of James III, 556.
——, suggested acknowledgment of, 556.
Caffis, Angela Peyton, letter from, 369.
Cagliari [Sardinia], 83.
Cagnoni, Joseph (Signor), 267.
letter from, mentioned, 423.
letter to, 423.
——, mentioned, 462.
letters from, 347, 370, 462.
asked by the Duke of Mar to receive things from England for him, 423.
son of, 423, 462.
——, recommended for knighthood, 347.
——, honour done to, 370.
——, arrives at Leghorn, 370.
Cahors [Lot, France], 467.
Caithness [Scotland], 615.
Calais [Pas-de-Calais, France], 32, 40, 42, 164, 165, 171, 176, 247, 256, 290, 443.
Calais—*cont.*
letters dated at, 32, 71, 84, 105, 139, 147, 171, 180, 192, 333, 540.
posthouse at, 105.
strangers expelled from, 97, 106, 132.
Peter Smith gone to, 194.
"our friend" at, 308.
journey of Mrs. Ogilvie to, 540.
Mrs. Ogilvie awaits Capt. Ogilvie at, 541.
Cameron:
Mr., in Italy, 603.
Allan, 296.
John, of Lochiel, 294, 295, 422, 520.
——, brother of. *See* Allan Cameron.
——, letter from, 296.
——, ——, mentioned, 422.
——, letter to, mentioned, 104.
——, nephew of, subsistence for, 296.
——, paper given to the Duke of Mar by, 533.
Camocke (Camock), George, Capt., 428.
desires a commission as admiral from James III, 64.
proposal made by, 64.
proposal of, mentioned, 63.
Swedish offer to, 64.
Campagna, the, 66.
Campbell:
—, of Auchinbreck, 520, 523.
——, ——, marriage of, to his Cousin, 521, 524.
—, of Calder, 521.
Major, 108.
Archibald, 1st Marquess of Argyle ("Argyle's predecessor"), 520.
Archibald, 1st Earl of Ilay ("the Doctor"), 16, 99–101 *passim*, 102, 110, 161, 231, 232, 233, 304, 335.
—— (as "friend" of the Duke of Argyle), 123, 132, 336, 457.
—— (as one of "two gentlemen"), 248, 483.
——, brother of. *See* John Campbell, 2nd Duke of Argyle.
——, character of, 229–230.
——, friend of. *See* John Campbell, 2nd Duke of Argyle.
——, letters from, mentioned, 137, 138, 139, 230, 501.
——, letters to, mentioned, 99, 101, 137, 138, 501.

Campbell, Archibald, 1st Earl of Ilay—*cont.*
——, attempts to win over to the Jacobite cause, 67, 119, 336, 367.
——, ——, suggested method of, disapproved by James III, 284.
——, relations of Fanny Oglethorpe with, 102, 233.
——, cautiousness of, 137.
——, "pardon" accepted by, 137, 138.
——, changed attitude of, 137, 138.
——, danger incurred by, in event of his letter being taken with the Duke of Mar's papers, 138.
——, need of secrecy in dealing with, 138.
——, Jacobite application to, results of, 229.
——, ——, manner and prospects of further, 230, 231.
——, personal relations of the Duke of Mar with, 231.
——, nickname given to Anne Oglethorpe by, 232.
——, conversation of Fanny Oglethorpe with, 233.
——, Fanny Oglethorpe to write to, 284.
——, affair of, discussed, 326.
——, conversations of James Murray with, 119, 327.
——, answer to overtures made to him and his friend, 327.
——, discourse of Lord Orrery with, 336.
——, ready to receive the commands of James III, 336.
——, references to religion made by, 336.
——, will not serve George I again, 432.
——, future intentions of, 432.
——, expected to join the Jacobite interest, 439.
——, friendship of, desired by James III, 446.
——, Lord Orrery's overtures to, 457.
——, said to have joined the Tories, 457.
——, no news from, 477, 501.
——, hazard run by in receiving letters, 477.
——, political position of, 495.
——, attitude towards George I and the Prince of Wales, 501.
——, answer from, waited for, 517.

Campbell, Archibald, 1st Earl of Ilay—*cont.*
——, draft of message sent to, 542.
Colin, of Glendarule (cousin of the following), 26 *bis*, 33 *bis*, 71, 72, 109, 163, 164, 263, 264, 266, 288.
——, friend of, 132, 159, 160.
——, letters from, 18, 38, 65, 72, 160, 165, 193, 217, 292, 339, 519.
——, ——, mentioned, 18 *ter*, 65, 77, 128, 130, 159, 160, 165, 185, 262, 294, 318, 340, 415, 421, 519, 522 *bis*, 524.
——, letters to, 39, 130, 294, 347, 421, 522, 524.
——, ——, mentioned, 38, 162, 422, 522.
——, note made by, 523.
——, regiment of, suggested bestowal of commission as major in, 293.
——, stays at Bordeaux, 39.
——, movements of, 65.
——, place of residence of, 161.
——, condition of private affairs of, 218.
——, chosen as companion by the Marquess of Tullibardine, 218.
——, continues to live with the Marquess of Tullibardine, 294.
——, prepared for expected attack upon him, 519.
Colin, of Ormadale, Brigadier, 6, 18, 59, 60 *bis*, 161, 162 *bis*, 163, 165, 185 *bis*, 193, 209, 288, 293 *bis*, 340, 415.
——, cousin of. *See* Colin Campbell of Glendarule.
——, letter to, 109.
——, letters from, 19, 32, 58, 61, 185, 209, 263, 264, 266, 304, 347.
——, ——, mentioned, 38, 58, 65, 72, 109, 130, 217, 262, 293, 294, 347, 440, 522.
——, letters to, mentioned, 19, 130, 162, 165, 217, 522.
——, movements of, 26 *bis*, 27, 39, 65, 79.
——, stays in Bordeaux, 80.
——, directed to procure a supply of swords and targes, 130.
——, asks for money in advance for procuring arms, 186.
——, money advanced to, 211.
——, irregular payments to, 264.

Campbell, Colin, of Ormadale—*cont.*
——, thankful that he and other Jacobites are not involved in the case of Mr. Barry, 266.
——, precarious position of, at Bayonne, 266.
——, subject to suspicion on account of his staying at Mr. Barry's house, 266, 267.
——, application on behalf of, made to the Duke of Berwick, 294.
——, straitened circumstances of, 294.
——, asks for a change of station, 305.
——, influence in the Courts of the North, 305.
——, losses of, 305.
——, asks for the Duke of Mar's help, 305.
——, necessary where he is, 339.
——, business of, delays in, 339.
——, in want of money, 415, 440.
——, James III gives order for a payment to, 440.
Sir Duncan, 520.
——, letters from, mentioned, 18, 293.
——, loyalty of, 293.
——, proposed commission as major for, 293.
——, repentance of, accepted, 421.
——, services of, 519.
——, favour granted by James III. to, 519.
Hugh, 3rd Earl of Loudoun, as Knight of the Thistle, 613.
James, captain of the *Winchester*, 512.
Jane, second wife of John, 2nd Duke of Argyle ("his new wife"), 233.
John, 2nd Duke of Argyle, 32, 39, 55, 123, 203, 230 *bis*, 340, 447, 454, 501, 510, 519, 522, 589.
—— (as friend or brother of Lord Ilay), 230, 233, 284.
—— (as one of "two gentlemen"), 248, 483.
——, favourite of. *See* Col. Middleton.
——, friend of. *See* Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ilay.
——, friends of (*i.e.* the political followers of), 129, 141.

Campbell John, 2nd Duke of Argyle —*cont.*
——, letter to, mentioned, 204.
——, patron of (*i.e.* George I,) 123.
——, poem attributed to, 190.
——, vassals of, 171.
——, wife of, "new." *See* Jane Campbell.
——, "affair" of, 38, 39.
——, change in sentiments of, 39, 40.
——, attitude of towards James III and his cause, 132, 292, 295.
——, political position of, 161, 298, 495, 524.
——, offers made by (said to have opened himself to some Jacobite), 161.
——, forces of, at Sheriffmuir, 197, 198.
——, request for terms made to, after Sheriffmuir, 199.
——, visits the Prince of Wales, 285.
——, doubtful attitude of, 293.
——, relations with Sir Alexander Stewart of Appin, 295, 523.
——, opportunity for serving, given to the Duke of Mar, 295.
——, just resentment of, at his treatment by George I, improved by Jacobites, 295.
——, leaves London on account of the affair of the Prince of Wales, 333.
——, effect of the breach between George I and the Prince of Wales upon, 335, 336.
——, discourse of Lord Orrery with, 336.
——, attempts to win over to the Jacobite cause, 336, 367, 523.
——, connected with the alleged plot against George I, 356.
——, J. Macleod, jun., warned to be careful of, 422.
——, attempts made upon Jacobites by, 422.
——, has ceased communication with the Prince of Wales, 432.
——, future intentions of, 432.
——, "disengaged from" George I, 439.
——, expected to join the Jacobite interest, 439.

Campbell, John, 2nd Duke of Argyle —*cont*
——, said to be anxious about the security of the Church of England, 439.
——, friendship of, desired by James III, 446.
——, offer to deliver a letter from James III to, 447.
——, opinion of the Prince of Wales held by, 447.
——, Lord Orrery's overtures to, 457.
——, said to have joined the Tories, 457.
——, fallen out with the Prince of Wales, 494.
——, dealings of J. Macleod, jun., with, 520, 521.
——, danger apprehended from his activity in the Jacobite cause, 520–1.
——, poor endeavours of, in the service of James III, 521.
——, maltreatment of (by George I), 523.
——, draft of message sent to, 542.
John, *styled* Lord Glenorchy, 161.
——, readiness of, to serve James III in Scotland, 520.
John, of Glenlyon, 362.
——, letter from, mentioned, 226.
——, letters from, 212, 226.
——, signature of rendered illegible by an attack of ague, 226.
——, desires leave to go from Toulouse to Flanders, 212.
Campion, Mr., 80, 83.
letter from, 21.
——, mentioned, 101.
at the Hague, 20.
duel fought by, 106, 134, 146.
wounds of, 110, 111.
recovery of, 149, 156.
Campoflorido, Prince of, General of the province of Guipuzcoa, 59, 60, 61.
affection of, for James III, 60.
Cannon, price of, 61.
Canterbury [Kent], Jacobite rejoicing at, 333.
Canterbury, the, 512.
Cantillon, Sir Richard (Mr.), banker at Paris, 427, 428, 616.
letter to, mentioned, 576.
Capel, William, 3rd Earl of Essex, 502.
Capuchin Order, provincial of, in Paris, 71, 192.
Capuchins, new convent of [in Portugal], 406.
Car, Mr. (Col. Hay), letter for, mentioned, 380.
Cardinal legate, the [of Bologna]. *See* Cardinal Origo.
Cardinalate (a hat), acceptable to the Abbé du Bois, 166.
question of the policy of James III exercising his right to nominate to a, 279, 281, 321, 323, 341.
Cardinals:
an assembly of, 459.
(at Rome), description of, 479–80.
Carlisle, Lord. *See* Charles Howard, 3rd Earl of Carlisle.
Carlisle [Cumberland], 160, 467.
Carlscrona (Carlscrown) [Sweden], 550.
Carmigny, Mr. (? James Butler, 2nd Duke of Ormonde), 25 *bis*, 52.
Carnarvon, Earl of. *See* James Brydges.
Carnegie (Carnegy):
James, 5th Earl of Southesk, 54, 382 (4), 383, 413, 436.
——, (? as one of two Scotch lords in Rome), 405.
——, letter from, mentioned, 223.
——, letters from, 204, 453.
——, letters to, 223, 410.
——, ——, mentioned, 253, 410.
——, complaint of, against the Court of James III, 205.
——, departure from Urbino, reasons for, 205.
——, devotion of, to the King and Duke of Mar, 223.
——, "discontent" of, 223.
——, at Rome, 351, 603.
——, dislike of, for Urbino, 453.
——, John, 532, 603.
——, letter from, 72.
——, letters from, mentioned, 62, 532.
——, letters to, 62, 64.
——, to leave Rome, 66.
——, going to Florence, 72.
Carnwath. *See* George Lockhart of Carnwath.
Carnwath, Lord *or* Earl of. *See* Robert Dalzell, 6th Earl of Carnwath.
Caroline [of Anspach], Princess of Wales, 273, 275, 277, 343, 612.
birth of a son of, 221.
character of, 337.

Caroline, Princess of Wales—*cont.*
ladies serving, disabilities of, 277.
letter from, mentioned, 304.
illness of, 274, 286.
leaves St. James' House, 274, 285.
writes a submissive letter to George I, 275.
ladies of the bedchamber to, resignation of, 285.
distressed at leaving her children, 304.
ladies of honour taken from, 333.
still at Lord Grantham's house, 335.
has permission to remain at St. James' till she recover, but to see no company, 357.
visit of Duchess of Marlborough to, 385.
persons who wish to be admitted to Court, forbidden to visit, 385.
accouchement of, expected, 510.
visitors to, debarred from the Court, 609.
Caron, —, interpreter at Calais, lack of ability of, 84.
Carpenter, George, Gen., son of, 15, 47.
Carracioli, M., 532.
Carrington, Lady. *See* Anne Smith, widow of Francis Smith, 2nd Viscount Carrington of Wotton.
Carse, Mr. (*i.e.* Avignon), 535.
Carstairs, James, 343.
Carteret, Lord. *See* John Granville, 2nd Lord Carteret.
Casini, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Casoni, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Cassel [Hesse Cassel], 451.
English minister at. *See* Mr. Halden.
Swedish minister at, 430.
George I sends a minister to, 437.
Castelblanco, Don Joseph de Bozas, Comte de, 212, 242, 263, 277, 413.
letters from, 1, 7, 25, 34, 66, 73, 96, 111, 177, 487.
warrant for peerage for, 533.
expression of attachment to James III, 7, 96.
intention of paying his court to James III, 7, 97, 111.
illness of, described, 66.
Castelblanco, Comte de—*cont.*
James III concerned at illness of, 73.
convalescence of, 111.
health of, 177.
about to visit James III at Urbino, 177.
Castiglione, Prince de, letter to, 401.
Castle Downy [? Inverness-shire], 201.
Castle Gordon, house of the Marquess of Huntly at, 199, 200, 204.
Catina, Signora, 74, 76, 77, 599.
Catterick (Katterick), [co. York], estate of, 236.
Cavenagh, Major, 428.
Cavendish, William, 2nd Duke of Devonshire, 286, 609.
offer of the house of, to the Prince of Wales, 277.
Cessation, between the Earl of Sutherland and Marquess of Seaforth, signed, 202.
made by the Marquess of Huntly, 203 *bis*.
Cette, Cap de, [Hérault, France], 19.
Chaillot, letters dated at, 61, 94, 98, 104, 132.
Chairs, hackney, 275.
Chaise, search in Paris for a, 31.
Chalmers, Charles, 211.
Chamberlain, Lord. *See* Thomas Pelham-Holles, 1st Duke of Newcastle.
Champagne [France], 236.
Chancellor, Lord. *See* Sir William Cowper, Bart., 1st Lord Cowper.
Channel, English, capture of ships by Swedish privateers in, 560.
Chanonry [Scotland], 200.
garrisons of, 198 *bis*.
Jacobite garrison in, make attack on the Earl of Sutherland's supplies, 199.
——, attack upon, 199.
Chantilly [Oise, France], 42.
Charles I ("the King's grandfather"), 170, 498, 520.
Charles II, 169 *bis*, 170 *bis*, 537.
restoration of, 184.
Charles II, King of Spain, 301.
Charles VI, Emperor (Mr. Steel), 4, 16, 82, 88, 97, 134 *bis*, 140, 146, 151, 154, 219, 375, 377, 389, 430, 445, 462 *bis*, 471, 585, 600.
ambassadors, agents, factors, ministers *or* residents of, 153.
——, at Brussels, 106.
——, at Copenhagen, 508.

Charles VI, Emperor—*cont.*
——, in England, 76, 207 *bis*, 243, 261, 363.
——, in Flanders, 207.
——, in France, 17, 384.
——, ——, secretary to. *See* M. Dirling.
——, at Rome, 154, 351.
——, ——, gentlemen of, 351.
——, ——, secretary to, 351.
army or troops of, 437, 506.
——, deliverance of, from desperate situation at Belgrade, 149.
——, in Italy, 390.
——, in Sardinia, 90.
Confessor of, 402.
Court of, 149, 219, 389, 490.
——, parties in, 400.
——, ——, German, 386.
——, ——, Spanish, 386.
——, Swedish Ambassador at, 219.
——, relations with George I, 386.
——, influences working against James III in, 386.
——, view taken of proposed peace between Russia and Sweden, 387.
——, relations with the Czar, 388.
——, interests of the King of Poland and his son at, 390.
——, awaiting an answer from England, 408.
——, embarrassed by the war with the Turks, 408.
——, Papal nuncio appears at, 408.
——, probable attitude of, towards the peace congress, 437.
——, means of influencing for James III, 437.
Court and ministers of, divided opinions of, 438.
dominions of, 76, 133, 573.
—— (in Italy), Lord Peterborough avoids, 576.
——, ——, Lord Peterborough forbidden to enter, 577.
friends of, 207, 208.
house of, 81.
lady of (*sic*), 149.
letters to, mentioned, 364, 534.
marriage projects formed by, 81, 82.
minister of State of the second rank to. *See* Count Wels.
ministers *or* ministry of, 152, 590.

Charles VI, Emperor—*cont.*
——, application on behalf of James III made to one of the, 148.
——, German, 386, 480.
——, Spanish, 480.
niece of, 81, 82, 92, 133, 134.
one of the people of, 92.
policy of, 270.
uncle of, 191, 208, 243 *bis*.
——, possibility of an azile being afforded to James III by, 191.
wife of, rumoured pregnancy of, 389.
diplomatic relations or negotiations of, with England, George I, *or* Hanover, 12, 150, 207, 219, 220, 227, 243, 312, 317, 342, 363, 389, 400, 409, 417, 456, 507, 525, 534, 535, 578, 580, 602, 621.
——, with England, Sweden, Prussia and Holland, 362–3.
——, with France, 384, 452, 505.
——, with Frederick Augustus I, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, 437, 508.
——, with Holland, 219.
——, with James III, 81, 107, 133, 400, 444, 445, 533, 551.
——, with Spain, 82, 83, 243, 438.
displeasure at Leyden at successes of, 20.
contingency of his having daughters only, 81.
proposed letter from James III to, 81, 133, 148, 437.
age and infirmity of, 82.
suggested bargain between the King of Sweden and, 82.
suggested bargain between the Elector of Bavaria and, 82.
advantages to be derived from de Wilda's influence with, 133.
league of France, Holland and Prussia against, 142.
discussion as to means of approaching on behalf of James III, 149, 152, 207, 402.
person possessing influence with, 151, 152.
de Wilda writes to, 156.
proposed negotiations with, concerning the marriage of James III, 191.
question of peace with Spain, 207, 208, 505.

Charles VI, Emperor—*cont.*
intentions of, efforts to discover, 208.
attitude of, dependent upon answer of George I to proposals against Italy, 224.
courted in London, 244.
money owed to, by England, mode of proposed payment, 261.
interests of, in England, 269.
remonstrance of the King of Prussia with, 269.
memorial of the King of Prussia sent to, 269, 270.
new agreement with George I, effect of, 314.
peace between the Turk and, unlikely, 331.
quarrel of, with the Pope, 334, 339.
——, reconciled, 408.
apparent consent of, to proposed marriage of James III, 378.
loan from London merchants to, 386.
intended despatch of troops to Italy by, 388–9.
weak position of, 389.
visit of the Elector of Treves to, 389.
apparent harshness of (towards James III), a solid advantage, 396.
childlessness of (in 1713), 406.
not mentioned in the "memoire" of James III concerning Spain, 408.
expected to agree to the proposals of George I, 411 *bis.*
George I said to be going to assist against Spain, 412.
to refuse residence to the Pretender, 412.
rumour of troops to be lent to, 412.
de Busi's hopes of, 429.
invited to send a minister to the peace congress, 434.
without male heir, 438.
desires George I to conclude a separate peace with Sweden, 451, 452.
does not wish to be represented at the congress of Danzig, 452.
need of, for English assistance, 480.
proposed renunciation of claim to crown of Spain, 480, 506, 513.
— —, conditions of, 505.
——, form of, 512.
expects an English fleet for the Mediterranean, 505.
share of in proposed treaty, 506.
lack of regard for the interests of the Austrian Low Countries, 507.
plenipotentiaries to the peace congress (at Belgrade), named by, 508.
continues preparations for a campaign against Turkey, 508.
promise of, to support the Elector Palatine against George I in his claim to the Arch-Treasurership of the Empire, 509.
conditions of his sending representatives to the peace congress (at Belgrade), 512.
peace of the North concluded by means of, 534.
invited to choose a wife for James III, 535.
applications to, on behalf of James III when compelled to leave Avignon, 536.
attitude of, towards the proposed confederacy, 561.
reason of the dislike of the family of Prince Lewis of Baden for, 468.
feared by the Prince of Baden-Durlach, 472.
pretensions of, to the crown of Spain, 602.
Lord Peterborough's reflections upon, 576.
engaged in the Turkish war, 578.
scheme to curb the pretensions of, 579.
unable to undertake war with Spain for lack of a fleet, 579.
designs of, upon Italy, 580.
effect upon, of Jacobite opposition to the naval designs of George I, 603.
Charles XI, late King of Sweden, 537.
Charles XII, King of Sweden (one of the "principal merchants," "the Swede"), 21, 22, 37, 43, 45 *bis*, 59, 65, 82, 88, 97, 114, 115, 119, 176, 195, 210, 222, 224, 232, 289, 314, 325, 339, 387, 411 *bis*, 412, 477, 545, 546, 550.

Charles XII, King of Sweden—*cont.*
as the master of Baron Görtz, 319.
as the master of Count Gyllenborg, 179.
ambassadors, factors *or* ministers of, 261, 562.
——, efforts to secure the release of, 565.
——, meeting of the ministers of the Czar with, 565.
——. *See also* Görtz *and* Gyllenborg.
——, at Brussels, 390.
——, at Cassel, 430.
——, at the Hague, 280.
——, at Leyden, dealings of Sir H. Paterson with, 261.
——, at Vienna, 219.
——, ——. *See also* M. de Stiernök.
brother-in-law of. *See* Hereditary Prince of Hesse.
"clerk" of at Vienna, expresses zeal for James III, 384.
commissions granted to foreigners by, 64.
declaration of, 560.
dominions taken from, proposals for the recovery of, 547.
dominions ceded to the Czar by, reprise for, 547.
emissaries of, 6.
enemies of, letters of marque against, 290.
——, distrust among, 513.
letter to, 553.
——, heads of, 546.
——, mentioned, 546.
nephew of. *See* Duke of Holstein.
"people" of, 88, 114, 117, 121, 145.
——, action of, 13, 36, 43, 46.
plenipotentiaries of, to treat with the Czar, 569.
steward of, letter from, mentioned, 454.
diplomatic relations and negotiations of, with the Czar and Russia, 31, 36, 46, 88, 114, 121, 125, 131, 145, 154 *bis*, 187, 227, 228, 270, 278, 301, 305, 312, 322, 384, 386, 387, 388, 400, 404, 435, 489, 492, 508, 511, 529, 547, 550, 551, 554, 560, 561, 569, 619, 621.
——, with the Emperor, 82, 363, 437, 452.

Charles XII, King of Sweden, diplomatic relations and negotiations—*cont.*
——, with England, George I *or* Hanover, 227, 228, 403, 404, 430, 452, 489, 492, 512, 546, 551, 559, 562, 565, 569, 618, 619.
——, with Frederick Augustus I, Elector of Saxony, 508.
——, with Holland, 363.
——, with James III and his followers, 11, 20, 117, 398, 489, 528, 547, 561, 562, 564, 619, 621.
——, with Prussia, 388.
speculation as to attitude of, 5, 6.
expectations of the Jacobites from, 12, 276, 368.
rumoured alliance against, 12.
proposed mission to, 13, 36, 37, 43.
cessation of French pension to, 32.
alliance directed against, 32.
marriage design of, with the Princess of Hesse, 44, 117.
league made by, 97.
money promised to, 115.
question of payment of money to, 154.
relations of Baron Görtz to, 178.
mission of Duke of Ormonde to, 222.
negotiations of Lord Cadogan with the States General for war against, 261.
interest of, inseparable from that of James III, 261.
rivalry with George I, unsurmountable, 261.
at war with George I, as Duke of Hanover, 290.
Jacobite negotiations with, not certainly known to English Government, 323.
rumour of "trade" with, 336.
answer of, desired by Bishop of Rochester, 361.
"project" of, 374.
conditions precedent to negotiations for peace laid down by, 386.
proposed restoration of lost provinces to, 386–7.
a friend to France and the Regent, 399.
said to be going to make peace, with England and Denmark 412.
attitude of, towards James III, communicated to the King of Spain, 412, 414.

Charles XII, King of Sweden—*cont.*
opportunity of, when the Duke of Mar was in Scotland, 412.
suggested means of influencing, 418.
progress of the Duke of Ormonde's messenger to, 418.
agrees to send plenipotentiaries to a peace congress at Danzig, 434, 451.
demands of, regarding the promised subsidy, 453.
promise made by the Duke of Ormonde to, 482.
proposals for renewal of alliance between France and, 507.
proposed accommodation between the Czar and, memoir upon, 532.
mission of Jerningham to, 546.
commissions of the Duke of Ormonde from James III and the Czar to, 546.
offers to be made to, by Jerningham, 547.
projected invasion of Britain *or* England by, 548, 549, 561.
——, discovery of, 549, 553.
——, checked by arrival of English fleet in the Baltic, 550.
——, repudiated by, 560.
arrest of the English resident in Sweden by, 549.
refusal of message sent by George I to, 549, 550.
result of peace between the Czar and, 561.
affronts put upon, by George I, in the person of his ministers, 562.
invited to be the deliverer of the Church of England, 562.
proposals from the Czar to, carried by the Duke of Ormonde, 564.
mission of M. Poniatowski from the Czar to, 564.
expected treaty between the Czar and, 568, 569.
——, place of negotiation of, to be Amsterdam, 568.
means of putting under an obligation, 602.
good intentions of, to James III, frustrated by premature discovery, 618.
Charles, Prince, 16.
wife of, 502.
Charles, Mr., at Rome, 351.
Charles Albert, Electoral Prince of Bavaria, 508, 535.
proposed marriage of, 509.
Charteris, Mr., 40.
Chateaudoux, M., well disposed to James III, 344.
Charles Wogan to make use of, 344.
Chateaumoran, M. de, Governor of Santo Domingo, ship seized by, 211.
Chaulnes, Duke of, 138.
Cherbourg [La Manche, France], 71.
Cholmondeley, —, "squinting," 236.
Christ, order of, 299.
Christendom, peace of, 249.
Christmas, spending of, in the country, 329–30.
Church of England, the, 190, 192, 258, 335, 337, 367, 381, 449, 510, 605.
Princess of Hesse acceptable to, 117.
supremacy of the Crown in, 170.
proposed grant of security to, by James III, 170, 240.
position of, 174.
promises of James III concerning the security of, 215, 252, 439.
rights of (power of the Keys), promise of James III to restore and maintain, 244.
scheme for defence of, 249.
proposal to repeal some of the laws enacted for the security of, 249, 255.
——, anticipated effect of, 255.
amendment to address in favour of, rejected, 249.
insecurity of (under George I), 252.
apprehensions for, 306.
ruin of, 420.
security of, in the event of the restoration of James III, 509.
threatened with destruction by George I and his ministers, 562.
bishops of, 557.
——, dispute among, 566.
——, division among, on the comprehension question, 381.
clergy of, 557.
——, dissatisfaction of, 79.
——, alarmed by the prorogation of Convocation, 262.
——, aversion of, to the Court, 612.
——, Tory, 449, 450.
——, Whig, 449, 450.
See also Convocation.

Churchill, Lord. *See* John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough.
Churchill :
Mr., 215.
John, 1st Duke of Marlborough, 55, 255, 447, 567, 606, 608, 609, 610.
——, as Lord Churchill, 35.
——, nephew of. *See* James FitzJames, Duke of Berwick.
——, bold policy of, 335.
——, character of, 567.
——, reason of visit of Lord Peterborough to, 589.
Sarah, wife of John, 1st Duke of Marlborough, 35,
——, visits the Princess of Wales, 385.
Churchman, the (a person so described), 160.
Cibo, Cardinal, letter from, mentioned, 466.
letter to, 466.
congratulated on his appointment as Auditor of the Chamber, 466.
Cipher *or* ciphers, 134, 136, 239.
mistake in, 96*n*.
difficulty over, 173.
confusion caused by mistakes in copy of, 181.
uselessness of, when in too many hands, 318.
letter written wholly in, mentioned, 440.
for Falconbridge's friend, 152.
sent by Archangel Graeme to Gen. Dillon, 192.
sent by James III to the King of Sicily, 435.
sent by the Duke of Mar to Owen O'Rourke, 436.
new, 134, 149, 151, 153.
——, to be made by the Duke of Mar, 318.
——, of figures, made for the Dukes of Mar and Ormonde, Dillon and Jerningham, 318.
No. 1, 168 *bis*.
de Busi's, 345 *bis*.
Charles Kinnaird's, 271.
Montmelian, 233, 271, 318.
Daniel O'Brien's, 233.
Lord Oxford's, 318.
Sparre's, 233, 271, 318.
Cipher numbers of doubtful significance :—
168, (? England), 412.
209 (*i.e.* Mar, a mistake for Argyle), 230.
352 (probably for 552, the Pope), 107.
Cipher numbers of doubtful significance – *cont.*
535 (? the King of Prussia), 22.
583 (? religion), 134.
664 (? a twelvemonth), 107.
Civita Vecchia [Italy], alleged threat to bombard, 167, 210, 600.
Clackmannan [Scotland], 136.
Clanranald. *See* Ranald Macdonald.
Clapayron, M., 427.
Clement XI, Pope, 2, 7, 52, 54, 55, 70, 83, 84, 94, 95, 96, 134, 137, 153, 168, 169, 210, 255, 271, 321, 322, 351, 374, 376, 382, 445, 506, 517, 534, 582, 583, 587, 608.
letter from, mentioned, 596.
letters from, 53, 93, 94, 153, 242.
letters to, 41, 53, 177, 596.
——, mentioned, 41, 137, 597.
character of, 622.
factors *or* ministers of, 107, 582.
——, in Spain, 409.
——, at Vienna, 534.
the "man" of (*i.e.* Cardinal Albani), 446.
money from, failure of expected supply of, 314.
——, obtaining of, past hope, 414.
money given by, for the "entertainment" of James III, 622.
money obtained from (for the use of James III), 34, 45, 55, 91, 542, 601, 616.
——, note of receipt of, 602.
nephew of, 373.
subjects of, 242.
visits to, arrangements for, 414.
in relation to the Earl of Peterborough's affair :—
action of, 112, 153, 195.
fears and alarm of in connection therewith, 133, 324, 339, 409, 410, 444, 584.
approves of the conduct of James III, 153.
James III complies with wishes of, 206.
rumour of claims of George I against, 223.
desires the intervention of the the French Court to prevent threatened reprisals, 242.
seeks the good offices of the Regent with the English Court, 334.
application of Queen Mary to the Regent on behalf of, 353.
at ease over the said affair, 397.

Clement XI, Pope: in relation to Earl of Peterborough's affair—*cont.*
to be asked to take measures against the Earl of Peterborough, 571.
news of intentions of awaited, 584.
the Comte de Castelblanco to take leave of, 7, 25, 34.
asylum granted to James III by, 28.
relations with the Comte de Castelblanco, 34.
expression of regard for safety of James III, 53.
letters of recommendation given by, 97.
relations of Jacobites with, 166.
quarrel with the Emperor, 334, 339.
disapproves of proposed visit of James III to Rome, 377, 397.
third brief asked from, 383.
secret Consistory held by, 383.
Count Gallas not to visit for a time, 383.
to give an audience to Theophilus Oglethorpe, 383.
resolves to send legates to Germany and Spain, 406.
project of James III kept a secret from, 409.
opinion of James III concerning, 410.
demand made by James III of, and granted to him by, 443.
reported promise of, not to assist James III, 444.
glory that could be won by, through assisting in the restoration of James III, 444.
pledges given by, mentioned, 445.
interview of Sir Peter Redmond with, 480.
request for money made by James III to, 496.
manner of approaching, 496–7.
attitude towards James III, 498.
claims of the Emperor upon, 505.
proposals concerning Italy on behalf of, 506.
tells James III that he is not an apostle, 515.
books presented to James III by, 557.
James III reluctant to cause anxiety to, 597.
Cardinal Gualterio to seek an interview with, 597.
Clement XI, Pope—*cont.*
little hope of help from, 620.
the only possible source of money for James III, 622.
resources of, 622.
difficulty of persuading to provide the sum required, 622.
reasons for his aiding the restoration of James III, 622.
means of influencing to aid the restoration of James III, 622.
Clephan, W., 527, 603.
account of money disbursed by, 348.
asks for drawing materials, 382.
verses by, mentioned, 401.
Clermont, Lord. *See* John Middleton, *styled* Viscount Clermont.
Clonfert [co. Galway], bishopric of, nomination to, 52.
Clothiers (in Devonshire), riots of, 262.
"Club," the, 229.
Club, at Rome, 436.
Coach, to be sent from Paris to meet the Duke of Mar, 64.
from Dover to London, 606.
from Edinburgh to London, 221.
Cobham, Lord. *See* Sir Richard Temple, Bart., Lord Cobham.
Cockburne (Cockburn):
John, captain of the *Salisbury*, 512.
John, Major, 151, 212, 213, 215, 574, 586, 603.
——, letters from, 218, 253, 262.
——, ——, mentioned, 235, 237, 583.
——, letters to, 235, 596.
——, sent by James III to assist in the enquiry into the charges against Lord Peterborough, 42.
——, consulted by Cardinal Origo, 73.
——, audience of, with Cardinal Origo, 218.
——, instructions for, 235.
——, Duke of Mar makes himself known to, 237.
——, recall of, from Bologna, 271.
——, copy of an opera sent to the Duke of Mar by the hand of, 278.
Cohorn boom (an instrument of a siege train), 174.
Coinage (English), state of the, 381.
guineas, value of, 381.
silver coins, cheapness of, 381.

Coining, charge of, 304.
Coke, Thomas, Vice-Chamberlain (to George I), 357.
Colclough, Mr. (Mr. Farnham), 428.
Collier, Mr., 603.
Cologne, 85.
  Elector of, 269.
Colonna :
  Cardinal, letter to, 403.
  Constable, letter to, 401.
Colyear :
  Catherine, wife of Sir David Colyear, 1st Earl of Portmore, death of, 220.
  Sir David, 1st Earl of Portmore, 55, 478, 493, 529.
  ——, promises support to James III, 220, 221.
  ——, condolences with, 479.
  ——, as Knight of the Thistle, 613.
Comacchio (Comachio), [Ferrara, Italy], 505, 506.
Comaro, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Comedies (at Rome), 460, 461.
  one called *Eugene in Belgrade*, 460.
Commissioners of Inquiry (into the property of attainted persons), 18.
Commons' Journals, reference to, 286.
Commons, House of. *See* Parliament.
Comprehension, draft of Act of, mentioned, 381.
Compton, James, Lord Compton, 609.
Conflans [France], letter dated at, 404.
Conigseck. *See* Königseck.
Connell, Mr. *See* Capt. John O'Brien,
Constantinople, 25, 438.
  patriarch of. *See* Cardinal Cibo.
Conti, Cardinal, letter to, 401.
Convener, the young. *See* Thomas Erskine, Lord Erskine.
Convocation, 170, 174.
  Dr. Hoadly's affair before, 244.
  further consideration of Dr. Hoadly's case before, expected, 244.
  report of doings of, desired by the Duke of Mar, 252.
  prorogation of, 262, 557.
Cook, Mr., 427.
Cooper (Coupar, Couper, Cowper), Patrick, Dr., 347, 603.
  about to go to Italy, 24.
  money for his journey to Italy, 425.
Copenhagen [Denmark], 412.
  the Emperor's resident at, 508.
  Russian ambassador at, 388.
Copper, barrels of, consigned to R. Barry, 304.
Corbett, Sir Richard, at Rome, 351.
Cornwall, 392.
Coronation oath, the, 105.
Corradini, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Corsini, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Coupar, Couper. *See* Cooper *and* Cowper.
Courant, copies of, enclosed in letters, 27, 281.
Courland, Duchess of, reports of marriage of James III to, 392.
  See also Peter I, Czar of Russia, niece of.
Court, the English, (the Court at London), 4, 74, 79, 167, 215, 249, 274, 275, 280, 332, 342, 381 *bis*, 386, 452, 490, 492, 505, 541, 544, 572, 609, 610, 613.
  the chief of (*i.e.* George I), 166.
  in the country, 98.
  comes to town, 236.
  changes at, common, 166.
  desires a pretext to keep up the army and raise money, 209.
  fears of attack upon, when Parliament meets, 215.
  negotiations with the King of Spain and the Emperor, 219.
  claims of the Emperor against, 261.
  divisions or dispute at (*i.e.* the quarrel between the King and Prince of Wales), 273, 479, 605.
  persons who have visited the Prince or Princess of Wales debarred from, 278, 285, 302, 385, 609.
  Prince of Wales ordered to leave, 285.
  effect of arrest of the Prince of Wales upon, 296.
  relations of Robert Walpole with, 301, 311.
  " madness " of, 302.
  prospect of agreement at, 309.
  intentions of, regarding provision for the fleet, 329.
  successes of, in Parliament, 334.
  promise to the Pope of the good offices of the Regent with, 334.
  the Emperor's ambassador at, 363.

Court, the English—*cont.*
Court at Vienna awaiting an answer from, 408.
desire of, to remain neutral in impending war between Spain and the Emperor, 408.
possessed of the sinews of war, 525.
heat of the discontented Whigs against, 544.
behaviour of, upon the affair of Bishop Hoadly, 566.
Earl of Oxford acquitted in spite of, 566.
Germans about, 575.
unlikely to take interest in Lord Peterborough, 576.
Lord Peterborough banished from, 590.
treatment of Lord Peterborough at, 591.
opponents of, 591.
Lord Peterborough desires no employment at, 592.
Lord Peterborough at, 608.
protection afforded to Dr. Hoadly by, 612.
Court party (courtiers), 236, 323, 611 *passim*, 612 *ter*, 613, 616.
take the Peterborough affair to heart, 167.
delighted with the address of the Sorbonne to Lord Stair, 172.
activity of, 245.
designs of, against the Church of England, 249.
propose to repeal some of the laws for the security of the Church of England, 255.
surprised at the opposition to the army estimates, 272.
success of, in the House of Commons, 285, 307, 510 *bis*, 524, 526.
Walpole and the Speaker vote with, 286.
carry the present army, 286.
intentions of, 287.
narrow escape from defeat of, 302.
yield certain economies, 303.
find a majority in Parliament, 307.
broils and divisions among, 447, 489.
suffer a "rub," 450.
Lord Harcourt "breaks" with, 510.
George I at head of, 544.
Court, Queen Mary's. *See* St. Germains.
Courts, foreign, 275, 302, 303.
Courtney, —, 110.
Coutrinier, M., 355.
Couvonges, letter dated at, 436.
Cowall (Cowll) [Argyllshire], 197.
Cowper, Lady. *See* Mary Cowper *infra*.
Cowper (Couper, Cowpar):
John. *See* Patrick Guthrie.
Mary, wife of Sir William Cowper, Bart., 1st Lord Cowper, 285.
Patrick. *See* Cooper.
Sir William, Bart., 1st Lord Cowper, Lord Chancellor, 280.
Cra—in, 368 *bis*.
Craggs, James, junior, 187, 297, 301.
Craigniaty, Angusshire, 170.
Craon:
M. de, 437.
Mme. de, 437.
——, brother of, 437.
Crawford, Henry, order for arrest of, 269.
Creagh, Robert (secretary to the Duke of Mar), 173, 174, 179, 188, 233, 239, 314, 315, 318 *bis*, 394, 426 *bis*.
departure of, from Paris, 210.
distributes tips to the servants of the Marquis de Mezières, 210.
ciphers left with, 239.
arrival of, at Urbano, 271.
Critic (an extraordinary paper), 524.
Cromarty, 615.
Cromartyshire, the "disaffected" in, 196.
Crown (of England), supremacy of, in ecclesiastical matters, 170.
prorogation of Convocation by, 557.
lawful line of succession to, 618.
Cruickshank, George (and others), letter from, 143.
Culloden, Laird of, men of, 196, 201.
Culrean, 196.
Cumberford, Capt., 160.
Cunningham, Alexander, English Resident at Venice, letter intended for, but not sent, 182.
Curakin. *See* Kurakin.
Cusani, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Custom House (*i.e.* the Customs Department), 450.
Custom Houses (*i.e.* Customs officials), 449.
Czar, the. *See* Peter I.

D

D, (? George I), 231.
Dallas, M., letters from, mentioned, 13.
Dalmahoy :
Mr., cousin of. *See* Capt. Thomas Dalmahoy.
——, letter to, 488.
——, ——, mentioned, 491.
T., junior, letter from, 180.
Thomas, Capt., misfortune of, 488.
William, letter from, 130.
——, escapes from prison after the battle of Preston, 130.
——, licence to return to England obtained for, 130.
Dalman, Councillor, 389, 508.
Dalrymple :
Sir David, Bart., 301.
——, speech of, 301.
John, 2nd Earl of Stair, 45, 73, 87, 94, 101, 102, 112, 142, 145, 220, 276, 294, 342, 362, 394, 458, 495.
——, family of, 362.
——, friends of, 4.
——, illness of, 277, 288.
——, letter from, mentioned, 112.
——, letter to, mentioned, 87.
——, reason for retirement from Paris, 17.
——, leaves Paris for the country, 35.
——, couriers from George I to, 71.
——, conferences of, with the Regent, 71.
——, address of the Sorbonne to, 172.
——, services of Viscount Bolingbroke to, 187.
——, as Knight of the Thistle, 613.
Dalzell, Robert, 6th Earl of Carnwath, 485.
friend of, 485.
uncle of, subsistence asked for, 329.
reasons for not "coming over" (*i.e.* leaving Scotland), 213.
Danes, the, 97.
Danish caper, a, 398.
Danish chargé d'affaires at Vienna. *See* Col. Samnitz.
Danish envoy. *See* M. Westfal.
Danish fleet, 550.
equipped with British money, 236.
Danzig, 4 *bis*, 6, 13, 31, 33, 37 *bis*, 43 *bis*, 54 *bis*, 65, 68, 69 *bis*, 70, 88, 179, 392, 398, 434, 452, 494, 513.
as Rue Travertinne, 182.
post office at, 227.
Peter the Great expected at, 54, 70.
chosen for the peace congress, 437.
congress of, refusal of the Emperor to be represented at, 452.
Darcey, Mr., gentleman of the horse to Lord Cadogan, 192.
Dartmouth, Lord. *See* William Legge, 1st Earl of Dartmouth.
Dateria, the, 622.
Daulmay, —, 84, 105.
Davenant, Mr., an English envoy, letter from, mentioned, 577.
Davia, Cardinal, letters to, 93, 287.
David, Antonio, letters from, 249, 451.
illness of, 249.
hopes to resume his painting, 249.
portrait of James III painted by, 451.
desires appointment as painter to James III, 451.
Dawes, Sir William, bart., Archbishop of York, Jacobite hopes of winning, 336.
Declaration, the, 116, 463, 487, 540.
alterations in, suggested, 556.
Defiance, the, 512.
De la Marque, count, French ambassador in Sweden, declaration made by Charles XII to, 560,
Dels, Baron, master of the horse to the Prince of Baden, 468, 469.
Delvine (Delvin) [Perthshire], 8.
Dempster, Mr., styling himself private secretary to the Queen, 84.
Denizet, M,, 425.
Denmark, 22, 387, 547.
Court of, 388.
Holstein ministers embittered against, 512-3.
King of. *See* Frederick IV.
Sweden to make peace with, 412.

Denmark—*cont.*
treaty between Russia and Sweden directed against, 511.
Derwentwater, Lord. *See* James Radclyffe.
Devonshire [Duke of]. *See* William Cavendish, 2nd Duke of Devonshire.
Devonshire, clothiers' riots in, 262.
Dicconson, William, 13, 71, 105, 139, 176, 185, 211, 220, 239, 243, 256, 299 *ter*, 355, 380, 467, 582, 601, 616.
letters from, 104, 155, 211.
——, mentioned, 155, 210, 491.
letter to, 61, 98, 104, 542, 569.
——, mentioned, 315, 543.
accounts of, 425–8, 491, 537.
——, mentioned, 476.
accounts of expenditure of the Queen's money by, 593.
correspondent of, 31, 36.
—— (French), 11.
endorsement made by, 263.
pensions paid by, 427.
to visit the Duke of Mar, 98.
to visit Queen Mary, 98.
cipher sent by, 153.
Gen. George Hamilton waits on, 220.
letter shown to, 221.
to look into the differences between Capt. David George and his crew, 241.
describes the financial position at St. Germains, 494.
Dieppe [Seine-Inférieure, France], 501.
Diligence, the, 210.
Dillon, Arthur, Lieut.-Gen., 1, 6 *bis*, 11, 12 *bis*, 13 *ter*, 14, 21, 24, 35 (4), 36 *bis*, 37, 38 (4), 45, 59, 61 *bis*, 65, 70, 71, 85, 86 *bis*, 87, 91–94, 96, 98, 101, 102, 105 *bis*, 111, 112, 120, 123, 130, 162, 165, 176, 181, 185, 186 *bis*, 213, 222, 224, 234, 251, 256, 287, 288, 296, 304, 305, 308, 313, 315, 325, 328, 330, 339, 340, 341 *bis*, 347, 348, 354, 355, 422, 425, 431 *bis*, 433, 434, 441 *bis*, 481, 484, 487 *bis*, 491, 511, 522, 528 *bis*, 529, 532, 534, 535, 546, 599, 603.
letters from, 4, 5, 30, 31, 32, 53, 55, 69, 87, 94, 179, 195, 226, 228, 229, 233, 275, 300, 324, 334, 339, 361, 380, 390, 394, 395, 403, 423, 424.
——, mentioned, 2, 5 *bis*, 21 *ter*, 30, 31 *bis*, 36, 44, 54, 55,
Dillon, Arthur, Lieut.-Gen., letters from, mentioned—*cont.*
68, 70, 93, 96, 111, 130, 144, 151, 154, 176, 179, 181, 182, 193, 213, 224, 227, 229, 233, 238, 270, 271, 273, 275, 310, 317, 353, 361, 373, 390, 395, 414, 419, 432, 438, 453, 463, 504, 510, 604, 615.
letters to, 2, 64, 154, 162, 171, 192, 237, 255, 263, 270, 271, 273, 286 *bis*, 298, 313, 316, 373, 414, 438, 453, 463, 474, 482, 491, 504, 510, 513, 525.
——, mentioned, 2, 22, 32, 35 *bis*, 58 *bis*, 66, 68, 79, 86, 90, 154, 162, 171, 176, 182, 185, 222, 229, 234, 242, 248, 262, 273, 287, 293, 316 *bis*, 318, 320, 321, 334, 342, 390, 395, 415, 421, 440, 482, 492, 493, 504, 531.
daughter of, birth of, 319.
footman of, 94.
friend of, 298.
——, anticipates Mrs. Ogilvie, 250.
——, carries letters, 255.
house of, 325.
illness of, 395, 453, 463.
Laura of, 474.
letter addressed to Capt. John O'Brien for, 181.
letter sent under cover to, 26.
letters sent to, to be forwarded to England, 310, 316.
letters and memorial sent open to, for his inspection, 380, 415.
man of, 353, 427.
memorial from, to a friend in England, 149.
paper endorsed by, 615.
patent of a peerage for, 533.
payment for letters of, 427.
regiment of, 584.
servant of, 355.
son of, eldest, 605.
wife of, 35.
action of, in relation to the Earl of Peterborough's affair, commended, 3.
suspicious of the King of Sweden's emissaries, 5.
to concert with the Duke of Mar in Paris, 36.
Duke of Mar vexed at the message sent to England by, 86.
desired to arrange for the Duke of Mar's visit to Paris, 90.
vexed with the Duke of Mar for believing a certain rumour, 91.

Dillon, Arthur, Lieut.-Gen.—*cont.*
conversation of, with the Duke of Mar, 91–2.
speaks to the Regent of the Peterborough affair, 94, 599.
" accounts " or message sent to England by, exaggerated, 123, 124, 466.
terms for supply of arms to be communicated to, 130, 131.
desires Queen Mary to write to the Bishop of Rochester, 132.
neglect of " the Jew " by, 148.
visits of, to St. Germains, 147, 300, 403, 423.
messenger from, arrival in London of, 178.
——, expected return of, 300.
——, the " taking ill " of, 337.
eulogy of, 180.
Father Archangel Graeme to write to, during the Duke of Mar's absence in Italy, 192.
thanks James III for his kindness, 195.
put on his guard in dealing with Francia, 210.
Will. Drummond sent to, 212.
correspondence with the Duke of Ormonde, mentioned, 222.
action of, in regard to the Czar's offer of marriage, 226, 229.
approves the project of marriage with the Czar's daughter, 227, 395.
asks for directions as to writing to the Bishop of Rochester, 228.
nominates persons to obtain information about the Czar's daughter, 229.
honour conferred on, 232.
instructions for Charles Wogan sent to, 234.
to give further directions to Charles Wogan, 238.
to arrange for a new means of conveyance of letters to and from England, 239, 310, 317, 321, 324.
ciphers copied for, 239.
conditions of correspondence of James Murray with, 246.
makes inquiries for more light about the Earl of Peterborough, 250.
to be informed of R. Barry's plight, 263.
enmity between Capt. John Ogilvie and, 289, 355, 453.
condition of affairs of, 298.

Dillon, Arthur, Lieut.-Gen.—*cont.*
imparts news to Queen Mary, 300.
blamed by the Duke of Mar for exposing Father Graeme's letter, 313.
attempt to sow discord between George I and the Regent made by, 317.
new cipher for, 318.
congratulated on the birth of a daughter, 319.
forwards letters, 320.
project of (for use in Parliament), 323.
the Bishop of Rochester to correspond with, 323.
proposal made by, mentioned, 325.
duty of, to transmit news to James III, 371.
commended by James III, 372.
asked by James III to send originals or copies (not extracts) of letters, 373.
proposals of, concerning the Regent, 374.
expresses his gratitude to James III for his instructions, 394.
relations with friends in England and the Duke of Mar, 395.
communicates instructions to Charles Wogan, 396.
fear that he will be named for military service, 403.
difficulty of finding a substitute for, 403.
James Murray to correspond with, 415.
forwards James Murray's memorial to James III, 417.
expression of submission to James III, 424.
esteem of, for the Duke of Mar's abilities, 424.
considered the safest channels for letters, 424.
offers to resign his position of correspondent with England, 424.
ready to serve in his own vocation, 424.
procures recommendations for Charles Wogan to the Courts of Baden, at Rastatt and Durlach, 434, 469, 472.
opinion of, on James Murray's proposals, expected, 438.
Duke of Mar thinks his own correspondence with England must seem odd to, 438.

Dillon, Arthur, Lieut.-Gen.—*cont*
complaint against, 440.
copy of letter sent to, 441.
complaint of Mrs. Ogilvie against, 442.
thanked by Charles Wogan for his recommendation, 474.
substitute arranged for, in case of his accompanying the French army to Italy, 481.
threatened removal of from Paris, 482, 492, 493.
thanked by James III for his worthy sentiments, 482.
to inform James Murray of the Regent's attitude, 482.
dealings of, with the Regent, 483.
expected employment of by the Regent in Italy, 485, 486.
James Murray to take the place of, 485–6.
question of successor to, 493.
Mr. Hooke afraid of clashing with the designs of, 498–9.
overworked condition of, 499.
suggested intrigue with the Regent to be kept secret from, 502.
the Regent's opinion of, 502.
expression of the confidence of James III in, 504.
reason for silence of, 519.
mission of Major Macpherson to, 531.
orders given to, by James III when leaving France, 548.
advices from England to be addressed to, 552.
reports of friction between the Duke of Mar and, 604.
opposed to the employment of Mrs. Ogilvie, 604.
messenger sent to England by, 604.
to be in England to manage his friends upon the "reopening of the shop" of James III, 605.
Dirling, M., secretary to the Imperial Embassy in France, 402.
Dissenters, 258, 421.
demands of, 381.
Dissenting ministers, meeting of certain Bishops with the chief of the, 381.
Doctor, the, 361.
See also Archibald Campbell, 1st Earl of Ilay.
Don of Brisbane. *See* Brisbane.
Donis:
Mdlle. de, 433.
Marquis de, 433.
Donogher, Bernard, bishop of Ardagh, death of, 53.
Dorrington, Gen. (Mr.), 428, 577.
Douai (Douay) [Nord, France], English college in, 29.
Scots college in, 29.
Douglas (Douglass):
Count *or* Major ("black"), 3, 34, 70, 571, 583.
——, expected in Rome, 25.
——, alleged to be an accomplice of Lord Peterborough, 62, 73.
——, arrest of, desired, 63.
——, arrival of, in Paris, 70.
——, ——, in France, 71.
——, information concerning, sought, 72.
——, behaviour of, in France, 73.
——, description of, given to the Nuncio [at Paris], 102.
Charles, 3rd Duke of Queensberry, 352.
——, father of. *See* James Douglas.
——, friends of, advice given by, 182.
——, grandfather of. *See* William Douglas.
——, letter to, 182.
——, Jacobite cause pressed upon by Duke of Mar, 183–4.
——, friendship of Duke of Mar for, 184, 186.
——, advised not to answer the Duke of Mar's letter himself, 186.
——, secret meeting with Duke of Mar suggested, 186.
——, efforts of G. B——y to shield from suspicion, 186.
——, book of opera dedicated to, 352.
Lord George, 184, 185.
James, payment of pension to, 425.
James, 2nd Duke of Queensberry, intimacy of, with Duke of Mar, 182, 186.
——, repented of his share in the union of Scotland with England, 183.
William, 1st Duke of Queensberry, 183, 184.
Dover [co. Kent], 606.
Down and Connor, Bishopric of, nomination to, 53.
——, notification of appointment to, 94.

Downs, Mr., 555, 556.
friends of, 292.
paper given to James III by, 527.
action of Capt. John Ogilvie in relation to, 291.
personally unknown to Capt. John Ogilvie, 292.
Drawing materials, 401.
Dresden [Saxony], 513.
Drogheda, Lord. *See* Henry Moore, 4th Earl of Drogheda.
Drummellier, —, 108.
Drummond :
Lord Edward, 383, 436, 461, 603.
——, (? as one of two Scotch Lords in Rome), 405.
——, letter to, 423.
——, at Rome, 351, 407.
James, 1st Duke of Perth, as Knight of the Thistle, 613.
Lord James, 2nd Duke of Perth (*styled* Lord Drummond before 1716), 212, 242, 277, 315, 382, 488, 603.
——, as Knight of the Thistle, 613.
Marie Gabrielle, wife of John, 2nd duke of Melfort, payment to nephew of, 426.
W., of Balhaldy, letter from, 296.
——, subsistance for, 296.
——, enemies of, 296.
William (Will, Mercury), 66, 213.
——, letter delivered by, mentioned, 242.
——, letter to, 242.
——, ——, mentioned, 253.
——, letters from, 251, 277.
——, displeasure of James III with, 205.
——, sent on by the Duke of Mar to Dillon, 212.
——, cause of disfavour of, 242.
——, allowance to, 242.
——, advice given by the Duke of Mar to, 242.
——, protests his ignorance of the fault he is charged with, 251–2.
——, requests permission to stay at Pesaro, 252.
——, awaits at Bologna the orders of the Duke of Mar, 277.
Dublin, murder of Harry Luttrell in, 233.
du Bois (*or* Dubois), Abbé, 35, 42, 70, 83, 108, 150, 225, 245, 317, 409, 418, 502, 505.
said to be open to a bribe, 166.
to return to England, 275.
movements of, 276, 277.
leaves for England, 325.
return of, from England, 342.
journeys of, 374.
character of, 374.
opinion of, concerning English politics, 381.
Duc, le. *See* Bourbon, Duc de.
Dudwick. *See* John Fullerton.
Duel, a, 106.
Duff, John, death of wife of, 299.
Dukes, the two (*i.e.* of Mar and Ormonde), 103.
du Livier, Louis, 293.
letter from, 267.
ready to "trade" with the Duke of Mar, 266.
recommendation of Brigadier Campbell to, mentioned, 266.
Dumont (? Dillon), 101.
Dumyrais, —, payment to, 427.
Dun, Lord. *See* David Erskine.
Dunbars, the, of Moray, 201.
Dunblane, battle of. *See* Sheriffmuir.
Dundas, Mr., 299, 427.
Dundee :
Lady. *See* Christian Graham, wife of William Graham, 5th Viscount of Dundee.
Lord. *See* William Graham, 5th Viscount of Dundee.
Earl of. *See* John Baptist Gualterio.
Dunkirk [Nord, France], 15, 66, 80, 83, 86, 247, 425, 464, 540, 614.
Admiralty of, Swedish ships seized by, 290.
letters dated at, 42, 141, 152, 155, 171, 289, 347, 355, 391.
ships of, 290.
ships seized for reprisals at, 356.
Dunkirk road, 106, 139.
Duprie, M. (? Lady Mar), 394.
father of, 394.
du Prie, Marquis. *See* Leopold Joseph, Duke of Lorraine.
Duras, Lewis de, 2nd Earl of Feversham, 232.
Durlach [Baden], journey of Charles Wogan to, 472.
entertainments at, 473.
journey of Charles Wogan from, 473.
Court at, 469.
——, description of, 472.

Dutch, the, bodily constitution of, 290.
Dutch, the (*i.e.* the Dutch Government), attitude of towards James III, 56 *bis*, 57.
resentment of Baron Görtz against, 89.
tying the hands of, 189.
pressed by Lord Cadogan to go to war with Sweden, 192.
dispute between the King of Prussia and the Prince of Friesland, submitted to, 270.
equipping an expedition for the North, 342.
wish to remain neutral in impending war between Spain and the Emperor, 408.
relations with the Emperor, 462.
relations with the Regent, 506.
attempt to engage in the defensive alliance between the Emperor and George I, 507.
expected to oppose a Swedish landing in England, 530.
under an obligation to avoid war, 578.
See also Holland.
Dutch Ambassador or Resident in Brussels, 207, 219, 364.
Dutch fishers, dispute with, as to price of lobsters in Norway, 412.
Dutch forces, expected landing of, in England (1715), 175.
Dutch Newspapers or Gazettes, 89, 148, 210, 436.
Dutch post, expected in London, 298.
late arrival of (in Paris) 300.
Dutch service, officer formerly in, 211.
Dutch squadron, proposal to send to the Mediterranean, 507.
Dutch territories, 56.

E

East India Company, 139.
East Lothian, number of Jacobites in, 214.
Echlin, Robert, Gen., 15, 411.
declaration of, 174.
——, mentioned, 339.
letter from, mentioned, 174.
Edgar, Mr., 603.
Edinburgh, Bishop of. *See* Alexander Ross (*or* Rose).
Edinburgh, 39, 131, 135, 165, 200, 257, 501.
letters dated at, 108, 277.
new magistrates of, 141.
stage coach to London from, 221.
Edminston (Edmonstone), Mr., subsistence asked for, 299.
Edwards (? George I), 310.
Edwards, Haples, 181.
Eglinton, Earl of. *See* Alexander Montgomerie, 9th Earl of Eglinton.
D'Elbœuf (D'Elbeuf), M., 16, 304.
Elections, Parliamentary, 194.
Elector Palatine, the, 509.
claim of, to the Arch-Treasurership of the Empire, 509.
residence of. *See* Neuburg.
Elgin, 198, 199, 203, 615.
Elizabeth [Farnese], queen of Spain, 2nd wife of Philip V, confessor of, 461,
eldest son of, 506.
Ellis, Sir William, 85, 153, 425 *bis*, 426, 428, 488, 491, 595.
letter from, mentioned, 351.
letter to, mentioned, 491.
letters from, 542, 563, 570, 573, 582, 584, 586, 600, 602, 616.
Dicconson's accounts sent to, 428.
amount of pensions paid by, 593.
money assigned to, 616.
Elphinstone (Elphinstoun):
Col., 103, 340, 394.
John, 4th Lord Balmerino, 129, 141, 366, 441, 484.
——, letters to, 349, 367.
——, ——, mentioned, 358, 361.
——, quotation from letter from, 328.
——, paper of, 136.
——, thanked by James III, 349.
Ely, Bishop of. *See* John Moore.
Emelia, Princess of Hesse. *See under* Hesse-Cassel.
Emperor, the. *See* Charles VI.
Empire, the, 388.
Arch-Treasurership of, 509.
Diet of the, electoral college of, 509.
——, memorial to, mentioned, 269.
position of George I in, 532.
Princes of the, 451, 551.
——, jealous of George I, 561.
Protestant interests in, 269.

Empire, the—*cont.*
Vice-Chancellor of. *See* Count Schonborn.
expulsion of Russian troops from, 534.
rumoured consent of the Czar to remove his troops from, 559.
Empress Dowager, the. *See* Amelia.
England, 15 *bis*, 25, 35 *bis*, 36, 45, 49, 50, 53, 54, 55, 64, 71, 74, 78, 88, 105, 110, 136, 142, 180, 185, 217, 219, 237, 239, 255, 256, 324, 325, 350, 412, 426, 441, 458, 484, 494, 572, 575, 576, 580, 581, 591, 600, 612.
Ambassadors (envoys, factors or ministers), foreign, in, 272, 302, 308, 343.
——, ——, desired not to visit the Prince of Wales, 285.
——, ——, letter to, mentioned, 330, 356, 357, 609.
——, of the Emperor, 76, 207 *bis*, 243, 363.
——, ——, demands of, 261.
——, of the Regent of France. *See* Abbé du Bois.
——, French (to James II, in Ireland), frustrates Jacobite endeavours, 254.
——, ——, "contestations" of Col. J. Parker with, 254.
——, of the King of Sicily, 231.
——, ——, former, 90.
——, of the King of Spain, 222.
Army in. *See* Army, English.
arrest of persons on suspicion in, practice of, 581.
aversion to deeds of violence felt in, 607.
Duke of Berwick's attitude towards, 193.
Church of. *See* Church of England.
complaints from, concerning the return of certain Jacobites, 71.
——, concerning the Duke of Ormonde's stay in Russia, 499.
confirmation of an Act of the Privy Council of Scotland of no avail in, 174.
constitution of, 220, 541, 586.
condition of (state of affairs of, temper of the people of, political situation of), 79, 128, 225, 321, 432, 481, 616–8, 620.
——, description of, mentioned, 446.
England, condition of—*cont.*
——, memorials touching, 543, 609.
——, ——, answer to the former, 548.
——, instability of, 578.
crown of, feeling of George I concerning, 560.
Court of. *See* Court, the English.
diplomatic negotiations or relations with the Powers of Europe, 617.
——, the Emperor, 269, 362–3, 409, 462, 480, 505, 512, 533, 578, 580.
——, ——, attitude towards the league against the Empire, 142.
——, with France, 477, 580, 592.
——, ——, reflections upon the treaties with, 578.
——, ——, rumour of war with, 517.
——, with the King of Sicily 407.
——, with Sweden, 261, 412, 452, 547.
——, ——, Swedish view of the Usurper in, 178.
——, ——, quarrel of the King of Sweden with, as allies of the Duke of Hanover, 290.
discontents in, fomented by the Tories, 545.
divisions in (broils, domestic troubles, ferment, the quarrel, *i.e.* between George I and the Prince of Wales), 325, 334, 380, 382, 397, 460, 609.
fickleness of, gives no solid ground for friendship, 535.
in relation to George I:—
addresses to him from the people of, 406.
his insecure position in, 472.
he is obnoxious to the people of, 489.
See also England, crown of, *supra*.
opinion of George Prince of Wales held in, 439.
Government of, governors of, ministry, etc. *See* English Government.
high treason in, a jest compared with coining in Spain, 264.
interest of, to prevent the union of Spain and France under one monarch, 326–7.

England—*cont.*
invasion of, by the King of Spain, proposed, 412.
——, by the King of Sweden, proposed, 538, 553.
——, ——, observations upon, 540.
Jacobite pamphlets printed and published in, 260.
Jacobite prospects in, 260.
Jacobite success in, condition of, 448.
Jacobites (friends) in, 69, 142, 195, 240, 372, 403, 409, 417, 418, 479, 491, 499, 568, 575.
——, collection of money amongst, 619.
——, hopes of, 32.
——, letters and orders for, mentioned, 549.
——, numbers of, 75, 168.
——, policy of, 617.
——, post of correspondent with, 493.
——, ——, Lieut.-Gen. Dillon offers to resign, 424.
——, power of, 533.
——, relations of Lieut.-Gen. Dillon with, 395.
——, suspicions of the Earl of Peterborough entertained by, 166, 167.
——, to be kept in ignorance of the prospect of money being obtained from the Pope and Francia, 91.
——, new conveyance of letters to and from, to be arranged, 317, 320.
——, lack of communication between the servants of James III abroad and, 543.
——, ——, explanation of, 545, 548.
——, ignorant of the lack of news from Sweden, 548.
in relation to James III:—
allegory of the connection between, 190.
possibility of a call to him being sent from, 214.
rumour concerning his marriage current in, 275.
his readiness to yield to the wishes of, in the matter of nominating to a cardinalate, 279.
his resolve to marry for the sake of, 279.
disposition of, towards him, 305.
his interest with, 322.
England, in relation to James III—*cont.*
thought by the Duke of Mar to be adverse to his having more dealings than necessary with the Court of Rome, 322.
effect in, expected from his letter to Dr. Leslie, 341, 346.
offer of the Czar's daughter in marriage to him, not known in, 373.
false rumours concerning his health, 404.
his fear of shocking, 408.
forms the chief subject of his memoire to be sent to the King of Spain, 408, 417.
prospect of reconciliation, 483.
inclination of the people of, for him, 530, 559.
possibility of raising his interest with, by his marriage, 535.
his interest in, improved, 561.
letters from, mentioned, 70, 94, 106, 310, 343, 370, 395, 460, 492, 504, 509, 545, 548, 583.
——, non-arrival of, 287.
——, hoped for, 314.
——, to be addressed to Gen. Dillon, 552.
letters (or despatches) for, 53.
——, carried by Brinsden, 304.
——, conveyance of, 341, 390, 395, 456.
——, forwarding of, 111, 112, 316, 394, 403.
letters to and from, difficulties and delay in the transmission of, 247.
——, opening of, 395.
the Duke of Luxemburg has no agent in, 436.
Charles Forman MacMahon's influence in, 459.
in relation to the Duke of Mar, "things" from, received for him by Signor Cagnoni, 423.
——, nature of his correspondence with persons in, 438.
——, his knowledge of, 448 *bis*.
memoranda concerning Sweden desired in, 261.
memorial from, mentioned, 552.
memorial from Gen. Dillon to a friend in, 149.
message to be sent by George Kelly to, sketch of the, 545.

England—*cont.*
money, collection of, in, 358, 467, 595, 619.
money from, Duke of Mar despairs of, 314.
money received by Mr. Diccon-son from, 595.
money remitted from, 593.
money, reported grant of, to Holland by, 88.
movements of persons to and from (or intentions of the same):—
Lord Bolingbroke, 221, 236, 319.
Lord Cadogan, 88, 145, 191.
Mr. Campion, 21.
Mr. Downs, 527.
Abbé du Bois, 42, 70, 275, 325, 342.
Prince Eugene, 270.
Mr. Hewers, 192.
George Kelly, 380, 423.
Charles Kinnaird, 148, 172.
Lady Mar, 5, 22, 36, 66, 185.
James Oglethorpe (to arrange his brother's affairs), 232.
the earl of Peterborough, 78, 352.
Marchioness of Seaforth, 32.
Lord Wharton, 54.
news from, 65, 84, 103, 184, 185, 219, 220, 236 *bis*, 237, 269, 271, 324, 333, 342, 347, 380, 412, 462, 489, 511, 614.
——, desired, 374.
——, lack of, 517.
news sent to, 95.
nobility of, "adulterated blood" of, 537.
——, "odd" treatment of by George I, 304.
north coast of, 530.
Duke of Ormonde's agent in. *See* Sir R. Everard.
people of, uncertainty of rising of (1715), 175.
——, a "weathercock and rebellious nation," 214.
——, "wise and solid," 356.
——, in mighty briguengs for the meeting of Parliament, 488.
in relation to Lord Peterborough:—
warnings concerning him sent from, 70, 78, 90, 119.
his departure from, 78.
effect of the Peterborough affair in, 133, 153.
England: in relation to Lord Peterborough—*cont.*
information against him expected from, 169.
information against him received from, 216, 570, 574.
threats of reprisals from, on account of his treatment, 271.
rumour of his departure to, 352.
his reasons for leaving, 574.
his last journey to, 575.
his treatment in accordance with the law of, 585.
his position in, 590.
his grandsons brought from, 591.
political inactivity in, 98, 144.
post from, 236.
public debt of, 347.
rebellion in, disposition to, 301.
Roman Catholic troops in, possibility of employing, 332.
communication between Rotterdam and, settled, 146.
rumour of the arrival of Jacobites in, 245.
rumours (false) sent to, 490.
Mr. Sheridan's knowledge of, 586.
sickly season in, 393.
stocks, the, 148.
verses from, mentioned, 382.
Whigs from, at Bordeaux, 194.
Englis, —, 71.
English ambassadors, envoys or ministers (abroad), 302. *See also* Mr. Davenant.
at Constantinople, 512.
in Sweden, arrest of, 549.
—— *See* Robert Jackson.
at Vienna, 389, 533, 535.
English fleet. *See* Fleet.
English frigate, 451.
English gentleman, offer of a sum of money to the Jacobite cause made by, 147.
English Government, the (ministry, ministers, administration, present governors), 2, 54, 78, 157, 167, 173, 174, 175, 187, 220, 236, 262, 274, 286, 305, 322, 409, 479, 510, 524, 544, 550, 557, 617.
change in, 589.
enemies of, 269.
a member of, discourse of a Tory with, 559.
satires upon, 526.

English Government—*cont.*
references to events in 1715 :—
adherents of (in Scotland), 196.
garrison of, in Island Donan, 196.
offer of pardon to the Marquess of Huntly made by, 197.
intrigue of, with the Marquess of Huntly, 200, 203, 204.
Lord Lovat's appearance for, 198.
troops of, in Scotland, 201.
offers of, to Lord Seaforth, 203, 204.
weakness and imprudence of, 75, 128.
rumours of changes in, 84.
relations of, with the Parliament, 129, 141, 260, 447, 558.
attitude of, towards Lord Harcourt, 144.
——, concerning the Peterborough affair, 144, 209, 210.
relations of the Earl of Peterborough with, 166.
reconciliation of the Earl of Peterborough to, suspicions aroused by, 574.
services of Viscount Bolingbroke to, 187.
where the Duke of Ormonde is, known to, 194.
licence to return to Britain refused by, 226.
desire of, for signs of a Jacobite rising, 245.
troops used against the rioters in Devonshire by, 262.
embarrassed and discredited by the quarrel between George I and the Prince of Wales, 260, 609.
disband part of the army, 261.
expected to be unable to meet the demands of the Emperor, 261–2.
persons who have places under, forbidden to serve the Prince of Wales, 285.
intentions of, disclosed in the Government press, 298.
incense George I against the Prince of Wales, 303.
origin of opposition to the army proposals of, 331.
change in, would have been caused by the rejection of the army proposals, 331.
success of, and disregard of grievances, 335.
English Government—*cont.*
afraid to lay the discord between George I and the Prince of Wales before Parliament, 447.
suspicious of the Parliament's intentions, 447.
bent on the ruin of Charles XII, 489.
hated by the people of England, 530.
divisions in, 530, 551, 553, 561.
the many diseases of, 531.
measures pursued by, favourable to the interests of James III, 558.
Prince of Wales incensed with, 558.
character of members of, 558.
proposed application of James III to, 558.
insecure and difficult position of, 559, 567.
members of, prospect of winning over individual, 566–7.
discussion as to what members are intended in such proposal, 567–8.
financial position of, 568.
position of, in relation to the treaties with France and the Emperor, 578.
can only maintain themselves by peace, 578.
attitude towards the Prince of Wales, 609–11, 613.
severance of the discontented Whigs from, 610.
less watchful of Jacobites abroad than formerly, 612.
instability of, known to Europe, 617.
English language, George I unable to write, 275.
Englishman, question of policy of James III recommending for post of cardinal, 322.
Englishmen, in France, avoided by the Swedish envoy, 102.
two young, lose at gaming tables at Brussels, 243.
English monasteries (abroad), 29.
English Navy. *See* Navy.
English nobleman (in France), behaviour of, 502.
English performers at Rome, 436.
English plot, the Earl of Peterborough views his detention as the result of an, 217.
English ragouts, 66.
English Roman Catholics, 322.

English secret affairs, 574.
Enster :
Mr. (cipher for the Imperial minister in Holland), 534.
Sir John, 194.
Epeny. *See* Epinay.
Epinay (Epeny, Espinay), [Seine-et-Oise, France,] 306.
Ernest Augustus, Duke of York, 273.
Erroll, Earl of. *See* Charles Hay, 12th Earl of Erroll.
Erskine :
Mr., 399.
——, pensions paid by, at Liége, 427.
—, of Pittodrie, jun., letter to, 46.
——, wife of, 46.
Charles, 367, 368.
David, Lord Dun, 369.
David, Major, impoverished condition of, 110, 153.
Frances, Lady *or* Duchess of Mar (M. Duprie (?), Mar's friend, the good lady, a lady of your acquaintance, Mrs. Morris), 1, 5 *bis*, 15 *bis*, 35, 123, 139, 155, 187, 188, 240, 315, 339, 360, 394.
——, child (little one) of, 284.
——, letter supposed to be from, mentioned, 353.
——, letters from, mentioned, 240, 260, 369, 394, 541.
——, letters to, mentioned, 25, 145, 260, 310.
——, parcels of goods for, 449.
——, sister of, 25.
——, ——, and her family, 570.
——, strong box of, 101, 102, 139, 225, 284.
——, trunks of, 17, 71, 155, 181.
——, ——, payment of carriage of, 148.
——, to go to England, 22, 36, 66.
——, journey of, 31, 127.
——, proposal of James III concerning, 66.
——, arrival of at Brussels, 95.
——, receives visitors there, 95.
——, leaves Antwerp, 106.
——, Robert Wright waits upon, 136.
——, goes safe to Holland, 136.
——, at Rotterdam, waiting to cross [to England], 144.
——, Lord Cadogan seen by, 145.
Erskine, Frances, Lady *or* Duchess of Mar—*cont.*
——, departure of, from Rotterdam, 156.
——, Lord Pitsligo waits upon to the Brill, 160.
——, wind fair for, 160.
——, arrival of, in London, 167, 171, 180.
——, departure of, for England, 176.
——, arrival of, in England, 177, 185, 284.
——, with the Duke of Mar all the summer (1717), 185.
——, health and condition of, 237.
——, Mrs. Ogilvie impatient to go and see, 251.
——, Mrs. Ogilvie to see, 309,
——, new addresses needed for, 310.
——, anxiety for, on account of her connection with James Hamilton, 314.
——, means of communication with her husband, 315.
——, will not interfere to help James Hamilton, 336.
——, monetary position of, 369.
——, applied to, on behalf of James Hamilton, 450.
——, affords him some help, 451.
——, refuses to give prints of the copperplate of Lord Mar, 451.
——, Mrs. Ogilvie has not seen, 606.
James, Lord Grange, 369.
——, letter to, mentioned, 369.
John, Earl and Duke of Mar (Bairly, Ninian ?), 31, 32, 39, 40, 47 *ter*, 54 *bis*, 58, 95, 96, 98, 104, 136, 141, 153, 156, 158, 164, 192, 198, 208, 245, 295, 308 *bis*, 315, 328, 340, 348, 391, 405, 425 (4), 426 *ter*, 458, 524, 525, 545, 546, 570, 582, 599, 603.
—— (as one of the "two dukes"), 103.
——, (as "the duke you name"), 413.
—— (as Knight of the Thistle), 613.
——, account for wine supplied to, 188.
——, boxes of, instructions concerning, 46.

Erskine, John, Earl and Duke of Mar—*cont.*
——, brother of, letter from, mentioned, 21.
——, brother architect of (*i.e.* Gibbs), 48.
——, brother-in-law of, 378, 486.
——, chair of, repairs needed by, 111.
——, chaise of, 5, 22.
——, children of, increase in number of, 189.
——, cipher of, 172.
——, cipher used by, mistakes in, 156.
——, commission given by, 151.
——, cousin of, 90, 91.
——, "family" of (*i.e.* followers), 141.
——, friend of, interviews of George Home with, 215.
——, ——, son of, 215.
——, friends of (*i.e.* Lady Mar and her companions) leave Antwerp, 106.
——, handwriting of, documents noted as in the, 52, 313, 324, 361 *bis*, 531, 542, 569.
——, health and indisposition of, 5, 6, 11, 36, 37, 44, 46, 112, 159, 312, 487, 492, 494.
——, *incognito* of, 93, 151, 212–3, 219, 237.
——, instructions from, 546.
——, instructions from James III to, mentioned, 554.
——, journal of, mentioned, 244, 527.
——, knight of (Mar's own knight). *See* Sir Duncan Campbell.
——, letters from, 2 *bis*, 7, 9, 21, 34, 35, 36, 43, 46 *bis*, 48, 49, 50, 52, 64, 66, 86, 90, 111, 113, 115, 119, 120, 122 *bis*, 124, 130, 133, 152, 182 *bis*, 212, 215, 233 *bis*, 234, 235, 237, 240, 241, 242 *bis*, 252, 253, 267 *bis*, 270, 282 *bis*, 288, 303, 309, 311, 313 *bis*, 316, 319, 321, 323, 340, 343, 344, 345, 357, 364, 365, 366, 367 *ter*, 382, 414, 415, 421, 422, 423 *bis*, 430, 431 *bis*, 433, 435, 438, 441, 442, 455, 456, 463, 464, 474, 477, 482, 487, 488 *bis*, 491 *bis*, 492, 493, 494 *bis*, 509, 527.

Erskine, John, Earl and Duke of Mar, letters from—*cont.*
——, ——, mentioned, 1, 4, 5 *bis*, 6, 11 *bis*, 13, 16, 19, 21 (5), 22 (4), 23 (3), 24, 26, 27, 30–33, 43, 44, 46, 48, 57, 58, 65 *bis*, 67, 69, 70, 80, 87 *bis*, 90, 95, 98, 99, 104, 105, 111, 113, 114, 116, 118, 119, 121, 122, 124, 126, 127, 135, 138, 144 *bis*, 145, 148 *bis*, 151 *bis*, 154, 156, 161, 162, 165, 170, 171, 173, 174, 176, 179, 185 *bis*, 186, 188 *bis*, 189, 194, 195 *bis*, 200, 201, 204, 212 *bis*, 213, 229, 234, 237 *bis*, 238, 241, 246, 247, 248, 251, 253 *bis*, 257, 258, 259, 260, 262, 276, 277, 279, 281, 299, 300, 303, 305, 309, 310, 313, 314, 316, 319, 320, 321 *ter*, 323 *bis*, 324, 325, 327, 330, 332, 333, 336, 337, 340, 341, 342, 343, 346, 353, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 364, 367, 369, 374, 379, 380, 383, 385, 394, 395, 398, 401, 411, 413, 414, 415, 419, 421 *bis*, 422, 432, 436, 438 *bis*, 440, 442, 443, 447, 449, 454, 455, 456, 459 *bis*, 462, 463, 464, 465, 474, 475, 477, 481, 482, 484, 490, 491, 492, 493, 498, 500, 510, 519, 527 *bis*, 562, 570, 609.
——, letters to, 1, 2 *bis*, 5, 6 *bis*, 11, 15 *bis*, 16, 18 *bis*, 19–21, 23–26, 28, 31, 32 *bis*, 33, 35 *bis*, 38, 42 *ter*, 47, 48, 55 *ter*, 57, 58, 61, 63, 64, 65 *bis*, 66, 68, 69, 71, 72, 79 *bis*, 80, 84 *bis*, 85 *ter*, 87 *bis*, 94 *bis*, 95 *bis*, 97, 99, 103 *bis*, 104, 105, 106, 109, 110, 127, 130, 132, 136, 137, 139 *bis*, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 147, 148, 151 *bis*, 152, 153, 155, 156, 159, 160, 161, 162, 165, 169, 170, 171, 173, 176 *bis*, 177 *bis*, 178, 179, 180 (4), 185 *bis*, 186, 187, 188 *bis*, 189, 190 *bis*, 193, 194, 195, 205, 206, 209, 211 *bis*, 212 *bis*, 213, 216, 218–221, 223 *bis*, 225 *bis*, 226 *bis*, 229 *bis*, 233, 236 *bis*, 243, 246, 250, 251, 253 *bis*, 254 *bis*, 255–7, 258 *bis*, 260, 262 *bis*, 267, 268 *bis*, 271, 274, 275, 276 *bis*, 277 *ter*, 278, 280, 287, 288, 289 *bis*, 292, 296 *ter*, 297, 299, 300 *bis*, 303, 304, 305 *bis*, 306, 310, 324, 325,

Erskine, John, Earl and Duke of Mar, letters to—*cont.*
326 *bis*, 330, 333 *bis*, 334, 335, 336, 339 *ter*, 342, 346, 347 *bis*, 351 *bis*, 353 *bis*, 355, 361 *bis*, 362 *bis*, 370 *bis*, 378, 379, 380 *bis*, 383 *bis*, 384, 385, 390, 391, 394, 395, 396, 398 *bis*, 401, 402 *bis*, 403, 405 *bis*, 408, 411 *bis*, 413, 414, 429 *bis*, 433 *bis*, 434, 436, 437, 447, 451 *ter*, 459 *ter*, 460, 462, 467, 468, 477, 479, 480, 487, 498, 500, 503, 505, 510, 511 *bis*, 512 *bis*, 517, 519, 533.
——, ——, forwarded by Lieut.-Gen. Dillon, 6.
——, ——, mentioned, 31, 32, 35, 86, 92, 95, 112, 113 *bis*, 115, 119, 120, 124, 126, 130, 135, 140, 141, 145, 151, 152, 156, 159, 173, 176, 177, 188, 209, 215, 225, 226, 229, 258, 275, 281, 289, 299, 309 *bis*, 310, 320, 325, 330, 351, 362, 379, 380, 390, 391, 395, 414, 415, 432, 433, 442, 453, 477, 481, 482, 500, 513, 518, 519, 533, 606.
——, —— (addressed to Mr. Bairly), mentioned, 6, 38.
——, letters to be sent to, 156, 168, 297.
——, lodging of, in Paris, 85, 87, 90, 93, 98, 101.
——, memoirs of, mentioned, 527.
——, memorandum concerning arms by, 61.
——, memorial of, mentioned, 441.
——, message sent to, 454.
——, notes of business by, 532, 584, 602.
——, old Whig acquaintance of, letter from, mentioned, 315.
——, offer of services to, by Major Nathaniel Forbes.
——, paper given to, 621,
——, papers endorsed by, 564, 609.
——, party of, 605.
——, present of wine for, 87.
——, present of an Amiens pie for, 110.
——, secretary to, 344, 345.
——, servant of, account of, 306.
——, servant of. *See* John Paterson.

Erskine, John, Earl and Duke of Mar—*cont.*
——, singer of. *See* Paulin.
——, son of. *See* Thomas Erskine.
——, vassal of, 171.
——, warrant (draft) of his creation as an English peer, 190.
——, references to events in 1715:—
state of forces of James III under command of, 175.
arrival of, in Scotland, 196.
standard of James III set up by, 196.
orders of, 197.
letter intercepted by, 197.
forces of, at Sheriffmuir, 198.
consents to a request for terms after Sheriffmuir, 199.
proposes an "Act of Association," 199.
lets the Marquess of Huntly go to the north, 200.
informed of the cessation between Lords Sutherland and Seaforth, 202.
——, movements and journeys of, 34, 37, 44, 48, 52, 53, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 87, 90, 93, 104, 111, 115, 119, 129, 131, 144, 212, 237, 238, 323, 367.
——, journey of, in connection with the negotiation between the King of Sweden and the Czar, 1, 16, 19, 119.
——, ——, fruitlessness of, 19, 116.
——, ——, gloomy prospect of, 20.
——, ——, rumoured cause of, 25.
——, to be near the place of meeting of the Czar's and King of Sweden's ministers, 565.
——, to set out towards Liége to be near the place of the negotiations between the Czar and King of Sweden, 569.
——, shortly to go and attend James III, 569.
——, called by James III to Urbino, 568.
——, intended visit to Paris on the way to Italy, 9, 49, 50.
——, proposes to leave Liége for Paris, 35, 36, 66, 68, 70.

Erskine, John, Earl and Duke of Mar, movements of—*cont.*
——, intended journey of, to Italy, 35, 45, 185, 604.
——, ——, delayed, 50.
——, arrival of, at Paris, 93, 95, 549.
——, weary of Paris, 111.
——, hurried in Paris, 131.
——, intends to leave Paris, 126, 134.
——, jaunt (tour) of, to Venice, 151, 341.
——, departure from Paris, 225.
——, passes through Padua, 182, 184.
———, arrival of, at Urbino, expected, 213, 223 *ter*, 225.
——, arrival of, at Urbino, 233, 235, 253, 254, 299, 341.
——, journey of, to Urbino, *via* Turin, Venice and Bologna, 241.
——, at Epinay, after leaving St. Mandé, 306.
——, as a lover of music:—
desirous of obtaining opera music, 236, 253.
music being copied for, 253, 262.
invites Cavaliere Nicolini to visit him at Urbino, 267.
arranges for musical performances at Urbino, 268.
a copyof the opera *Merope* sent to, 278.
visit of, to the opera at Venice, 341.
taste of, for music, 341.
asks for a copy of a song, 361.
copies of songs from Roman operas sent to, 460.
——, as an amateur architect:—
case of instruments sent to, 378.
drawings of a villa made by, 382.
drawing materials supplied to, 401, 413.
designs for a house drawn by, 413.
architectural designs of, 459.
black lead pencils sent to, 463.
——, relations of, with James III, 1.
——, connection of Johnny Hay with, 3.
Erskine, John, Earl and Duke of Mar—*cont.*
——, unsuitable lodgings provided for, 3.
——, intends to go to Italy and send Lady Mar to England, 5.
——, loses his coach-horses, 5.
——, refuses to show to James III a letter from the Marquess of Seaforth, 7, 8, 9.
——, friendship of, for Marquess of Seaforth, 7, 8, 9, 57, 195, 225, 360.
——, opinion of, concerning Görtz, 13.
——, intention of returning to James III, 14, 44, 53, 65, 87, 112, 115, 131.
——, relations of, with the Bishop of Rochester, 15, 228, 370, 371, 432, 486.
——, sends his chaise to carry Poniatowski to Paris, 22.
——, news to be imparted to, 27.
——, charges against, 30.
——, relations with the Earl Marischal, 44, 68, 522.
——, proposals made to, on behalf of George I, 45.
——, Lord Johnston's attitude towards, 48.
——, desirous of a visit from Gibbs, 48.
——, approves the attempt to win over the Earl of Cadogan, 49.
——, arrangements made by, for delivery of a letter to Lord Cadogan, 49.
——, offers made to Lord Cadogan by, 50, 67, 126, 141.
——, ——, no answer to, 126.
——, recommends the provision of money by the Jacobites in Britain, 68, 115, 119.
——, visit of Earl Marischal to, 68.
——, visit of Gen. Hamilton to, 68.
——, visit of Sir H. Stirling to, 69.
——, suspicions of the "black Colonel" as to his being at Liége, 80.
——, proposals of de Wilda to be communicated to, 83.
——, efforts of L. Inese to see, 85.

Erskine, John, Earl and Duke of Mar—*cont.*
——, vexed at a message sent to England by Lieut.-Gen. Dillon, 86, 124.
——, letter from, desired, 89.
——, conversation with Lieut.-Gen. Dillon, 91–2.
——, opinion of, concerning the Peterborough affair, 92.
——, visit of L. Inese to, postponed, 94.
——, visit of, to Queen Mary, 98, 112, 115.
——, ——, arrangements for, 94.
——, advised to be cautious when travelling through France, 102.
——, applications to, for leave to go to Britain, 104.
——, occupies Fanny Oglethorp's room (in the Marquis de Mezières' house), 109.
——, in doubt whether he should inform Lord Stair of his being in Paris, 112.
——, discusses the inconveniences of the distance of Urbino from England, 115, 119, 121, 126–7.
——, desires advice from the Jacobites in England concerning the proposed marriage of James III, 117.
——, actions of, in connection with the money affair of J. Menzies, 118, 125, 240, 309, 465, 466, 492, 605.
——, promises to obtain a copy of a letter from James III to the Bishop of Rochester, the original of which he had destroyed, 118.
——, expresses his liking for James Murray as a correspondent, 119.
——, desires to hear from James Murray, 120.
——, desires to hear from Mr. Caesar, 122.
——, application to Lord Orrery made by, 122.
——, opinion of, concerning the need for James III to marry, 125.
——, request for information as to wishes of, concerning the acceptance by William Dalmahoy of a licence to return, 130.
Erskine, John, Earl and Duke of Mar—*cont.*
——, to be informed of the provision of arms, 131.
——, directions concerning Sir H. Maclean given by, 131.
——, means of testing the Duke of Argyle found by, 132.
——, advice of, as to the manner of dealing with de Wilda, 133, 134.
——, asked for his opinion about Lord Ilay, 139.
——, scheme for raising money submitted to, 139.
——, alleged disagreement with the Duke of Ormonde and coldness with James III, 141.
——, contrasted with Viscount Bolingbroke, 142.
——, intrigue against, 155.
——, attempt to fix odium of discontinuing payment of subsistence upon, 155.
——, expected answer to letter sent to the Emperor to be communicated to, 156.
——, desire of "the negotiator" to see, 171–2.
——, object of visit to Venice, 182, 184.
——, reasons for not visiting the Duke of Queensberry, 182.
——, intimacy with James Douglas, 2nd Duke of Queensberry, 182, 186.
——, presses the Jacobite cause upon the Duke of Queensberry, 183–4.
——, friendship of, for Duke of Queensberry, 184, 186.
——, effect of his absence from James III, 185.
——, negotiations with the King of Sweden, 195.
——, Earl of Southesk's complaint to be communicated to, 205.
——, forgets to give gratuities to the servants of the Marquis of Mezières, 211.
——, proposes a meeting with the Earl of Peterborough, 215.
——, his absence from Urbino regretted by the Earl of Peterborough, 216.
——, presence of, at Bologna, known to the Cardinal Legate, 218, 219.
——, Lord Southesk's letter to be submitted to, 223.

Erskine, John, Earl and Duke of Mar—*cont.*
——, letter of George Kelly expurgated for fear of annoying, 228.
——, friendship with the Earl of Oxford, 228, 291, 416.
——, application made to Lord Ilay by, 229–30.
——, conditions of prosecuting the application to Lord Ilay, 230.
——, personal relations of, with Lord Ilay, 231.
——, hopes of the Oglethorpe family laid before, 232.
——, communicates with Lord Peterborough, 237.
——, afraid lest Lord Peterborough should discover the sources of the information against him, 237, 324.
——, regrets the Peterborough affair, 238.
——, expects some advantage from the Duke of Ormonde's journey, 238.
——, consulted by James III on proposed security to the Church of England, and the advances to Robert Walpole, 240.
——, warns Mme. de Mezières to be on her guard against Lord Peterborough, 241.
——, opinion of, concerning the Peterborough affair, 241.
——, relations of, with Jacobites in England, 246, 449.
——, difficulties of, in pleasing different people, 247.
——, devotion of James Murray to, 247.
——, business entrusted to Mrs. Ogilvie by, 250.
——, relations of, with Mrs. Ogilvie, 251, 442, 605.
——, explains to Dr. Charles Leslie the object of the letter from James III to him concerning the Church of England, 252.
——, devotion of J. Stewart of Invernity to, 253.
——, copy of a memoir from James Murray to be sent to, 255.
——, advised to write to Lord Eglinton, 259.
——, reasons for not doing so, 365.
Erskine, John, Earl and Duke of Mar—*cont.*
——, to be informed of Mr. Barry's plight, 263, 266.
——, merchants at Bayonne ready to "trade" with, 266.
——, wishes he were proficient in Italian, 268.
——, devotion of the Oglethorp family to, 276.
——, interest of, asked for by James Hamilton, 278.
——, absence of, from James III, 278.
——, return of, to James III, 281.
——, news of the quarrel between George I and the Prince of Wales sent to, 281.
——, glad to renew his correspondence with Owen O'Rourke, 282.
——, lays a request for a peerage for Theophilus Oglethorpe before James III, 282.
——, advises Lord Seaforth to supply deficiencies in his account of his proceedings in 1715, 288.
——, warned against Francia's friend, 288.
——, Capt. John Ogilvie intends to visit, 289.
——, approves of Capt. John Ogilvie's actions touching the Earl of Oxford, 290.
——, surprised at Capt. John Ogilvie leaving Dunkirk, 291.
——, recommendation of Capt. John Ogilvie to, mentioned, 291.
——, informed of the false reports of Mr. Downs concerning him, 291.
——, relations with the Duke of Ormonde, 291, 338, 353, 371, 504.
——, secures subsistence for W. Drummond of Balhaldy, the nephew of John Cameron of Lochiel, 296.
——, thanked by Lord Orrery for his good opinion of him, 305.
——, inconvenience of his distance from England, 306.
——, important packet to be sent to, 308.
——, explains what is required of the prospective wife of James III, 311.

Erskine, John, Earl and Duke of Mar—*cont.*
——, asks for receipt for a powder for his stomach, 312.
——, hopes for the speedy marriage of James III with the Czar's daughter, 312, 313.
——, anticipates good fortune from the proposed marriage with the Czar's daughter, 313.
——, angry with Father Graeme for showing to Francia one of his letters, 313.
——, blames Dillon for exposing Father Graeme's letter, 313.
——, estimate of the character of Father Graeme, 313.
——, new correspondent, offer of, 313.
——, looks upon Urbino as out of "the land of the living," 313.
——, has no gusto for writing thence, 314.
——, prays for a quick deliverance from Urbino, 314.
——, longs for news from England, 314.
——, bag of papers of, left with L. Inese and his brother, 315.
——, attacked in the Duke of Gordon's defence, 315.
——, disinclined to write owing to the distance of Urbino, 317.
——, expresses his opinion of Viscount Bolingbroke, 318.
——, urges the purchase of arms, 318.
——, has small occasion for writing (from Urbino), 318.
——, questions the usefulness of Lord Oxford in procuring money, 319, 321.
——, suspects a "design" in the suggestion of James Murray, 319.
——, piqued at complaints made against him, 320.
——, gives his opinion as to the policy of James III recommending for a Cardinalate, 321, 322.
——, complains of the remoteness of Urbino, 323.
——, devotion of his friends in England to, 338.
——, wishes the affair of the Czar's daughter may do, 340.
——, tired of Urbino, 341, 342.
——, thanks the Swedish Envoy at Vienna and offers his services, 344–5.

Erskine, John, Earl and Duke of Mar—*cont.*
——, thanks M. de Busi, 345.
——, thanked for recommending the son of Joseph Cagnoni for knighthood, 347.
——, Capt. John Ogilvie asks permission to go to, 355, 356.
——, asks for information concerning Lord Seaforth, 360.
——, hopes Lord Peterborough was innocent, 365.
——, description of life at Urbino by, 368.
——, anxious for his wife's financial position, 369.
——, shows letters to James III, 370.
——, makes excuse to James III for William Murray, 370.
——, Bishop of Rochester asked what charges he has against, 371.
——, defended by James III, 371, 372.
——, Duke of Ormonde asked to show his satisfaction with, 372.
——, no substitute to be found for, 372.
——, disinterested character of, 372.
——, true reason for his not sending a letter of James III, 374.
——, active temperament of, 379.
——, asked for a commission in one of his regiments, 380.
——, Mr. MacMahon recommended to, 382.
——, desires to see Rome, 382.
——, trusted by R. Arbuthnot not to believe a slander against him, 394.
——, racquets and shuttlecocks sent to, 414.
——, wishes James III and himself with the Duke of Ormonde, 419.
——, friendship of Lord Tullibardine for, 422.
——, general estimate of, 424 *bis.*
——, letter destroyed by, 424.
——, Lieut.-Gen. Dillon fears he himself is unsatisfactory to, 424.
——, payment for letters for, 427.
——, self-denial of, in staying at Urbino, 436.

Erskine, John, Earl and Duke of Mar—*cont.*
——, describes the inconveniences due to his great distance from England, 438.
——, his opinion of women, 441.
——, angry with Father Graeme for showing to others letters from him, 443.
——, position of, in the Jacobite Councils, 448.
——, attachment of James Hamilton to, 448.
——, knowledge of the temper of England possessed by, 448.
——, prints of the copperplate of, desired by "friends," 451.
——, cannot leave James III, 457.
——, despairs of the relations between the Bishop of Rochester and Lord Oxford, 463-4.
——, remonstrates with J. Menzies for not writing, 474.
——, criticises the conduct of J. Menzies, and defends his own action, 475–6.
——, memorandum of the money to be accounted for by J. Menzies, 476.
——, misinformed as to amount of money sent over by J. Menzies, 476.
——, in favour with Theophilus and Anne Oglethorpe, 477.
——, anxious to see James Murray, 486.
——, desires to hear from M. de Busi, 490.
——, attitude towards Lord Ilay and the Duke of Argyle, 495–6.
——, recommendation of "Sandie" to, 500.
——, ill wishers of, rebuked by James III, 504.
——, attitude towards Lieut.-Gen. Dillon, 504.
——, acquainted with the misfortune of William Murray, 505.
——, hopes entertained by, respecting the letter of James III to Dr. Leslie, 509.
——, eulogy of, 510.
——, character of, superior to most of those at St. Germains, 516–7.
——, letter sent to, for submission to James III, 519.
Erskine, John, Earl and Duke of Mar—*cont.*
——, paper given to, 533.
——, the King's accounts given to, 537.
——, choice of, by James III, approved by Jacobites in England, 538, 540.
——, messages from the Earl of Oxford to, 539.
——, request of the Earl of Oxford for abstracts of letters to J. Menzies from, 539.
——, movements of, in view of the projected invasion of England by the King of Sweden, 549.
——, expects that he will not be allowed to stay in France, 550.
——, negotiations with Dr. Erskine in France, 550.
——, left in France, with a view to the invasion of Britain by the King of Sweden, 553.
——, memorial received by, 554.
——, draft of letter to the King of Sweden sent to James III by, 554.
——, asked to write a compliment to Mr. Caesar, 556.
——, heads of considerations addressed to Baron Sparre by, 560.
——, description of Mr. Sheridan received by, 586.
——, warned to make prudent use of Mrs. Ogilvie's information, 606.
——, disadvantage to, at the last affair, 613.
——, information made by Charles Forbes for, 614.
Sir John, brother of, 127, 135.
——, letter from, hoped for, 367.
——, letters to, 350, 367.
——, ——, mentioned, 358.
——, neighbour of, 368.
——, wife of, 350.
——, consulted as to the raising of money, 127, 135.
——, departure of, deplored by James III, 350.
——, confidence of the Duke of Mar in, 358.
Robert, Dr., physician to the Czar, 20 *bis*, 31, 44, 46, 65, 69, 96 *bis*, 221, 222, 317, 346, 384, 453, 550, 568.

Erskine, Robert, Dr.—*cont.*
——, character of, 36.
——, cousin of. *See* William Erskine.
——, friend of, 154.
——, letters from, 154, 155.
——, ——, mentioned, 154, 176, 222, 226, 311, 499, 513.
——, letters to, 46, 311.
——, ——, mentioned, 22, 340, 346, 368, 513.
——, meeting of, with Poniatowski, 96.
——, conversation with the Duke of Ormonde, 96.
——, movements of, 145.
——, thanked by James III for his endeavours in his service, 311.
——, marriage affair proposed by, 316.
——, good endeavours of, with the Czar, 368.
——, Sir H. Stirling expected to be with, 368.
——, reasons for silence of, 500.
——, silence of, remarked by the Duke of Ormonde, 513 *bis*.
——. *See also* Lavallin.
Thomas, *styled* Lord Erskine (young Mar, the Duke of Mar's son, the little school companion of Lord George Douglas, young convener), accident to, and his recovery from it, 31, 32, 124, 184–5, 378–9, 570.
——, as well as ever he was, 42.
——, civilities of Anne Oglethorp to, 124.
——, at his uncle's house in Yorkshire, 251.
——, comes to town, 451.
——, letter from the Duke of Mar delivered to, 570.
Will *or* William, 110, 112, 188, 312, 340, 380, 500, 603.
——, (as "my Will"), 382.
——, letter from, 434.
——, letter to, 613.
——, going to Pesaro, 429.
——, high opinion of a lady singer held by, 429.
——, movements of, 434.
Esperance, 306.
Espinay. *See* Epinay.
Essex, Lord. *See* William Capel, 3rd Earl of Essex.
Eugene, Duke of Savoy (prince), 17, 19, 82, 152, 270, 480, 508.
letters from, mentioned, 507, 512.
Eugene, Duke of Savoy—*cont.*
letters to, 536.
——, mentioned, 507, 512, 333.
victory of, at Belgrade, 4.
expected at Brussels, 111.
hates the house of Hanover, 402.
favourable to James III, 430.
James III advised to write to, 437.
information desired concerning, 490–1.
interview with Walkingshaw, 533.
treatment of Walkingshaw (in Vienna), dependent upon the answer to him from, 534.
Eugene in Belgrade, a comedy, description of, 460.
Europe, 436, 461, 517, 590, 622.
courts of, 490.
powers of, 51.
——, position of England in relation to, 617.
princes of, 75, 78.
peace of, 51, 489.
——, conditions of, 374.
——, ability of France to secure, 580.
unsettled state of affairs in, 282, 301, 370.
knowledge of affairs in, possessed by M. Stiernhock, 398, 399.
advantages to, from the restoration of James III, 444.
crisis of affairs in, 480.
preservation of peace in, to the advantage of France, 577.
opportunity for the Regent of France to be come arbiter of, 578.
state of, in relation to England, 620.
Europe, North, situation of affairs in, 620.
secret of (*i.e.*, negotiations with the Czar and the King of Sweden), 621.
peace of, 621.
Everard, Sir Redmond, agent of the Duke of Ormonde in England, 54, 287, 325, 424, 449, 556, 605.
(as "the knight"), 49.
(as the Irish friend of Anne Oglethorpe), 606.
letters from, mentioned, 325, 361.
memorial on the state of affairs in England "brought" or "sent over by," 543.
——, answer to, 548.

Everard, Sir Redmond—*cont.*
message sent to, 545.
——, mentioned, 548.
correspondence with Madame de Mezières, broken off, 100,
quarrel with Anne Oglethorpe made up, 251.
desire of Lord Oxford that he be not trusted in important business, 556.
Evans, Mr., 546.
Ewer, Mr., 529.
Exchequer, Chancellor of the, rumoured appointment of James Craggs, jun., to office of, 187.
Exeter [Devonshire], mobs in, 262.

F

F., letter from, 542.
Fabrice, —, a Holstein minister, agent of George I, 343.
sent to Sweden by George I, 451.
rumoured mission of, to James III, 512.
visit of, to London, 513.
Fabroni, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Fagel, —, letter to, 89.
Falconbridge:
Col., governor of the citadel of Ghent, 364.
John, 80 *passim*, 106, 107 *passim*, 111, 151, 152, 191, 219, 243 *bis*, 343, 411.
——, letter from, mentioned, 342.
——, conversation of a gentleman with, 107.
——, conversation of de Prié with, 134.
——, conversations of Tom Bruce with, 151, 152, 363.
——, friend of, 149, 151 *passim*, 152 *bis*, 190, 191, 208, 342, 363.
——, ——, message to, 134.
——, ——, proposed visit of, to the Emperor, 134.
——, ——, cipher for, 153.
——, ——, tentative employment of, 208.
Falconbridge, John, friend of—*cont.*
——, ——, expected in Brussels, 208.
——, ——, in Brussels, 219.
——, ——, opinions of, 243.
——, ——, zeal of, for James III, 363.
——, the other friend of, 363.
Falconer:
—, President, 141.
Alexander, advocate, 141.
Falkner, William, capt. of the *Canterbury*, 512.
Fane, Catherine, wife of Thomas, 6th Earl of Westmorland, 124, 339.
nephew of, 177.
Fano [Urbino e Pesaro, Italy], 382, 434, 487 *bis*, 488 *bis*, 491, 492, 496.
amusements at, 513.
governor of. *See* Abbé Marliani.
journey from Urbino to, 385.
journey to Loretto from, 385.
letters dated at, 429, 497, 504, 509, 513.
operas at, 385, 429, 436, 487, 488, 491, 497.
James III pleased with his treatment at, 497.
Farnham, Mr. *See* Mr. Colclough.
Farquhar, George (and others), letter from, 143.
Farquharson:
—, of Craigniaty, 170.
—, of Invercauld, 170.
—, of Inverey (Inverrey), 170, 380.
——, ——, desires to rank as a clan, 171.
——, ——, fidelity of, to James III, 171.
——, ——, wife of, 170.
——, ——, number of troops which he can raise, 171.
Charles, Col., letter from, 170.
——, nephew of. *See* Farquharson of Inverey *supra*.
——, services of family of, 170.
Farrintosh, Cromartyshire, 196.
Favorita (a new Marly), a country house of the Dowager Margravine of Baden, 468, 469.
Ferrara [Italy], 213.
Ferrars, Lord. *See* Robert Shirley, 1st Earl Ferrers.
Feversham, Lord. *See* Lewis de Duras, 2nd earl of Feversham.
Fiano, Duke of, letter to, 403.
Field bed, a, 376.
Filippi, coins, 542, 573, 582, 584, 586, 600, 602, 616.

Finch, Daniel, 2nd earl of Nottingham, 416.
Findhorn, Morayshire, 199.
Findlater, Lord. *See* James Ogilvy.
Finland, 22, 65, 228.
meeting of the Duke of Ormonde and the King of Sweden's minister to be in, 33.
Jerningham to be sent to, 65.
Firelocks, chance of purchasing, 161.
FitzJames, James, Duke of Berwick, 24, 104, 262–265, 267.
(as nephew of the Duke of Marlborough), 26, 33, 266, 294.
letter from, mentioned, 98, 104, 294.
protection of, for R. Barry, desired, 265.
regiment of, 180, 428.
" caresses " certain Whigs, 193.
considers himself naturalized in France, 193.
disapproves of the arrest of Lord Peterborough, 193.
disregard of, for the honour of James III, 193.
application concerning Brigadier Campbell, made to, 294.
Fiume [Hungary], 388.
Flanagan (Flannagan), Mr., 61, 594.
Flanders, 19, 22, 52, 149, 388.
Jacobites in, 95, 142.
Jacobites who are to stay in, list of, 532.
minister of the Emperor in, 207.
proposed exchange of, between the Emperor and the Elector of Bavaria, 82.
vice-royalty of, 402.
John Campbell desires leave to go from Toulouse to, 212.
Flannagan. *See* Flanagan.
Fleeming. *See* Fleming.
Fleet, the English, 418, 532, 538, 561, 568. *See also* Navy.
news of, 221.
vote for, 307.
destination of, 418.
expectation of winning over some of, 562.
financial needs of, 568.
Roman court apprehensive of, 599–600.
Baltic squadron, 329, 392, 549, 602.
——, return of, 236.
——, Admiral and Captains of, Jacobite attempts upon, 543.
——, arrival of, in the Sound and junction with the Danish fleet, 550.
Fleet, the English—*cont.*
Mediterranean squadron, 329, 602.
——, despatch of, proposed, 269, 507.
——, despatch of, opposed by the Jacobites, 617.
Fleming (Fleeming):
Abbot, 97.
Count, negotiations of, with Baron Görtz, 386.
Charles, 405, 436, 603.
Flint, George, letter from, 543.
pamphlet by, 537.
wife of, 71.
allowance for, requested, 71.
proposal made by, for the dispersing of papers, 543.
at his wits' end, 543.
Florence [Italy], 15 *bis*, 63, 72, 251, 370, 407.
Duke of (*i.e.*, the Grand Duke of Tuscany), 149, 370.
letters lost in a storm near, 376.
Floyd, David, letters sent under cover to, 135.
paper sent by Capt. H. Straiton to, 135.
Flying Post, the, 144.
Flynn, Dr. Thomas, nominated to the bishopric of Ardagh, 53.
notification of appointment of, 94.
Foley:
Lord. *See* Thomas Foley.
—, auditor, 456.
Thomas, 1st Baron Foley of Kidderminster, 456.
Forbes:
Mr. *See* brother of Alexander Forbes, Lord Forbes of Pitsligo *infra*.
Alexander, 4th Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, 30.
——, brother of, has licence to return, 108.
——, ——, interest made for, 108.
——, letter from, mentioned, 159.
——, letters from, 159, 268.
——, intends to venture to London and home, 160.
——, subsistence no longer needed by, 160.
——, waits on the Duchess of Mar, 160.
——, contemplates going over to Scotland, 268.
Charles, letters from, 380, 613.
——, letter from, mentioned, 491.

Forbes, Charles—*cont.*
——, letter to, mentioned, 491.
——, asks for a colonelcy in one of the regiments of the Duke of Mar, 380.
——, discusses a scheme for a Jacobite rising, 380–1.
——, chided for asking for an augmentation of his allowance, 491.
——, information drawn up by, concerning what all north of the Forth are able to do, 614.
——, ——, mentioned, 613.
Duncan, 203.
Nathaniel, Major, letter from, 58.
——, resolves to go to Ireland, 58.
——, wife and children of, 58.
Ford, Mr., at Rome, 351.
Foreign princes, subsidies to, 271.
Foresto d'Este, Prince, letter to, 401.
Forster, Thomas, gen., 180, 434, 467, 603.
letter from, 429.
movements of, 429.
Forth, Firth of, 175, 381, 613.
Jacobites north of the, abilities of, 613, 614, 615.
people north of the, 615.
Fort Urbano. *See* Bologna.
Fort William [Inverness-shire], 533.
Fotheringham, Thomas. laird of Powrie, 108 *bis*, 135, 188, 394.
Fowlis, Forfarshire, 196.
garrison of, 196.
Fowlis. *See* — Monroe, sen., of Fowlis.
France, 8, 17, 52 *bis*, 88, 145, 172 *bis*, 184, 188, 190, 194, 267, 341, 348, 350, 384, 431, 436, 464, 494, 503, 527, 541, 545, 548, 578, 582, 586, 590 *bis*, 591, 592, 614.
ambassadors and ministers in :—
of the Emperor, 17, 384.
——, secretary to. *See* M. Dirling.
Swedish, 549.
the Chancellor of, 16.
coinage, gold and silver in, 477.
Council, presidency of, 477.
Council of War, presidency of, 503.
Court of, 85, 102, 142, 192, 242, 265, 399, 427.
——, orders from, 97.
——, pension from, 428.
France, Court of—*cont.*
——, pension to King of Sweden paid by, 32.
——, treaty of, with the Duke of Lorraine, 437.
——, astonished at the action of the *Etats* of Brittany, 326.
——, despatches military forces to Brittany, 326.
——, relations with Rome, 334.
——, pleased at the falling out between the Pope and the Emperor, 334.
crown of, 505, 506.
——, succession to, 389.
finance and taxation of, 16.
friends of George I in, 490.
government of, 502.
Jacobite officers from, 204.
Jacobites in, 64, 142, 165, 549.
Jacobites who are to stay in, list of, 532.
letters from, mentioned, 318, 438.
news from, 559.
nobility of, 563.
Parlement of, 17.
——, answer of the King to, 517.
——, attitude of, 15.
——, opposition to the Government in, 17.
——, opposition to John Law's scheme, 17.
——, *Premier President* of, 517.
——, success of the remonstrances made by, 35.
——, verses upon, 518.
princesses of, 503.
regent of. *See* Philip, Duke of Orléans.
state of, sarcastic account of, 225.
States General of, the, 563.
treaties made between England and, reflections upon, 578.
wine from, 267, 488.
diplomatic relations and negotiations :—
with the Emperor, 389, 452, 505, 512, 533.
with England, 477, 503, 580.
with Sweden, 142, 399, 507.
visits of various persons to :—
return of Lord Carteret from, 342.
departure of Lord Garlies from, 42.
departure of James III from, 548.

France, Court of: visits of various persons to—*cont.*
Duke of Mar in, 549, 550, 553.
Duke of Ormonde in, 550.
Lord Panmure gone to, 509.
Col. J. Parker fears he will be forced to quit, 255.
Peter the Great in, 345, 550.
behaviour of Major Douglas in, 73.
league with Holland and Prussia against the Empire, 142.
interests of, 168, 578, 579.
Duke of Berwick considers himself naturalized in, 193.
charges against the Earl of Peterborough from, 216.
Lord Lovat in the pay of, 222.
disappointments of the Jacobites in, 254.
proposed mint for small coins in (for James III), 265.
suspected destruction of letters for, 285.
Duke of Bavaria joins, 301.
union with Spain, inimical to England's interest, 327.
behaviour of Stewart of Appin in, 365.
support of, required by James III, 399, 400.
obligations of, under the treaty of Utrecht, 403.
finances of, in disordered state, 404.
ministers from, at the Peace Congress, 434.
Jacobite needs of assistance from, 447.
goods sent to England by way of, 449.
services of James Hamilton in, 450.
travelling in Germany dearer than in, 473.
suggested cession of Lorraine to, 506.
proposals of, concerning Italy, 506.
not included in certain negotiations at London, 507.
enmity to the Regent in, because of his desertion of James III, 533.
attitude of, towards the restoration of James III, 551.
attitude of, towards proposed confederacy, 561.
advantage of peace to, 577.
France—*cont.*
advised to obtain securities from England, 579.
not prevented from making a treaty with Spain, 580.
able to secure peace for Europe, 580.
probable condition of, in the event of the King's death, 584.
all Lord Peterborough's money in, 591.
charge of the servants of James III and Queen Mary in, 593.
Lord Peterborough's arrest approved in, 598.
Lord Peterborough's servants seen in, 608.
Francia, Francis (the Jew), 71 *ter*, 84, 91, 96, 97, 105, 427, 494.
affair of (*i.e.* the offer of money through), 13, 38, 45, 229, 314, 414.
friend of, shuffling of, 287.
letter from, 271.
letters from, mentioned, 229, 271, 287 *bis*.
letters to, mentioned, 271, 313.
neglected by Dillon, 148.
able and willing to serve, 148.
suspicions of the motives of, 209, 210.
fails to carry out his engagements with regard to supply of money, 210.
relations of, with Father Archangel Graeme, 229.
Duke of Mar's letter shown to, 313.
Francis, Mr., 188.
Fraser (Frazer):
Mr., correspondence with, mentioned, 159.
Simon, Lord Lovat, 198.
——, character of, 222.
——, letter to, mentioned, 201.
——, cessation concluded with, 175.
——, Government forces under command of, 201.
——, promises to join James III when he lands in Scotland, 201, 202.
——, conference of, with the Marquess of Seaforth, 203.
Simon, Major, 131, 194, 348.
——, letter from, 190.
——, letters from, mentioned, 18, 194.
——, desires a commission under Glendarule, 161.

Fraserdale. *See* Alexander MacKenzie.
Frasers, the, 197, 201, 204.
country of the, 200, 201.
a party of the, 196.
Frederick IV, King of Denmark, 5, 11, 22, 82 *bis*, 88, 261.
letter to, mentioned, 508.
ships of, 82.
rumoured exclusion of from an alliance of France, Russia and Prussia, 12, 32.
difficulty of drawing into an alliance with the Emperor, 82.
doubles the price of lobsters in Norway, 412.
proposal to recoup the King of Sweden for cession of territory at the expense of, 547.
proposed confederacy against, 561.
Frederick Augustus I (*or* Augustus II), Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, 386, 387 *bis*, 388, 390, 434, 547.
cousin to, 234.
general and minister of State of. *See* Count Lagnasco.
illness of, 534-5.
ministers of, 508.
son of. *See* Frederick Augustus, electoral prince of Saxony.
sons of, become Roman Catholics, 269.
becomes a Roman Catholic, 269.
disgusted with the Polish nation, 387.
George I sends a minister to, 437.
relations with the Emperor, 437.
proposed abdication of the crown of Poland by, 508.
Frederick Augustus, Electoral Prince of Saxony, 81, 387, 390.
negotiations for the marriage of, 508.
proposed abdication by his father of the crown of Poland in favour of, 508.
Frederick William I, King of Prussia, 22, 386, 387, 434, 534, 547, 551, 561.
country of, 513.
domestics of, 405.
memorial of, to the Diet of the Empire, 269.
minister of (at Amsterdam). *See* Nipousy.
territories of, 565.
attitude of, towards the Jacobites, 12.
Frederick, William I, King of Prussia —*cont.*
rumoured alliance or treaty with the Regent and the Czar, 12, 32.
——, denied and discredited, 145, 260.
friendship of the Czar with, 13, 88.
rumour of a league made by, 97.
league of, with France and Holland against the Empire, 142.
alleged concert between George I and, debate upon, 269.
attempt to detach him from the Triple Alliance, 348.
relations of the Emperor with, 363.
lawsuit of, against the Prince of Friesland, 270.
relations with Sweden, 388.
George I sends a minister to, 437.
desire of the Czar to include in his treaty with Sweden, 565.
dislike of, for George I, 565.
See also Mr. Ballantyn.
Freebairn, Robert, 63 *bis*, 72, 603.
letter from, 66.
to leave Rome, 66.
Freiburg [*now in* Baden], 388.
French, the, 194.
ignorant of English customs, 220.
French ambassadors *or* ministers :—
in London, 168.
in London (?), 254.
in Spain (?), 356.
in Sweden. *See* Count de la Marque.
at Turin, 573.
in Vienna, 480.
French courier from Rome, 573.
French Gazette. *See* Gazette, French.
French language, Earl Marischal to make himself master of, 267.
French *livres*, 581, 616.
French Marquis. *See* Marquis de Mezières.
French ministry, 141.
French pension, the, distribution of, 601.
French performers in Rome, 436.
French ports, 163.
French post (to Rome), 480.
French protestants, recall of (from England), promised, 150.
French ships (of war), 12.
French songs, 517-8.
French wine, 494.

Frender, Mr. (? France), 165.
Friesland, Prince of, 270.
Frisk, —, 45 *bis*.
Fullarton, John, of Dudwick, letter from, 104.
——, mentioned, 104.
asks leave to go to Scotland, 104.
fidelity of, to James III, 104.
Furstemberg, Madame de, 437.
Furstemburg (Furstemberg):
house of, 471.
lands of, 503.
Cardinal, 471.
Countess of, 468, 473.
——, daughters of, 468, 473.
——, ——, description of, 471, 473.
——, ——, estimate of the portions of, 473.
——, duchy of, 474.
Prosper, gen., 471.
——, sons of, amount of shares of inheritance of, 474.
Fury. *See* Mrs. Oglethorpe.
Fury, young. *See* Anne Oglethorpe.
Fusils, price of, 60.
supply of, 59, 72, 79.

G

Gaillard, Father, 157.
letter from, mentioned, 513.
letter to, 513.
Gallas, Count, 383.
Galloway, —, master of a ship, arrested, 171.
Garlies, Lord. *See* Alexander Stewart, *styled* Lord Garlies, *afterwards* 6th Earl of Galloway.
Garrisons, British, abroad, numbers of, 261.
Gazette:
English, 144, 166, 436.
French, 5, 148, 289, 438.
Holland *or* Amsterdam, 436, 511.
Gazettes, 55, 191. *See also* Newspapers.
Gazzola:
Abbé, 77.
Comte, letter from, mentioned, 599.
——, letter to, mentioned, 599.
Genoa [Italy], 149, 407, 506, 563, 572, 581, 590, 606, 608.
Genoa [Italy]—*cont.*
mountains of, danger from robbers on, 76.
paper dated at, 608.
arrival of Lord Peterborough at, 573.
reason for Lord Peterborough embarking at, 576.
family of Spinola at, 534.
Genoa *livres*, 563, 573, 582, 584, 586, 600.
Genoese, the, ships sold to Cardinal Alberoni by, 462.
George I, King (Elector of Hanover, the Elector, the Usurper), 4, 14, 47, 73, 75, 78, 88, 111, 132, 154, 182, 231, 238, 276, 327, 397, 399, 412, 448, 457, 479, 483, 495, 526, 538, 553, 558 *bis*, 559 *bis*, 581, 585, 590 *bis*, 591.
as Bernard (?), 224.
as Duke of Brunswick, 611.
as Edwards(?), 310.
agent of (in Scotland), 294.
ambassadors, envoys *or* factors of, 158.
——, at Amsterdam, 80.
——, at Vienna, 402, 451.
character of, 303, 337, 575, 607.
couriers to the Earl of Stair from, 71.
Court of. *See* Court, English.
differences *or* divisions between George Prince of Wales and, 55, 79, 97, 128, 141, 159.
——, increase of, 260.
"family" of, disagreement among, 131.
favourite of (*scil.* Onslow), 255.
German dominions of, 420.
German ministers of, 89, 128, 420.
grandchildren of, 357.
grandmother of, 51.
health of, 23, 44, 50, 96.
Knights of the Thistle made by, 613.
letter from, to foreign ministers, mentioned, 356, 357.
letter from the Princess of Wales to, mentioned, 275.
letters from the Prince of Wales to, mentioned, 274, 308.
——, search for printer of, 302.
lord of the bedchamber to. *See* James Berkeley, earl of Berkeley.
ministers of, 437, 486.
——, discussion as to which of them would be open to application from James III, 567.

George I, King—*cont.*
mistresses of, 78, 343, 574.
"multiplicity of the race" of, 406.
orders to the Prince of Wales, 357.
——, mentioned, 356.
pamphlets against, 260.
party of. *See* Court party.
Whig estimate of, 301.
diplomatic relations *or* negotiations of, with foreign States:—
Denmark, 512.
the Emperor, 12, 150, 207, 220, 224, 227, 243, 312, 314, 317, 342, 363, 364, 386, 389, 411 *bis*, 412, 417, 418, 451–2, 456, 507, 525, 534, 535, 602, 621.
France and the Regent, 12, 150, 227, 317, 418, 439, 506, 507, 525, 578, 579.
Holland, 227, 542, 561.
the King of Prussia, 12, 13, 269, 270, 565.
Russia and the Czar, 12, 43, 507, 529, 560, 569, 619.
Spain, 412, 417.
the King of Sweden, 13, 227, 228, 261, 290, 343, 403, 404, 430, 492, 532, 542, 546, 547, 549, 550, 551, 559, 562, 565, 569, 619.
quarrel with George, Prince of Wales, over the incident at the baptism of Prince George William, 286, 287, 290, 300, 302–3, 304 *bis*, 338, 343, 356. 362, 364, 370, 380, 382, 385, 386, 402, 403, 420, 432, 446, 447, 462, 501, 523, 557, 566, 609, 610, 616.
——, account of, sent to the Duke of Mar, 297.
——, evil consequences of, 302–3.
——, augments daily, 310.
——, result of, 330.
——, post office censorship concerning, 335.
——, effect of, favourable to Jacobite hopes, 337.
——, alleged reason for, 343.
For other references to this incident see under George, Prince of Wales *infra.*
unpopularity of, 12, 97.
relations of, with Görtz, 13, 89.
——, with the Duke of Argyle, 39, 160, 439.
George I, King—*cont.*
rumour of proposals made to Duke of Ormonde by, 45, 96.
"treaty" made with, by the cousin of the Duke of Gordon, 47.
position of, described by the Duke of Mar, 51.
proposal that he should be compensated by acquisitions on the Continent for relinquishing the British crown, 51.
alleged orders of, concerning James III, 73, 75.
secure position of, 75.
advances made to Lord Peterborough by, 78, 353, 606, 608.
Lord Peterborough sups with, 574.
Lord Peterborough affronted and forbidden the Court by, 575.
friendship of Mr. Ballantyn (? the King of Prussia) with, 82.
England weary of, 97.
health of, refused by Whigs in Glasgow, 128.
disaffection to, 128.
dependence of, upon the Army, 128, 131, 259.
relations with Lord Ilay, 138, 336, 432, 501.
intention of, to overturn liberty, 158.
enemies of, not necessarily friends of James III, 158.
reported to have resolved to grant no more licences (for Jacobites to return), 159.
relations with Convocation, 170.
acknowledged by the Sorbonne, 172.
detested in Sweden, 178.
knows where the Duke of Ormonde is, 194.
probable effect upon, of the Emperor declaring for James III, 207.
advantage given to, by division between Walpole and the Tories, 221.
rumour of demands of, concerning the Earl of Peterborough, 223.
expected effect upon, of news of proposed match with the Czar's daughter, 224.
the marriage offer of the Czar to be kept secret from, 227.
relations of, with Robert Walpole, 240, 301.

George I, King—*cont.*
afraid of the "Prince's party," 243.
relations with the Church of England, 244, 562.
offer to send him as a prisoner to Urbino unless he escape to Hanover, 245.
speech of, at the opening of Parliament, 21 Nov., 1717, 248–9.
friends of, declining, 259.
offers of, rejected by Jacobites in England, 260.
expected animosity of Roman Catholic princes against, 269.
distrustful of the Parliament, 271.
said to have written the order for the confinement of the Prince of Wales with his own hand, 275.
unable to write English, 275.
speech to the Privy Council, 275.
orders the Prince of Wales to be confined and then to leave the Court, 285.
attack upon, by Mr. William Shippen, 286.
not acknowledged as King of England by the King of Sweden, 290.
relations of Stewart of Appin with, 295.
rumours of reconciliation with the Prince of Wales, 298, 335, 610.
pardon of, received in Scotland with disdain, 301.
intention of, to go to Hanover in the spring of 1718, 302, 331, 335, 420, 510, 610, 612, 613.
proposed journey to Hanover postponed, 503, 566.
"odd manner of treating our nobility," 304.
anticipated disadvantage of agreement between the Czar and King of Sweden to, 312.
forbids persons who visit the Princess of Wales to be admitted to Court, 385.
has six ministers besides spies in Vienna, 402.
to be excluded from the peace congress at Danzig, 435, 437.
endeavours of, to thwart the said negotiations, 437.
eager for peace, 451.
Count Schonborn speaks against, 452.
reported to be sending money to Hanover, 462.
dispute between the family of Prince Lewis of Baden and, 468.
cannot continue master of England, 472.
hated and despised by the Prince of Baden-Durlach, 472.
does not try the question of the two fleets with Parliament, 484.
obnoxious to the people of England, 489.
Arch-Treasurership of the Empire usurped by, 509.
seamen of the English Navy not well affectioned towards, 511.
rumoured intention of negotiation with James III, 512.
advice of the Earl of Oxford in case of a field battle to have picked men to attack, 539.
offer made to the Earl of Oxford by, 540.
at head of the Court party, 544.
proposal to recoup the King of Sweden for cession of his territory at the expense of, 547.
proposed expeditions against, 548.
opposition of the Prince of Wales to the measures of, 559.
ought to send the Swedish minister home for examination into his conduct, 560.
designs against, more practicable owing to the Czar's attitude, 560.
feeling of, concerning the Crown of England, 560, 567, 575.
object of jealousy to the other princes of the Empire, 561.
proposed confederacy against, 561.
affronts put upon the King of Sweden in the person of his ministers by, 562.
opinion of, held by some of his ministers, 566.
possibility of his resigning his British possessions, 576.
cause of Lord Cadogan espoused by, 567.
complaints from the Court of Vienna concerning Lord Peterborough made to, 576.

George I, King—*cont.*
proposal to thwart the designs of, 602.
Marquis Monteleon "corrupted" by, 603.
clemency of, towards the Duke of Gordon, 608.
opinion held by, concerning the discontented Whigs, 610.
unwilling to accept the submission of the Prince of Wales, 613.
George, Prince of Wales, *afterwards* King George II (young hopeful, the young minx), 327, 448, 457, 483, 495, 503, 526, 553, 612.
character of, 159, 337, 362, 448, 575.
differences *or* divisions between George I and. *See under* George I *supra.*
letters to George I from, mentioned, 274, 308.
——, search for printer of, 302.
manifesto of, mentioned, 308.
master of the horse to. *See* Lord Lumley.
orders to, from George I, 357.
——, mentioned, 356.
party (friends, court, adherents, servants) of, 236, 243, 311, 385, 447, 526, 566, 609, 616.
——, absent from Parliament, 302.
——, censure his submission, 335.
——, disgusted with him, 613.
verses upon, mentioned, 356.
expected effects of accession of, 24.
relations of the Duke of Argyle with, 39, 132, 336, 432, 494.
Walpole's policy not in favour of, 159.
proposal that he should go to Hanover, 244, 331, 337, 343, 420.
offer to send him as a prisoner to Urbino, 245.
quarrels with George I concerning the Duke of Newcastle's standing as godfather to Prince George William, 272, 273, 274, 275, 277, 281.
For further references to this breach or quarrel see under George I *supra.*
placed under arrest, 272, 274, 277, 280, 281, 296, 297.
turned out of St. James' House, 272, 274, 275, 277.
George, Prince of Wales—*cont.*
insults offered to the Duke of Newcastle by, 273, 274, 281, 285.
order for confinement of, Secretaries decline to write, 275.
——, mentioned, 308.
set at liberty, 277.
goes to Lord Grantham's house, 277.
friends of *or* visitors to, forbidden to come to Court, 278, 285, 609.
forbidden to head a party opposed to the Court, 280.
visited by the Duke of Argyle, 285.
houses offered to, 286.
rumours of reconciliation with George I, 286, 298.
supposed intentions of the Court party concerning, 287.
insulting carriage of "a great man" to, 302.
exclusion of, from the Regency, expected or desired, 303, 335, 510, 559, 610.
submission and submissive letters of, 307 *bis*, 308, 309, 335, 362.
——, to the advantage of James III, 610.
——, terms of, 612–3.
despised by the discontented Whigs, 328.
stir caused by arrest of, 333.
treatment of, 333.
——, by the ministry, 610.
still at Lord Grantham's house, 335.
disclosures made by, 336.
attitude of Lord Ilay towards, 336, 432, 501.
alleged plot of, against George I, 356.
levées held by, 381.
reconciliation of, "goes backwards," 385.
message sent to Bernsdorf by, 385.
unlikely to submit, 385.
feelings of the Regent towards, 439.
opinion of, in England, 439.
many Tories side with, 447.
persuaded to be obstinate by the Duchess of Hamilton, 447.
Mr. Hutchinson an adherent of, 524.
attempts to reconcile with George I, 525.

George, Prince of Wales—*cont.*
lack of confidence in the English nation shown by, 538.
at the head of the discontented Whigs, 544, 610.
incensed with the Ministry, 558, 609, 611.
opposition of, to the measures of George I, 559.
complaint of a member of the Government against, 560.
Ministry likely to oppose the succession of, 611.
miserable situation and abject behaviour of, 612, 613.
designs of the Ministry against, 613.
George William, Prince (the new-born child, the young prince, the new prince, the brat just born), baptism *or* christening of, 245, 273, 281, 285.
birth of, alluded to, 609.
death of, 356, 510.
George:
——, music brought by, 352.
friend, 486.
David, Capt. (the skipper, the blind captain), 180, 415, 594.
——, letter from, 296.
——, ——, mentioned, 41, 430.
——, letter to, 430.
——, refuses to obey Lord Tullibardine's directions, 32, 33.
——, answer made to Lord Tullibardine's directions by, 40.
——, boasts of his influence at Court and dependence on Lewis Inese, 41, 143.
——, influences Mr. Hutchinson, 41.
——, difference *or* dispute with his late crew, 143, 211, 390, 422, 441, 522.
——, ——, laid before James III, 430.
——, ——, referred to three arbitrators, 431.
——, alleged malversations of, 143, 296, 297.
——, alleged conversion of, to Roman Catholicism, 143, 297.
——, alleged influence of Lewis Inese exerted on behalf of, 143, 297.
——, complaints of crew of, submitted to Dicconson, 296.
——, good services of, 297.
——, crew (*or* late crew) of, 415.
George, David, Capt., crew of—*cont.*
——, ——, character of, 143, 241.
——, ——, letter to, 431.
——, ——, letters from, 143 (some names given), 390, 569.
——, ——, ——, mentioned, 143, 296, 390, 431.
——, ——, ——, referred to L. Inese and Dicconson, 241.
——, ——, treatment of, 569.
Gerbeuiller, M. de, 437.
Germain, Mr. *See* Charles Wogan.
German ministers of George I, 89.
German ministry at Vienna, 480.
German performers in Rome, 436.
German troops, 423, 462.
in the Kingdom of Naples, 388.
expected in Naples, 462.
Germans, the, 464, 494.
scheme to prevent the Italians falling into the hands of, 579.
the Regent not bound to sacrifice Italy to, 580.
(in England), 544.
(in Italy), 401.
——, position of, 331.
——, fear a descent from Spain, 402.
——, expulsion of, practicable, 580.
(in Rome), opinion of, concerning James III, 351.
Germany, 35, 229, 234, 235, 343, 344, 387, 398, 452, 500.
Courts of, 234.
letters sent by way of, 325.
papal legate sent to, 406.
post offices in, 227.
Princes of, 469.
——, Protestant, 507.
Princesses of, 235.
Princesses in, scarcity of, 473.
Protestant interest in, 269.
influence of the King of Sweden in, 507.
territories of the King of Sweden in, 532.
travelling in, expense of, 473.
John Walkingshaw (a Scots gentleman) in, 29.
journey of Duke of Ormonde through, 2.
(Empire), threat of invasion of, 384.
succour from, expected by the Austrians in Italy, 405.
Gerrard, Mr., 6.
Ghent (Gant) [*now* Belgium], 15.
governor of citadel of, 364.

Gibbs, James (the architect), letter from, 378.
proposed visit of, to the Duke of Mar, abandoned, 24, 27.
anxiety of the Duke of Mar to see, 48.
arrival of, in "town," 378.
expects news from the Duke of Mar, 378.
Gibraltar, 215.
proposal to surrender, 332.
small value of, 332.
not mentioned by James III in his "memoire" for Spain, 408.
Gibson, Col., conversation of Tom Bruce with, 219.
Gilbert. *See* Gen. Alexander Gordon.
Giustiniani, Prince and Princess, letter to, 403.
Gl(?)—r, 295.
Glasgow [Scotland], 108, 128.
"Glass-work," 138.
Glenbucket. *See* Lieut.-Col. John Gordon of Glenbucket.
Glencoe. *See* Macdonald of Glencoe.
Glendarule. *See* Colin Campbell of Glendarule.
Glengarry, Laird of. *See* Alexander Macdonald.
Glengunns, the, 196, 201.
Glenkindie, Laird of. *See*—Strachan.
Glenlyon. *See* John Campbell of Glenlyon.
Glenorchy, Lord. *See* John Campbell, *styled* Lord Glenorchy.
Gordon, Duchess of. *See* Henrietta Gordon, wife of Alexander, 2nd Duke of Gordon.
Duchess of, old. *See* Elizabeth Gordon, wife of George, 1st Duke of Gordon.
Duke of. *See* Alexander Gordon, 2nd Duke of Gordon.
Gordon:
Dr., physic of (proverbial phrase), 614.
Alexander, 2nd Duke of Gordon, *styled* (before 7 Dec., 1716) Marquess of Huntly, 167 181, 197, 212, 225 *bis*, 360, 585.
as son-in-law of the earl of Peterborough, 213, 608,
——, aunt of, 391.
——, cessation of arms made by the Marquess of Seaforth and, (1715), copy of, mentioned, 339.
——, chaplain of, 29.
——, character of, 47, 67.
Gordon, Alexander, 2nd Duke of Gordon—*cont.*
——, company of (during his tour abroad), 15, 47, 253.
——, cousin of (*i.e.*, the Marquess of Seaforth), 47.
——, ——, treaty made with Earl Sutherland by, 47.
——, defence of conduct of in 1715, 174–5.
——, ——, forwarded by Inese, 314.
——, ——, criticism of, 314, 315.
——, ——, not sent direct to James III, 360.
——, ——, authorship of, 391.
——, friend and namesake of (? John Gordon of Glenbucket), 95.
——, house of, 199, 200.
——, letter from James III to, mentioned, 67.
——, letters from (when Lord Huntly), mentioned, 58, 174, 200, 203, 204, 288.
——, letters to (when Lord Huntly), mentioned, 202.
——, mother of. *See* Elizabeth Gordon *infra*.
——, quarrel (war) between Lord Seaforth and, 67, 225, 315, 360.
——, vassals of, 171.
——, intention of, to tour abroad, 2.
——, intends to visit Paris, 9, 15.
——, arrival of, at Dunkirk, 15.
——, visits Bruges, Ghent and Brussels, 15.
——, proposes to go to Florence from Paris, 15.
——, meeting with Dr. Patrick Abercromby at Lille, 28.
——, said to be unjustly run down by the Jacobites abroad, 28, 29.
——, object of his journey, to vindicate his character, 30.
——, treaty made with Earl Sutherland by, 47.
——, arrival of, on the Continent, 67.
——, befriends the Jacobites in Flanders, 95.
——, expected at Bologna, 213.
——, circumstances unfavourable to, 225 *bis*.
——, would not see Major J. Cockburn (at Bologna), 253.

Gordon, Alexander, 2nd Duke of Gordon—*cont.*
——, supposed to have ordered his friend not to see James III, 315.
——, leaves Paris for Calais and London, 339.
——, visits Italy, without going to see James III, 360.
——, singular way of thinking of, 391.
——, said to be much wronged, 391.
——, promise of, to write a dutiful letter to James III, not kept, 391.
——, life and estates of, owed to clemency of George I and good offices of the Duke of Marlborough, 608.
——, references to his conduct when Marquess of Huntly :—
cessations concluded by, 175, 203 *bis.*
action of, at Council of War before Sheriffmuir, 197.
packet sent to, by his mother, said to have been intercepted, 197, 199.
——, did not come into the hands of the Duke of Mar, 288, 411.
men of, Col. John Gordon of Glenbucket sent to recruit, 198.
——, behaviour of, 199.
action of, after Sheriffmuir, 199, 200.
asked by the Marquess of Seaforth to join in investing Inverness, 200.
fails to assist in combating the Government's forces, 201.
fails to respond to the Marquess of Seaforth's invitation, 202.
treacherous behaviour of, 203.
correspondence of, with the Government, mentioned, 203.
surrender of, to the Government forces, 204.
refuses advice to officers from France, 204.
Lord Peterborough's efforts on behalf of, 589.
Alexander, Gen., 26, 203 *bis*, 204, 305, 348.
Gordon, Alexander, Gen.—*cont.*
——, illness of, 212.
——, letter from, mentioned, 104.
——, letter to, mentioned, 164.
——, letters from, 147, 212.
——, not in command of the Jacobites at Bordeaux, 164.
Alexander, son of William Gordon, (Sandie), 467, 500.
Elizabeth, wife of George, 1st Duke of Gordon (the old Duchess, the mother of the Marquess of Huntly, the other's mother), 30, 57, 197, 441.
——, letter to, mentioned, 204.
——, portion of letter from, 58.
——, packet from, mentioned, 197, 198, 288, 411.
——, relation of, nearest (*i.e.* Alexander, 2nd Duke of Gordon), 360.
——, relations of, 15.
George, letter from, mentioned 382.
George, 1st Duke of Gordon, as Knight of the Thistle, 613.
Gilbert, 305.
John (? of Glenbucket), 212.
John, of Glenbucket, Lieut.-Col., 15, 28, 47, 174, 198, 224.
——, defence of the Duke of Gordon by, 47.
——, Duke of Mar's estimate of, 315.
——, responsible for the Duke of Gordon's paper, 391.
——, mortified at the Duke of Gordon's failure to keep his promise to write to James III, 391.
John, 16th Earl of Sutherland, 175, 196 *bis*, 201, 203.
——, letters to, mentioned, 203.
——, men of, 174, 201.
——, "treaties" made with, 47.
——, march of forces under, through the shires of Nairn and Moray, 198.
——, overruns the Marquess of Seaforth's country, 198 *bis.*
——, returns to Inverness, 198, 199.
——, supplies for, 199.
——, attacks the party at Chanonry, 199.
——, collects money at Elgin, 199.

Gordon, John, 16th Earl of Sutherland—*cont.*
——, joined by the Grants, 200.
——, joins Lord Lovat and the Government forces and offers battle to the Marquess of Seaforth, 201.
——, offers conditions to Lord Seaforth, 203.
——, "in treaty with" the Marquess of Huntly, 203.
——, as Knight of the Thistle, 613.
Mr. Nicholas (*i.e.* Brigadier Colin Campbell of Ormadale), 294.
Robert, of Bordeaux, 26 *bis*, 61, 109, 129, 163, 264 *bis*, 266 *bis*, 293, 305, 340, 468, 522.
——, letters from, 40, 142, 180, 211.
——, ——, mentioned, 38, 142, 163, 293.
——, letters to, 33, 129, 164, 267.
——, ——, mentioned, 26, 27, 32, 40, 129, 163, 293, 294.
——, wife of, 131.
——, those in the King's pay to retire from the neighbourhood of, 33.
——, ship of, seized by the Governor of Santo Domingo, 180, 422.
——, suffers from lack of money, 211.
——, application to the Duke of Berwick on behalf of Brigadier Campbell made by, 294.
——, services of, to the Jacobites at Bordeaux, 294.
——, pensions paid by, 427.
William, banker at Paris, 7, 15, 17, 18, 31, 33, 85 *bis*, 86, 87, 102, 135, 159, 172, 180, 191, 193, 225, 239, 264, 289, 308, 347 *bis*, 354, 355, 359, 425, 443, 531.
——, accounts of, 176.
——, correspondent of (in Holland), 88.
——, house of, at Paris, 531.
——, letters from, 6, 24, 141, 176, 188, 210, 223, 276, 299 *ter*, 339 *bis*, 361, 382, 394 *bis*, 447, 467, 500.
——, ——, mentioned, 87, 141, 148, 176, 185, 193, 223, 239, 277, 299, 339, 383, 394.
——, letters sent by way of, 151, 152.
Gordon, William—*cont.*
——, letters to, 25, 211, 242, 394, 491.
——, ——, mentioned, 299, 303, 394, 459.
——, Scots' subsistence paid by, 155.
——, servant of, 426.
——, ——, allowance to, 491.
——, money lent to "young Leslie" by, 70.
——, payments made by, 141.
——, complains of lack of money for paying subsistence, 176.
——, balance owing to, and inability to pay subsistence, 239.
——, pensions and postage etc. paid by, 427.
——, payment of subsistence allowances by, 467.
——, forwards packets of letters, 467.
——, money borrowed by William Dicconson from, 594.
William, *styled* Lord Haddo, offer made to, through Lord Eglinton, 366.
Gordon Castle, 174.
Görtz, Baron, Swedish minister, 5, 19, 20, 33, 34, 36, 37, 43 *bis*, 65, 69 *bis*, 82, 96 *bis*, 102, 179, 191, 388, 412, 434, 499, 500 507, 528 *bis*, 593, 594, 595.
arrest of, 343, 549, 561, 564.
character of, 13, 178.
detention of, place of, 542.
detention and release of, by the States of Guelderland, 89.
letter from, 89.
letter left by, mentioned, 69.
letters from, mentioned, 20, 434 *bis*, 451.
gone for Sweden, 20.
opposed to Ormonde's mission to Sweden, 36, 43.
aims of, to form a party apart from James III, 36.
private mode of travelling, 43.
negotiations conducted by, 88, 145.
opinion of Prince Kurakin respecting, 88.
in favour with Charles XII, 178.
passes by Mittau, 182.
messenger sent by the Duke of Ormonde to, 182.
has sailed [for Sweden], 194.

Görtz, Baron, Swedish minister —*cont.*
dislike of, for Jerningham's mission, 319.
conversation of, with Bagnal, 342.
negotiations with Count Fleming, 386.
proposals made by the Czar to the King of Sweden through, 451.
embittered against the Court of Denmark, 512.
Gottenburg (Gottenberg), [Sweden], 168, 304.
Gough [Edward], 155, 239, 390, 425.
letter to, mentioned, 395.
Government, the. *See* English Government.
Grace, act of, efforts to include George Mackenzie in another, 340.
Graeme (Greme):
Mr., at Leyden, *known as* John Angus, student, 73.
Archangel, "Father" (Mr. Graeme the Capuchin), 256, 318, 425, 541.
——, letters from, 32, 71, 84, 97, 105, 139, 147, 180, 192, 333.
——, ——, mentioned, 105, 139, 229, 313, 391, 443.
——, letters to, mentioned, 105, 443.
——, expenditure of, 71.
——, requests a new supply of money, 71.
——, reluctant to correspond with Dicconson, 105.
——, maintains the binding character of the coronation oath, 105.
——, in need of money, 139.
——, schemes for raising money suggested by, 148.
——, asks for the truth about Lord Peterborough, 148.
——, Lady Mar's strong box sent to, 155.
——, views of, as to acceptance of offer of a bishopric, 181.
——, commanded to write to Lieut.-Gen. Dillon during the Duke of Mar's absence in Italy, 192.
——, anxious that James III should not pass for a "bigot Papist," 192.
——, religious toleration advised by, 192.
Graeme, Archangel—*cont.*
——, cipher sent to Lieut.-Gen. Dillon by, 229.
——, relations with Francia, 229.
——, Duke of Mar's estimate of the character of, 313.
——, devotion of, to James III, 313.
——, Queen Mary angry with, 313.
——, Duke of Mar displeased with, 313, 443.
John, allowed by the Duke of Mar to go to Italy, 24.
——, payment to, for his journey to Italy, 141, 425. *See also* Mr. Graham *infra*.
Graham (Grahame):
——, of Balgowan, letter to, 349.
——, ——, his treatment of his son, 62.
——, ——, asked by James III to assist his "friend," 349.
Mr., in Italy, (? John Graeme *supra*), 603.
Christian, wife of William Graham, 5th Viscount Dundee, 141, 160, 176, 188, 243, 268, 299.
James, advocate, 108.
James, 1st Duke of Montrose, letter to, mentioned, 108.
William, 5th Viscount Dundee, 254.
——, death of, 160.
——, funeral expenses of, 176, 188, 243, 426.
——, subsistance allowance of, 141, 160, 176, 188.
——, ——, continued to his widow and children, 243.
——, wife *or* widow of. *See* Christian Graham.
——, wife and children of, continuance of subsistance allowance to, asked for and discussed, 141, 160, 176, 188.
——, ——, subsistance granted to, 243.
Grand Seignior, the, 472.
Grange. *See* James Malcolm, of Grange.
Grantham, Lord. *See* Henry de Nassau d'Overquerque.
Grants, the, 201.
country of the, 197, 201.
protected by the Marquess of Huntly, 197.
breach of parole by, 200.
join the Earl of Sutherland, 200

Grants, the—*cont.*
join the Government forces at Inverness, 201.
Granville:
George, Lord Lansdown, 285, 341, 449, 541.
——, attempts to dissuade from renewing intimacy with Bolingbroke, 311.
John, 2nd Lord Carteret, 245, 342.
Gravelines [France], 3.
Gray horse, the (at Sheriffmuir), 197.
Great Britain:
Crown of, 505.
number of troops in, 97.
Green, —, 394.
letter from, mentioned, 394.
Greme. *See* Graeme.
Gualterio:
Cardinal, 7, 25, 41, 53, 153, 242, 255, 351 *bis*, 382, 404, 460, 461, 467, 479, 480, 496, 497, 542, 582, 584, 587, 589, 596 *bis*.
——, brother of, death of, 383, 396.
——, family of, 396.
——, letters from, 254, 305.
——, ——, mentioned, 377, 396, 409, 445, 446, 497, 596.
——, letters to, 197, 233, 361, 377, 396, 408, 445, 496, 581, 596.
——, memoir of, mentioned, 620.
——, apologizes for not calling on the Duke of Mar (at Bologna), 254.
——, conversation of, with Mr. Abel (? Cardinal Albani), 377.
——, conduct of, approved by James III, 377.
——, thanked by James III for his zeal, 409.
——, Col. Parker recommended to, 422–3.
——, expresses his zeal for James III, 480.
——, asked to deliver certain letters and to press the Pope to supply James III with money, 496.
——, to be informed of the suspicions against Lord Peterborough, 571.
——, pressed to visit Urbino, 598.
John Baptist, Earl of Dundee, 396.
——, letter to, 361.
Gualtier, Abbé, 311.
friend of, reports the position of Walpole and his party, 158, 159.
——, services of, accepted, 240.
conversation of, with L. Inese, 158, 240.
to have an interview with Queen Mary, 159.
Gualtieri, Louis Anselm, Bishop of Todi, letter to, 361.
Guastalla, Duke of, 506.
Guelderland, States of, release of Baron Görtz by, 89.
Guienne, Governor General of, 266.
Guineas, reduction in value of, 462.
Guipuzcoa [Spain], province of (this province), general of. *See* Prince of Campoflorido.
Guise, Duke of, daughter of, 537.
Guthrie, Patrick ("literal," John Cowpar), 156.
letter from, 300.
——, mentioned, 300.
——, signed Couper, mentioned, 353.
thanks L. Inese for 10*l*., 300.
Gyllenborg, Count, Swedish Envoy at London, 64, 88, 121, 528, 529.
arrest of, 549.
character of, 179.
detention of, place of, 542.
letters from, mentioned, 191, 331.
money given to, 392, 393, 475.
——, amount of, 476.
has a better than ordinary reception from his master, 179.
promises to assist the cause of James III, 331.
Gozzadini, Cardinal, letter to, 403.

H

Habeas Corpus Act, 274.
Hacket (Halkett), Sir Peter, letter from, mentioned, 108
Hackney chair, 272, 275.
Hague, the [Holland], 20 *ter*, 27, 49, 156.
gazette written at, 513.
letter dated at, 385.
news from, 429.

Hague, the—*cont.*,
resident of George I at. *See* W. Leathes.
resident of James III at, 564.
resident *or* factor of the King of Sweden at, 280. *See also* M. Price.
arrival of the Duke of Ormonde at, 69.
Hails, Hailes. *See* Hales.
Hairstens, Mr., 427.
Halden (Haldein), Mr., English minister at Cassel, 430, 451.
Hales (Hailes, Hails):
—, page to the French King, brother of, 192.
——, ——, father of. *See* Sir John Hales.
——, ——, stopped at Calais, 192.
Col., 71, 192 *bis*.
Sir John, 71, 192.
Halifax [co. York], Jacobites at, 351.
Hamburg, 88, 101, 265, 304, 343, 412, 468.
treaty with the Czar made by, 172.
Hamilton, Duchess of. *See* Elizabeth Hamilton, widow of James, 4th Duke of Hamilton.
Hamilton:
Alexander, letter from, mentioned, 108.
Elizabeth, widow of James, 4th Duke of Hamilton, 447.
Ezekiel, 172.
George, Gen., 45, 425.
——, letters from, 25, 85, 139, 220, 353, 498, 511.
——, ——, mentioned, 25, 171, 253, 354.
——, letters to, 52, 253.
——, ——, mentioned, 67.
——, visit of, to the Duke of Mar, 68.
——, waiting near Liége to hear from the Duke of Ormonde, 68.
——, request of, for some subsistence, 68.
——, sums of money received by, 85.
——, journey of, from Pesaro to Aix, 85.
——, daily expenses of, 85.
——, conversation with Mr. Hooke, 139–140.
——, visit of, to Queen Mary, 220.
——, position of lodgings of, in Paris, 220.
Hamilton, George, Gen.—*cont.*
——, travels under an assumed name, 220.
——, arrival of, in Paris, 253.
——, health of, 254.
——, to go to a convenient place for hearing from a certain gentleman (? Ormonde), 254.
——, Duke of Mar promises to "exped" a commission for, 254.
——, reasons for staying in Paris, 354.
——, secures an advance of money from John Law, 354–5.
——, asks for his commission, 355.
——, thanks the Duke of Mar for a commission, 498.
Lord George, 1st Earl of Orkney, as Knight of the Thistle, 613.
James (Jamie, Jamy, "the Squire"), 5, 11, 15 *bis*, 16 *bis*, 16 *n*, 22 *bis*, 26, 31, 35, 36, 49, 127, 144, 146, 173 *bis*, 178, 181, 187, 318.
——, character of, 314.
——, father-in-law of, 275.
——, letters from, 6, 187, 274, 285, 335, 447, 451.
——, ——, mentioned, 6, 21, 26, 187, 309, 335, 394.
——, letters to, mentioned, 21, 155, 316, 394, 475, 492.
——, postscript to letter of Menzies written by, 278.
——, postscript written by, mentioned, 297.
——, carries letters, 6, 11, 35, 36.
——, to accompany Lady Mar, 22.
——, departure of, from Paris, delayed, 31.
——, arrival of, in London, 83, 167.
——, ——, expected, 127.
——, new conveyances settled by, 167.
——, incorrect cipher provided by, 172 *bis*.
——, mistakes made by, 177, 187.
——, in straits for want of money, 187, 278.
——, in hiding from his creditors, 262.
——, haunted by his creditors, 275.
——, arrest of, 284.

Hamilton, James—*cont.*
——, fallen into his creditors' hands, 309.
——, difficulties about addresses arising therefrom, 310.
——, still *incog.*, 297.
——, asks the Duke of Mar to write to his "friend" on his behalf, 297.
——, Duke of Mar inquires for, 310.
——, anxiety of the Duke of Mar for, 316.
——, financial difficulties of, 336, 381, 394, 450–1.
——, devotion of, to James III and the Duke of Mar, 448.
——, receives some help from Lady Mar, 451.
——, "at last undone," 503.
Hampton Court, the, 512.
Hanly, Mr. (? Major), 293.
Hanmer, Sir Thomas, Bart., 301.
Hanover (Hannover), 275, 286, 302, 330, 331, 335, 337, 387, 462, 510, 532, 547, 612, 613.
Elector of. *See* George I.
a minister of, 512.
the Prince of Wales to be sent to, 244, 343.
expectations of the Emperor from, 400.
intended visit of George I to, 420, 503, 558, 559, 610.
treaty between Russia and Sweden directed against, 511.
attack upon, proposed, 561.
Hanover, house of, 51, 429, 489, 505.
united to the enemies of Spain, 332.
hated by Prince Eugene, 402.
enmity of Count Schonborn for, 452.
German minister at Vienna, opposed to, 480.
secure position of, 607.
divisions among the friends of, 609.
Hanoverian expedition [against Mecklenburg], 388.
Hanoverian leaven (in Court of Vienna), 400.
Hanoverian Prime Minister. *See* Baron Bernsdorf.
Hanoverians, the, 386.
have a hopeful heir, 437.
Harcourt, Sir Simon, 1st Baron Harcourt, 510.
excepted from the Indemnity, 144.
Harley, Lord. *See* Edward Harley, *styled* Lord Harley, *afterwards* 2nd Earl of Oxford.

Harley:
Auditor, 456.
Edward, *styled* Lord Harley, *afterwards* 2nd Earl of Oxford, 456.
Robert, 1st Earl of Oxford, 3, 23, 30, 42 *bis*, 48, 55, 90, 99, 122, 123 *ter*, 124, 138, 228, 289 *bis*, 341, 372, 380, 453, 454, 463, 465, 485, 493, 529, 530, 570, 603, 606.
——, acquittal of. *See* trial and acquittal of, *infra*.
——, character of, 121–2, 338, 416.
——, cipher of, 318.
——, house of, Mrs. Ogilvie at, 570.
——, illness of, 332, 337, 432, 440, 443, 456.
——, instructions by, 537.
——, ——, observations on, 540.
——, letter from, 195.
——, letters from, mentioned, 48, 68, 86, 90, 92, 110, 113, 251, 281, 289, 337, 371, 538.
——, letters to, 113, 281, 290, 323, 455.
——, ——, mentioned, 100, 101, 119, 121, 122, 125, 289, 310, 317, 337, 395, 443, 455, 463, 465, 482, 605.
——, list of Jacobites in England under the influence of, 455–6.
——, messenger from (Charles Cæsar), 308, 309.
——, party of, 54, 325.
——, petition of, for his trial, mentioned, 554.
——, ——, copy shown to Queen Mary, 554.
——, trial and acquittal of, 115, 121, 290, 558, 559, 560, 566.
——, piqued at negotiations not being communicated to him, 23.
——, fails to communicate news to the Earl of Arran and Bishop of Rochester, 53.
——, desire of, that Capt. Ogilvie should go with the Duke of Mar to James III, 86, 113, 124, 126.
——, ——, reasons for, 308.
——, in relation to the Peterborough affair, further light sought from, 114, 123.
——, ——, commendable zeal of, 281.
——, ——, ——, acknowledged by James III, 281.

Harley, Robert, 1st Earl of Oxford —*cont.*
——, ——, the first author of the message against Lord Peterborough, 325.
——, Duke of Mar desires full letters from, 122.
——, "young she friend" of, desires a picture of James III, 124.
——, will "deal" with Capt. Ogilvie and Mrs. Ogilvie only, 195, 251, 308.
——, proposed test of sincerity of, 247.
——, out of town (detained in the country, at a small distance from London), 250, 309, 330, 332, 337.
——, concern of at being thought capable of "shaking off" Capt. Ogilvie, 251.
——, "bills answered" by, 251.
——, promises to put Jamie to school, 251.
——, makes gifts to Mrs. Ogilvie, 251, 290.
——, sentiments of, towards Capt. John Ogilvie, and Mrs. Ogilvie, 308, 309, 347.
——, mistakenly anticipates the speedy return of James III to England, 308, 309.
——, ability to serve James III, 308.
——, commands Capt. John Ogilvie to stay at Dunkirk, 289.
——, Capt. John Ogilvie defends his actions towards, 290, 291.
——, "trusted by all parties," 291.
——, confined in the Tower of London, 291.
——, to arrange a new method of conveying letters between England and the Continent, 317, 324.
——, Duke of Mar questions the usefulness of, in procuring money, 319, 321.
——, "design" against, suspected, 319.
——, opposed to the collection of money in England, 319, 321, 329, 415.
——, concerned at the breaking off of the marriage negotiations with the Princess of Hesse, 332.
——, zeal of, for James III, 337.
Harley, Robert, 1st Earl of Oxford —*cont.*
——, interview with Charles Cæsar, 337.
——, Queen Mary asks for opinion of, concerning Anne Oglethorpe's message, 338.
——, dissatisfied at the messengers sent to him, 356.
——, want of understanding between the Bishop of Rochester and, 395, 463.
——, Queen Mary desired by the Bishop of Rochester to write to, about the collection of money, 395.
——, jealousies against, discountenanced by the Duke of Mar, 416.
——, intimacy of the Duke of Mar with, 416.
——, faith of the Duke of Mar in, 416.
——, friendship of Charles Cæsar with, 440.
——, alters his mind about Capt. Ogilvie changing his post, 443, 456, 466.
——, excluded from a caution given to Mrs. Ogilvie, 443.
——, application to, for assistance in obtaining money, 455.
——, anxious for the marriage of James III, 537.
——, complaint of, concerning the number of messengers sent to England, 537.
——, ——, observations on, 540.
——, difficulty of the situation of, 539.
——, asks for an abstract of all letters sent to Menzies, 539.
——, advice that in case of a field battle picked men should be appointed to give no quarter to any great man, 539.
——, ——, observations upon, 540.
——, offer made to, by George I, rejected, 540–1.
——, difficulty experienced by, in trying to keep the Bishop of Rochester in temper, 554.
——, esteem of, for Mr. Inese, 554.
——, attachment to Queen Mary, 554.
——, conversation with the Bishop of Rochester, 555.

Harley, Robert, 1st Earl of Oxford —*cont.*
——, desires that Sir R. Everard be not trusted in important business, 556.
——, alterations in the Declaration suggested by, 556.
——, asks for a portrait of James III for Mr. Cæsar's wife, 556.
——, desires his life to be put in the hands of as few as possible, 556.
——, all letters to, to be entrusted to Capt. Ogilvie, 556.
——, going to Charles Cæsar's country house, 570.
——, wise to keep away from town, 605.
Sarah, second wife of Robert, 1st Earl of Oxford, 97.
Harrison, Mrs. (? Queen Mary), 105.
"Harry," husband of "Nany," 139.
Hart, —, surgeon, 79.
Hartlepool [co. Durham], 381.
Hartopp, —, regiment of, 364.
Harwood, Mr., 503.
Havre [Seine-Inf., France], 614.
Hay :
—, provost, brother of, 268.
Charles, 12th earl of Erroll, death of, 141.
——, sister of, 141.
James, appointed surgeon to James III, 384.
——, in Italy, 603.
John (Johnny), Col. *or* Brigadier, (Mr. Car), 3, 14, 15, 203, 248, 500.
——, letters from, mentioned, 6, 35, 54, 120.
——, letters to, mentioned, 68, 380.
——, warrant for admission of, as a groom of the bedchamber, 526.
——, wife of (the lady you present your duty to), 333.
——, in Italy, 603.
Sir Peter, 160.
William, eldest Capt. in Logie's regiment, subsistence requested for, 160.
Hayme, Mr., 6 *bis*.
Heart, Henry, surgeon, note concerning, 188.
Heinsius, grand pensionary, 56.
Hendaye [Basses-Pyrenées, France], letters dated at, 58 *bis*, 61.
Henry IV, King of France, murderer of, 75.
Hepburn :
John, Major, 48.
——, letter from, 85.
——, desires a recommendation from James III, 85.
Robert, of Keith (Kieth), 104.
——, letter from, 510.
——, allowance to, duly paid, 510.
——, cannot with safety return to Scotland, 510.
Heralds' Office [London], 307.
Herbert :
Lady Mary, 8.
Thomas, 8th Earl of Pembroke, 589.
Hereford, Bishop of. *See* Philip Bisse.
Hertford, Lord. *See* Algernon Seymour, *styled* Earl of Hertford.
Hesse, 20, 565, 569.
Hesse Cassel :
Hereditary Prince of (King of Sweden's brother-in-law, *afterwards* Frederick I, King of Sweden), 179 *bis*, 411.
Landgrave of (Charles I), 398, 430, 492, 547.
——, daughter of. *See* Princess Emelia of Hesse, *infra*.
——, Jerningham's blunder at Court of, 37.
——, suggested provision of an "azile" for James III by, 411.
——, number of men in the dominions of, 412.
——, attitude towards proposed confederacy against George I, 561.
Princess Emelia of (Landgrave of Hesse's friend), 37, 38, 44, 86, 92, 96, 113, 125, 134, 279, 332, 411, 552.
——, cousin of, 92.
——, inquiries made concerning, 14, 37.
——, design of the King of Sweden concerning, 44, 117, 411.
——, description of the person of, 116.
——, acceptable to the Church of England, 117.
——, marriage of James III with, "out of doors," 222.
——, "relation of, by ocular witnesses," mentioned, 222.
——, match with, favoured by the Earl of Oxford, 537.

Hesse Cassel, Princess Emelia of —*cont.*
——, directions for proposals of marriage between James III and, 547.
Hewers, Mr., goes to England, 192.
Heywood, Thomas, daughter of, 563.
family of, 563.
house of, religious assembly at, 562–3.
letter from, 562.
Higgons, Sir Thomas, 351.
Highlands and Highlanders. *See under* Scotland.
Hill, Gen., house of, 236.
History of England, by Tindal, 357, 560.
Hoadly, Benjamin, Bishop of Bangor, intended proceedings against (in Convocation), 174, 244 *bis*, 252, 509, 557, 566.
doctrine of, 252.
unable to accept a proposed Act of Comprehension, &c., 381.
measures taken by the Court for the protection of, 612.
Holand (? Italy), 604.
Holland, 4, 5 *bis*, 11, 13, 19, 22 *bis*, 24, 31, 36, 37, 44, 45, 55, 80, 81, 82, 83, 88, 95, 116, 136, 153, 168, 180, 182, 192, 247, 270 *bis*, 278, 341, 342, 343, 363, 392 *bis*, 425, 501, 503, 513, 531, 534, 542, 549 *bis*, 551, 560, 569 *bis*.
(? mistake for Finland), 65.
British regiments in service of, 88.
a correspondent in, 542.
friend of the Duke of Mar in. *See* Sir Hugh Paterson.
Jacobites in, 209.
letters for, suspected destruction of, 285.
letters (packets) sent to, 467.
letters (goods) sent to England by way of, 449.
letters sent to the Duke of Ormonde by way of, 453.
news from, 32, 269, 412.
pensions paid in, 427.
person likely to be useful to James III in, 146.
residents *or* ministers in :—
of the Emperor, 534.
of James III, 549.
See also the Hague.
Scotch regiments disbanded in, 545.
Holland—*cont.*
diplomatic relations *or* negotiations :—
with the Emperor, 142, 363, 505, 533.
with France, 227.
with George I (*or* England), 88, 207, 227, 363, 561.
disliked by the Czar and the King of Prussia, 12.
Jerningham to go to, 31.
Jerningham in, 56.
Mr. Wescombe ordered to, 56.
attitude of, towards James III, 56.
Mr. Wescombe's influence with, 56.
reported grant of money from England to, 88.
treatment of Baron Görtz by, 89.
makes a league with France and Prussia against the Empire, 142.
Capt. Ogilvie goes to, 195.
object of Lord Cadogan's mission to, 207.
damage done by storms in, 364.
losses on coast of, 412.
departure of Sir H. Stirling from, 368.
failure of Lord Cadogan's demands upon, 363.
copper from, consigned to Mr. Barry, 263, 265.
Lord Bolingbroke's memorial being printed in, 449.
James III does not lack friends in, 533.
States General of, 82.
——, life-member of, 243.
——, negotiations of Lord Cadogan with, for war with Sweden, 261.
——, money supplied to, 261.
——, apprehensive of a peace between the Czar and Sweden, 342.
——, desire to come to a good understanding with Sweden, 343.
——, efforts to come to an agreement with the King of Sweden, made by, 363.
Holland Gazette, 436.
Holstein :
losses on the coast of, 412.
Duke of, 434, 547.
——, letters from, mentioned, 348.
——, letters to, mentioned, 348.

Holstein, Duke of—*cont.*
——, proposed restoration of, 532.
minister of, at Vienna, 451.
ministers of, 512. *See also* — Fabrice.
Holy Ghost, bank of the, 622.
Home:
Alexander, 7th Earl of Home, advised to travel in foreign parts, for safety, 214.
George, of Whitfield, 362.
——, imprisonment and release of, 79.
——, letters from, 79, 213.
——, offer of service made by, 79.
——, wife and family of, 79.
——, advises "another attempt" on the part of James III, 214.
Honfleur [Calvados, France], 71.
Honsteins, the two, 437.
Honywood, Stephen (? Duke of Ormonde), 4.
Hooke (Hook), [Nathaniel], (Mr. *or* Col.), 85, 139, 155, 348, 499.
——, letters from, mentioned, 85, 354, 391.
——, "paper" of, mentioned, 511.
——, credit of, with the French Court, 85, 220.
——, proposed employment of, 140.
——, recommendation of, 220.
——, capacity for service to James III at "the Court" named, 254.
——, portion of a letter from the Duke of Mar shown to, 353.
——, ——, his reply thereto, 353–4.
——, indignant that his zeal for James III should be doubted, 354.
——, Gen. George Hamilton's opinion of, 498.
——, refuses to formulate schemes for fear of clashing with those of Dillon, 498–9.
——, conversation of Gen. George Hamilton with, 511.
Horace, verses in imitation of, 309, 347.
Howard:
Mr., spoken of as a candidate for a cardinalate, 322.
Charles, 3rd Earl of Carlisle, 589.
Howell, Mr., 541.
Hughes (Hughs), Mr., money lent by, 426, 594, 595.
Hungary, 5, 351, 388.
battle *or* victory in [*i.e.* battle of Belgrade], 1, 6.
policy of the Emperor in, 270.
Hungerford, John, M.P., 301.
argument of, against a standing army, 301.
escapes from committal to the Tower, 356.
Huntly, Lord *or* Marquess of. *See* Alexander Gordon, *styled* Marquess of Huntly, *afterwards* 2nd Duke of Gordon.
d'Hureaux, M., 266.
Hutchinson, —, M.P., first parts of a book by, described, 524.
Hutchison, Provost, refuses to obey the instructions of Lord Tullibardine, 41.
depends on Capt. David George, 41.
d'Huxelle, Maréchal, 621.

I

Ilay, Lord. *See* Archibald Campbell, 1st Earl of Ilay.
Imperial Army, Court, &c. *See* Charles VI, Emperor.
Imperiali, Cardinal, 446.
letters to, 52, 401, 443.
——, mentioned, 445, 496.
appealed to by James III, to use his influence on the Pope, 444.
Indemnity, the, *or* Act of Indemnity, 28, 39, 69, 109, 159, 467, 554.
effect of, upon the Jacobites, 129.
Lord Harcourt excepted from, 144.
explanation of, expected in Parliament, 226.
hollowness of, 566.
legal opinion on, 571.
Indies. *See* West Indies.
Inese (Innes):
Father John (brother of Lewis Inese), 29, 315.

Inese, Father John—*cont.*
——, letter from, mentioned, 29.
——, letter shown to, 169.
Lewis ("the almoner"), 5, 6, 7, 13, 21, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 38 (3), 41, 42, 70, 87, 98, 125, 170, 185, 191, 195, 239, 243 *bis*, 310, 325, 334, 358, 395, 415, 433, 463, 464, 474, 475, 531, 539, 593, 595.
——, brother of. *See* Father John Inese *supra*.
——, letters from, 11, 35, 85, 94, 153, 158, 173, 177, 185, 209, 223, 236, 255, 271, 287, 296, 310, 353, 379, 391, 402.
——, ——, mentioned, 36, 45, 72, 156, 173, 181, 209, 240, 270, 273, 285, 300, 311, 313, 390, 394, 402, 441, 468, 475, 491, 492, 509, 524.
——, letters sent by the hands of, 149, 151.
——, letters sent to and forwarded by, 491.
——, letters to, 4, 36, 97, 104, 144, 156, 166, 172, 186, 215, 236, 240, 244, 258, 272, 284, 285, 296, 297 *bis*, 300, 307, 313, 334, 381, 390, 392, 400, 441, 492, 509, 524.
——, ——, mentioned, 2, 21, 35, 143, 149, 163 *bis*, 173, 245, 309, 311, 318, 393, 430, 463, 474, 491.
——, proposes a plan for testing the sincerity of certain offers of money, 14.
——, indisposition of, 35.
——, interest of, at Court, 41.
——, efforts of, to see the Duke of Mar, 85, 94.
——, directed to correspond with Tom Bruce, during the Duke of Mar's stay in Italy, 134.
——, charged with partiality for Capt. David George, 143, 297.
——, conversation of Abbé Gualtier with, 158.
——, copy of part of letter sent to, 207.
——, wishes James III well rid of the Peterborough affair, 210.
——, appointed to look into the differences between Capt. David George and his crew, 241.
——, justification of the Duke of Gordon forwarded by, 314.
Inese, Lewis—*cont.*
——, bag of the Duke of Mar's papers left with, 315.
——, ——, receipt promised for, 391.
——, copy of cipher to be given to, 318.
——, reads letters to Queen Mary, 379.
——, Capt. George's crew apologize for "jealousy" of, 390.
——, reads copies of letters from Kelly, 423.
——, mistaken in amount of money sent over by J. Menzies, 476.
——, amount of J. Menzies' bills to, 476.
——, reasons of James III for the dismissal of, 515–6.
——, esteem of the Earl of Oxford for, 554.
Thomas, (brother of Lewis Inese), 404.
Ingleton, Mr., 47.
Ingria [the district round St. Petersburg, Russia], 386, 511.
Innes. *See* Inese.
Inquisitors, *i.e.* Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, 47.
Invercauld, Farquharson (?) of, 170.
Inverey. *See* Farquharson of Inverey.
Inverlochy [Inverness-shire], 380, 533.
Inverness, 197, 200 *ter*, 202, 203 *passim*, 380, 381, 391, 533, 615.
regiment of, 201.
material for the reduction of, provided, 174.
garrisons in, 196, 197, 198.
threatened attack upon, 196.
taking of, 198.
return of the Duke of Sutherland to, 198, 199.
garrisons from Killary and Chanonry withdraw to, 198.
passes between Ross and, secured, 198.
isolated on the Ross side, 199.
proposed investment of, 200.
list of the forces of the Government at, 201.
advance of the Marquess of Seaforth towards, 201.
Government forces drawn from, 201.
Jacobite proposal to besiege, 202.
arrival of Gen. Wightman at, 204 *bis*.

Inverness—*cont.*
return of Gen. Wightman to, 204.
Marquess of Huntly claims to have preserved, 204.
Inverness, firth of, 201.
Invernity. *See* John Stewart of Invernity.
Inveroreacky, 196.
Inverrey, [Laird of]. *See* Farquharson of Inverey.
Ireland, 51, 74, 264, 445, 548.
"desolated church" of, 445.
government of, 233.
Jacobites in, 479.
——, money to be raised by, 553.
"ce religieux" de, 498.
Major Nathaniel Forbes resolves to retire to, 58.
troops sent to Scotland from, 142.
Jacobite expedition to, 254.
money to be raised in, 358.
proposed invasion of, by the King of Spain, 412.
Irish, the, employment of as troops, 332.
Irish bishoprics, letters of nomination to, 52, 53.
Irish gentleman. *See* Charles Wogan.
Irish nation, not made to speak English, 233.
Irish neighbours of R. Arbuthnot at Rouen, 394.
Irish officers (at Vienna), 345.
Irish officers (in the service of James III), 590, 606.
Irvine, Alexander, letter from, 211.
desires permission to go home to see his sick father, 211–2.
Island Donan, Marquess of Seaforth's house of, 196, 200.
detachment of Jacobite forces at, 202 *ter*.
Italian, an, made a Knight of the Thistle, 613.
Italian affairs, 580.
Italian language, letter translated into, 268.
Italian lead, "pens" of, 401.
Italian messenger, proposed employment of, 391.
Italian music, James III converted to, 341.
Italian newsletter, mentioned, 462.
Italian peregrination, Robertson of Strowan has no thought of an, 189.
Italian Princes, 575, 576, 592.
Italian States, the, 578, 592.
in the possession of the Emperor, 389.
Italians, the, opinions of, regarding the Court of James III, 205.
apprehensions of, 282.
character and pursuits of, reasons for, 314.
distinguished from those born in the kingdom of Naples, 383.
scheme to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Germans, 579.
Italy, 17, 24, 26, 74 *bis*, 76–8, 83, 95, 100 *bis*, 103, 138, 146, 147, 152, 166 *bis*, 167, 168, 172, 185 *bis*, 189, 219, 224, 238, 325, 382, 384, 394, 425, 426, 427, 433, 485, 528, 549, 550, 568, 572 *bis*, 573, 582, 590, 591, 599, 622 *bis*.
(? Holand), 604.
affairs of, 505, 512, 592.
——, conference at Vienna on, 438.
——, discourse by Lord Peterborough on, mentioned, 77, 78.
Emperor's army in, chief command of, 390.
Emperor's dominions in, 577.
Jacobites in, 209.
list of followers of James III who are to go to, note of, 532.
list of subjects of James III in, 603.
key of. *See* fortress of Mantua.
letters from, non-arrival of, 287.
favourite opera of the season (1717) in, 253.
Princes of. *See* Italian Princes *supra*.
post from Augsburg to, 473.
roads in, state of, 212, 213.
Spanish dominions in, 332.
King of Spain's estate in, 602.
journeys to and in:—
of the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, 508.
of the Duke of Gordon, 360.
of James III, 548.
of the Duke of Mar, 9, 22, 35, 45, 102, 103.
of the Earl of Peterborough, 608.
——, route taken by, 76.
——, attempt to prevent, 575.
——, amount of money brought by, 575.
——, complaints against his statements made during, 576.

Italy : journeys to and in, of the Earl of Peterborough—*cont.*
——, reasons for, known to the Regent, 587.
——, frequent in number, 589, 590.
——, business of, 599, 600.
——, alleged reason for, 606, 607, 608.
of Mr. Wescomb to, 55, 57, 243.
fate of, involved in dispute between the Emperor and Spain, 150.
request of the Emperor to George I for help in, 207.
policy of the Emperor in, 270.
affairs of Spain in, 331.
Spanish fleet to go to, 388.
rumours of proposed invasion of, 388.
war in, anticipated, 403, 406, 408.
Austrians in, expect vast succours, 405.
Sir Peter Redmond to leave, 406.
proposed sending of Imperial troops to, 438, 505.
advantages to, from the restoration of James III, 444.
intended attack upon the Emperor in, 452.
Rome has the finest diversions in, 459.
project of the Spaniards against, 462–3.
the Regent expected to send an army to, 481.
French and Spanish proposals concerning, 506.
disadvantage from the remoteness of, 546.
ability of the Emperor to secure, if he were to make terms with Spain, 579.
neutrality of, to be desired, 580.
designs of the Emperor on, 580.
the Regent not bound to sacrifice it to the Germans, 580.
Lord Peterborough's servants seen in, 608.
Ivery (? Avery), Mr., 391.

J

Jackson, Robert, English minister in Sweden, 560.
Jacobite cause, prospects of, 26, 51, 220, 260, 281, 282, 358, 437, 447, 456–7, 477, 614.
——, in the event of the death of George I, 23, 44, 96.
——, improved by the quarrel between the King and Prince of Wales, 336, 337, 432.
thought to be at a low ebb, 120.
advanced by the acquittal of the Earl of Oxford, 121.
assistance of the Earl of Oxford required in, 123.
danger to, in allowing the minds of the people to be calmed, 331.
greatly dependent on the first action, 530.
discussion of plans for furthering, 531.
lucky time for an undertaking, 612.
Jacobite pamphlets, 260.
Jacobite projects :
need of a force from abroad to effect, 306.
critical position of, 478.
Jacobite malice, reports of quarrel between George I and the Prince of Wales so described, 275.
Jacobite rising, hopes of, 380.
number of troops necessary to allow of, 380–1.
Jacobites (the King's family, followers, friends, partizans *or* people, merchants, persons in the pay of, the trade), 5, 78, 424 *bis*, 439, 526.
losses sustained by, 9.
proper attitude of, towards James III, 9.
return of, to Great Britain, 71, 159.
fearful as to the result of death of James III, 191.
rumoured arrival of, in England and Scotland, 245.
increasing in numbers, 259.
arrest of those returned to Scotland ordered, 268, 269.
ignorant of the intentions of Stewart of Appin, 365.
need of secrecy and caution among, 366, 367.
unlucky accidents of, 367.
divisions among, reproved, 371, 372.
great hopes of, 433.
opinions concerning Lord Ilay and the Duke of Argyle held by, 495.

Jacobites—*cont.*
sent from Italy to convenient places in view of the intended invasion of England, 549.
cliques amongst (feud between Ormonde and Rochester on one side, Mar, Oxford and their employées, Menzies and Capt. Ogilvie on the other), 555.
secrecy imposed upon, by Lord Peterborough in his dealings with them, 589.
suggested means of putting the Kings of Spain and Sweden under an obligation to, 602.
abroad, indemnity accepted by, 109.
——, no jealousies among, 123.
——, jealousies, broils and dissentions amongst, 205, 209, 228, 448.
——, classification of, as regards possibility of return to Britain, 217, 594.
——, sufferings of, 503.
——, lists of those who are to go to Italy, and of those who are to stay in France or Flanders, note of, 532.
——, conditions of return to England, 600–1.
in the pay of, subsisted by, *or* at the charge of James III, 64, 155 *bis*, 180, 190.
——, conduct of, 33.
——, orders to, 40.
——, would be of more use and less charge at home, 104.
——, certain of them an unnecessary charge to the King, 109.
——, stop to payments to, 155, 239.
——, instructions for maintaining privacy and prudence, 163, 164.
——, ——, answers to, 40, 164.
——, those of them who have enough to live on, 209.
——, list of, mentioned, 218, 600.
——, retrenchment of allowances to, advised, 218.
——, funds for, 404.
——, difficulties in payment of pensions to, 594.
——, payments to, to continue till Feb., 1719, 601.
——, old pensioners, 601.
——, Scotch pensioners, 601.

Jacobites—*cont.*
in Britain *or* England (English), 54, 69, 128, 157, 269, 417, 418, 420, 528, 531, 550, 551, 609.
——, puzzled by news of the "treaty," 27.
——, Duke of Gordon's claim to have benefitted, 28.
——, harmony among, 44, 96, 113, 115, 122, 125.
——, ——, restored, 54, 121.
——, divisions and disagreements among, 70, 319
——, advice asked of, 1.13, 117, 119, 127.
——, applications for money ("supplies") made to, 114, 119, 455, 568.
——, hopes of, sunk for want of encouragement, 118.
——, effect of the indemnity upon, 129.
——, opinion of, concerning the arrest of the Earl of Peterborough, 144.
——, political indecision of, 144, 173.
——, letters to, of thanks for subscriptions, desired by the Bishop of Rochester, 157.
——, suspicions of the Earl of Peterbroough entertained by, 166.
——, danger to, in case real proofs against the Earl of Peterborough were sent, 167.
——"indigested" plots of, 167.
——, mortified by the address of the Sorbonne to Lord Stair, 172.
——, "out of town," 173.
——, trembling at the expected arrival of Viscount Bolingbroke in London, 178.
——, dangers run by, 213, 328.
——, confidence of, in the Duke of Mar, 246.
——, surprised at request for more information concerning the Earl of Peterborough, 250.
——, intend to shun Viscount Bolingbroke, 256.
——, rejection of the offers of George I by, 260.
——, "uppish" at the quarrel between George I and the Prince of Wales, 274.
——, need the assistance of a considerable force from abroad to ensure success, 306.

Jacobites, in Britain *or* England —*cont.*
——, obstacles in the way of obtaining adherents, 306.
——, new means of communication with, to be arranged, 310.
——, the Czar's daughter not mentioned to, 318.
——, project for union with the "outed" Whigs, 323.
——, wish James Murray to visit James III on their behalf, 329.
——, desire of, that James III should marry a Protestant, 328.
——, expectations of, from the divisions among their opponents, 392.
——, deny rumours of the illness of James III, 392.
——, dissatisfied at the messengers sent to them, 356.
——, increase in numbers of, 370.
——, two parties among, 440.
——, weakness caused by dissentions among, 448.
——, those under the influence of Lord Oxford, 455–6.
——, position of, 511.
——, steps to be taken by, 551, 552.
——, object pursued by, in Parliament, 558.
——, measures taken by, to divide the Whigs, 566.
——, policy of, 568, 617.
in Britain and Ireland, money to be raised by, 553.
in Flanders, 95.
in France, instructions to, mentioned, 165.
——, fear that the King of Sweden would abandon the intended invasion of England, 549.
——, measures taken by, to second the projected invasion of Britain by a Swedish force, 549.
——, ——, suspension of, 550.
——, at Avignon, discord among, 371.
——, at Bordeaux, 164, 394.
——, ——, behaviour of, 163.
——, ——, instructions to, 33, 164, 165.
——, ——, answers to the said instructions, 40, 164, 165.
——, at Toulouse, 147.
Jacobites—*cont.*
Scotch, 128.
in the Highlands and North of Scotland, desire an opportunity to retrieve their mistakes, 259.
Jacobitism, alleged as a reason for refusal of passport by the Secretary to the Emperor's Ambassador, 351.
James V, King of Scotland, 537.
James II (Duke of York, James VII, the last director, the late King), 170, 232, 332, 350, 398 *bis*, 416, 423.
as Commissioner of Scotland, 169.
the George of, 307.
privy seal of, 307.
affection of, for Col. J. Parker, 351.
Knights of the Thistle made by, 613.
James III (the King, his Majesty, his Britannic Majesty, the director, the Chevalier), 2, 4, 11, 13, 30 *bis*, 32, 38, 39 *bis*, 40, 44 *ter*, 45, 46, 48, 53, 62 *ter*, 65, 69, 70, 72 *bis*, 76, 80, 83, 85, 88, 94, 104, 111, 115, 117, 118, 120, 129, 132, 136, 155, 158, 161, 170, 180, 188, 204, 210 *ter*, 219, 239, 241, 271, 284, 294, 295, 310, 315 *bis*, 316, 318, 325, 356, 378, 403 *bis*, 404, 427, 432 *bis*, 443, 447, 453, 484 *bis*, 487 *ter*, 495, 513, 524, 588, 590, 592, 606.
as the Chevalier de St. George, 607.
as the director, 416.
letters from, 1, 27, 41 *bis*, 46, 52, 53, 84, 93 *bis*, 111, 136, 147, 151, 168, 177, 197 *bis*, 244, 271, 278, 280, 281, 287, 349 (5), 350, 361, 370, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377 *bis*, 396, 401, 403, 408, 410, 412, 423, 431, 432, 435, 443, 445, 446, 454, 466, 467, 481 (4), 482, 494, 496 *ter*, 497, 504 *bis*, 513, 532, 553, 572, 581, 596 *bis*.
——, mentioned, 3, 6, 30 *bis*, 32, 35 *bis*, 36, 41, 44, 53, 54 *bis*, 55, 65–67, 69, 87 *bis*, 92, 115, 118, 119, 129, 131, 137 *bis*, 168, 174, 175, 177, 194, 195, 212, 228, 234, 238, 248 *ter*, 252, 270, 281, 309, 310, 311, 312, 315, 316 *bis*, 317,

James III, letters from, mentioned—*cont.*
320, 322 *bis*, 334, 341 *bis*, 346–7, 358, 361, 364, 365, 367, 370, 372, 374, 380, 394, 397, 404, 414, 415, 419, 421, 423, 431 *bis*, 432 *bis*, 436, 439, 449, 454, 456, 458, 463, 481, 486, 491, 492, 493 *bis*, 494, 495, 496, 497, 504, 509, 514, 518, 532, 534, 546, 549, 574, 587, 598, 599 *bis*.
——, mode of delivery to the Pope, 597.
——, to the King of Sweden, heads of, 546.
——, non-arrival of, 194, 376.
letters to, 4, 30, 35, 53 *bis*, 55, 66, 69, 73, 90, 93, 94 *bis*, 111, 153, 158, 170, 195, 212, 226, 228, 242, 245, 303, 309, 333, 348, 350, 351, 352, 394, 397, 404, 423, 424, 431, 458, 467, 497, 518, 532, 542, 563, 570, 573, 582, 584, 586, 600, 602, 616.
——, mentioned, 5, 38, 54, 70, 90, 92, 111, 115, 133, 146, 147, 151, 153, 169, 176, 212, 213, 215, 229, 240, 289, 311, 317 *bis*, 325, 329, 338, 339, 362, 380, 383, 413, 415, 421, 436, 459, 504, 527, 571.
letters sent or to be submitted to, 31, 132, 152, 222, 235, 371, 423, 519, 584.
account of, kept by William Dicconson, 425.
——, mentioned, 474, 593, 594.
——, given by William Dicconson to the Duke of Mar, 537.
advisers of, 166, 167.
agents of (those employed by), 372.
books presented to, 557.
character and ability of, 3, 50, 117, 417, 420.
——, "a good judge of men," 416.
character of, estimate of, formed by Viscount Bolingbroke, 187, 256.
commission from, to the Duke of Ormonde, mentioned, 546.
commissions from (military), 140, 287, 299, 430.
——, ——, mentioned 435.
convivial habits of, 350.
Court of (at Urbino), 217, 572, 577.
——, complaint against, 205.
James III, Court of—*cont.*
——, issue of the Peterborough affair unpleasing to, 216.
——, agreement in, 360.
——, proposed removal of, to Russia, 419.
——, small numbers of, 509.
——, factions at, 538.
dial of, 425.
directions to Sir John O'Brien from, 598.
enemies of (in England), offer to enter into partnership with, 260.
—— (at Vienna), 402.
enemy of, most inveterate (*i.e.* Lord Stair), 294.
factor of. *See* James Butler, Duke of Ormonde.
factor *or* resident of, in Holland, 549.
family, followers, friends of. *See* Jacobites.
financial straits of, 8, 56, 62, 109, 129, 359, 364, 455, 456, 478, 528, 533, 536, 568.
groom of the bedchamber to. *See* John Hay.
handwriting of, drafts of letters in the, 446, 496 *bis*.
——, endorsement in the, 620.
health of, 2, 35, 51, 52, 53, 62, 66, 109, 111, 212, 238, 258, 260, 267, 320, 365, 454, 466, 481, 489, 490, 491, 497, 522, 528, 545, 552, 599.
——, false rumours concerning, 404, 489.
——, question concerning, 500.
——, good, 242, 254, 310, 321, 323, 342, 350 *bis*, 376, 396, 413, 422.
ill health (ailment, illness, indisposition) of, 488, 492.
——, report of, 392, 510.
——, false rumours of, 414, 429, 436–7, 492, 495.
interests of, 56, 59.
——, promoted by J. Menzies, 23.
——, injured by quarrels among adherents, 54.
——, favoured by the Prince of Campoflorido, 59, 60.
——, in Holland, 146.
——, in Parliament, 525.
Knights of the Thistle made by, 613.
letter of attorney of, mentioned, 31.
losses of, at sea, 81.

James III—*cont.*
marriage of, proposals and projects for the, 51, 53, 62, 83, 87, 96, 113, 116, 151, 152, 222, 239, 240, 270, 279, 281, 322, 324, 366, 375, 397, 481, 497, 503.
——, ——, James Murray's representations concerning, 327–8.
——, ——, services of Cardinal Albani in relation to, 377.
——, ——, inquiries being made about several ladies, 377–8.
——, ——, view taken of the Emperor's consent to, 378.
——, ——, decision to be hastened, 397.
——, ——, indecision concerning, 446.
——, desired, 5, 34, 66, 67, 116, 117, 121, 125, 133, 157, 223, 225, 234, 535, 537, 540.
——, ——, by English Jacobites, 483.
——, ——, by Cardinal de Noailles, 404, 498.
——, ——, by Sir Peter Redmond, 406.
——, ——, by the Bishop of Rochester, 438.
——, determined upon, intended by himself, 234, 238, 278, 322, 323, 350, 365, 366, 369.
——, ——, reasons for such resolve, 279.
——, ——, for the sake of his people, 552.
——, ——, gives directions that Charles Wogan's mission be not delayed, 270.
——, ——, instructions to Charles Wogan from, acknowledged, 396.
——, method of selection and considerations affecting, 224, 234, 238–9, 377–8.
——, ——, desiderata (i.) prospect of children, (ii.) an agreeable person, 311.
——, policy of marriage with a Protestant urged, 328.
——, no suitable Protestant lady, 483.
——, choice of a Roman Catholic justified, 540.
——, proposals for :—
the Emperor's niece, 81, 92, 133, 134, 191, 208.
James III, marriage of, proposals for—*cont.*
the Duke of Modena's daughter (Princess of Modena), 38, 44, 65, 66, 67, 275, 373.
——, "quite over," &c., 86, 92, 134, 135, 222, 226, 237.
——, failure of, regretted by James III, 373.
Princess Emelia of Hesse, 113, 125, 134, 332, 483, 537, 547, 552.
——, failure of, "now disposed of," 86, 92, 96, 116–7, 146, 222, 278, 279, 324, 366, 540.
the Czar's daughter (the Princess of the North), 154 *bis*, 222, 224 *bis*, 226, 300, 312, 313, 318, 340, 370, 374, 406.
——, considerations on, 227.
——, to be kept secret, 227, 373, 395.
——, advantages of, 229.
——, suggested communication of, to the Bishop of Rochester and Lord Arran, 275–6.
——, a suitable match upon certain conditions, 311.
——, desired by himself, 312, 413, 432.
——, her person a condition of the match, 316.
—— Duke of Mar's views upon, 316, 317.
——, approved by Dillon, 395.
——, no further news of, 513.
Princess of Baden Baden, (the person proposed by the King of Sicily), 234, 238, 428–9.
Princess of Saxe, 234, 238.
one of the Princesses Sobieska, 235, 343–4.
memoir concerning money matters by, 600.
"memoire" concerning Spain written by, 408.
——, to be sent to Cardinal Alberoni by Cardinal Aquaviva, 410.
——, delivery of, left to the judgment of Cardinal Aquaviva, 409.
memorial by, 585.

James III—*cont.*
memorial from England forwarded to, 564.
memorial of the Marquis of Seaforth to, mentioned, 195–6.
memorial sent to Cardinal Aquaviva, reflections upon, 620.
memorial upon the state of affairs in England sent to, 543.
money received from the Pope on account of, 542, 563, 584, 586, 600, 602.
movements of :—
enforced departure of, from Avignon, 528, 535, 536.
departure of, to Italy, 553.
route of, after leaving Avignon, 535.
journey of, into Italy, opportune time of, 548.
at Pesaro, 545.
arrival of, at Bologna, 549.
proposed visit of, to Venice, postponed, 31.
journey of, to Rome, 443.
departure from Rome, mentioned, 52.
return of, to summer quarters, 2.
proposed visit of, to Rome, abandoned, 377, 397.
said to be going to Spain, 406.
proposed visit to the Czar, 413.
intends to go to Fano for the opera, 491, 492, 496.
desires to leave Italy and go to Sweden, 547, 550, 562.
nominations of, to Irish bishoprics, 52, 53.
nominations to bishoprics, rights of, respecting, 94.
note made on a letter by, 73.
pamphlets in favour of, 260.
paper by, 428.
——, addressed to Dr. Leslie, mentioned, 320.
——, to be sent to the King of Spain, mentioned, 417, 418, 438.
paper given by Mr. Downs to, 527.
papers by, concerning the Peterborough affair, mentioned, 596.
papers relating to, belonging to the Duke of Wharton, mentioned, 54.

James III—*cont.*
papers sent to, 426, 616.
patents of, 352, 533.
patent of consul for Sir Peter Redmond, mentioned, 407.
people with, agreement among, 360.
physician of, death of, and a new one sent for from France, 490.
portrait *or* picture of, 499 (?), 570.
——, requested for Lord Oxford's "young she friend," 124.
——, painted by Antonio David, 451.
——, sent to the Princess Piombino, 497.
——, rumour concerning, 525.
——, asked for, for Charles Cæsar's wife, 556.
——, belonging to Mme. de Mezières, 556.
price put upon the head of, 74, 588.
relations of to England, allegorical expression of, 190.
religion of, 439, 515, 517.
——, assurance concerning, 446, 457.
——, attitude towards Roman Catholics and Protestants, 514–5.
residence of, place of (*i.e.* Urbino), 59, 77.
——, pleasing to himself, 31.
——, disadvantages of, 127.
——, complaint of the remoteness of, from England, 281, 454.
——, complaint of the dull situation of, 311.
——, complaint of the scarcity of wine at, 350.
——, James III weary of, 350.
——, complaint of the inconvenience and dismalness of, 447.
restoration of (return of from his travels, "re-opening of the shop"), prospects of, 113, 121, 551, 552.
——, considered probable, 184.
——, offer of a sum of money for, 147.
——, "another attempt" advised, 214.
——, danger of waiting for a call from England, 214.
——, advice regarding the secure way of advancing to the throne, 214–5.

James III, restoration of—*cont.*
——, advantages contingent upon, 444.
——, arrangements to be made upon, 605.
——, contingent upon obtaining a supply of money, 621.
——, reasons for the Pope to contribute to, 622.
——, probable result of, 622.
retreat or "asile" afforded by the Pope to, 582.
retreat or "asile" for, suggested places of, 133, 191, 208, 528.
——, suitability of Russia, 317.
——, objections against the Catholic cantons of Switzerland, 532.
servants of (in France), 593.
service of, 2, 34, 63, 68, 80, 95, 139, 180, 189 *bis*, 214.
——, proposal for, 64.
——, promoted in Parliament by the divisions in the Whig party, 544.
——, pursued by the Tories, 544–5.
subjects of, in Italy, list of, 603.
——, in Sweden, conditions of employment of, 548.
surgeon to. *See* James Hay.
Vice-chamberlain to. *See* Lieut.-Gen. Dominick Sheldon.
warrant of, for creation of the Duke of Mar, Earl of Mar, in the county of York, 190.
warrants signed by, 298, 299, 384, 533.
wine for, 488.
references to events in 1715:—
raising of the standard of, 136, 196, 527.
proclamation of, at Tain, 197.
landing of, in Scotland, forewarning of, 200.
landing of, in Scotland (at Peterhead), 175, 202.
at Perth, 174.
promised adherence of Lord Lovat to, 201.
retreat of, mentioned, 196.
blamed for defeat at Preston, 214.
declaration of, mentioned, 439.
departure of, from Scotland, 8, 202, 203.
army, forces or followers of, 136, 205.
——, queries concerning the state of, 175.
——, dispersed, 202.

James III—*cont.*
diplomatic relations with the States and Sovereigns of Europe:—
the Czar, 226, 227, 312, 322, 413, 529, 532, 550, 554, 560, 561, 568–9, 619.
——, promise of money to the Czar made by, 45, 46, 619, 620, 621.
——, representative of, to be present at the meeting of the ministers of the Czar and of the King of Sweden, 565.
Denmark, 561.
the Emperor and the Court of Vienna, 81, 82, 107, 133, 148, 400, 402, 412, 418, 429, 444, 445, 506, 533.
——, proposed letter to the Emperor from, 81, 133, 148.
France and the Regent, 3, 312, 327, 399, 400, 447, 506, 507, 525.
Holland, 56.
the Pope and the Court of Rome, 322, 410, 443, 498.
the King of Sicily, 191.
the King of Spain, 70, 332, 374, 412, 413, 414, 603, 618, 619, 620.
Sweden and the King of Sweden, 178, 312, 398, 399, 400, 489, 528, 532, 546, 547, 561, 564, 618, 619.
in relation to the diplomatic position of George I, 418, 506, 529, 561.
in relation to the Duke of Mar:—
confidence between, 1.
Duke of Mar's intention of going to, 2, 5, 44, 53, 70, 87, 112, 131, 569.
desires the return of the Duke of Mar, 14, 132, 151, 153, 223, 568.
alleged coldness between the Duke of Mar and, 141.
expected arrival of Duke of Mar near, 179.
ill fortunes of, during the Duke of Mar's absence, 185.
orders the Duke of Mar to conceal his quality, 219.
Duke of Mar loath to leave, 342.

James III, in relation to the Duke of Mar—*cont.*
absence of the Duke of Mar from, 361.
pleased with the cordial relations between the Duke of Mar and the Bishop of Rochester, 370.
reproved the attempt to sow discord between the Dukes of Mar and Ormonde, 371.
asks the Bishop of Rochester what charges he has against the Duke of Mar, 371.
disapproves of the detractors of the Duke of Mar, 373–4.
discountenances jealousies of the Duke of Mar, 432.
influence of the Duke of Mar with, 448.
unwilling to let the Duke of Mar leave him, 457.
choice of the Duke of Mar by, approved in England, 538, 540.
in relation to the Peterborough affair :—
rumour of the alleged plot against the life of, 27, 55, 74, 77, 103, 570.
——, proofs of, 62, 73.
——, advertisement *or* information of, 114, 122, 572.
requests Cardinal Origo to arrest the Earl of Peterborough, 28.
thanks Cardinal Origo for his part in the Peterborough affair, 41, 93, 271.
anxiety of the Pope for the safety of, 53.
approves the arrest of the Earl of Peterborough, 69.
application of Mr. Rangone to visit the Earl of Peterborough referred to, 73.
remarks of, upon the reflections of the Earl of Peterborough concerning his arrest, 74–8.
danger of executing any design on life of, 75.
anonymous message received by, 94–5.
James III, in relation to the Peterborough affair—*cont.*
action of, in the Peterborough affair, approved by the Regent and in France, 95, 598, 599.
desires further light on the Peterborough affair, 114.
assent of, to the release of the Earl of Peterborough upon parole, 137, 168, 242, 596–9.
promise of the Earl of Peterborough to give proof of his innocency to, 146, 598.
anxiety for safety of, 147.
makes the release of the Earl of Peterborough his own act, 155, 195, 324.
refuses to consent to the banishment of the Earl of Peterborough from Italy, 168.
action of, in the Peterborough affair, 185, 193, 338, 365, 596, 597, 599.
affair of the Earl of Peterborough concluded by, to the Pope's satisfaction, 205–6.
wishes to hear no more of the Peterborough affair, 206, 597.
L. Inese wishes he were rid of the Peterborough affair, 223.
concern for, the cause of the suspicions against the Earl of Peterborough, 241.
asked to exert his influence with the French Court to prevent threatened reprisals on account of the Peterborough affair, 242.
the Earl of Peterborough speaks honourably of, 253.
opinion of, concerning the Peterborough affair, 279.
would have been glad of Lord Oxford's advice in the Peterborough affair, 324.
paper concerning the Earl of Peterborough given by an unknown courier to, 572.
the Earl of Peterborough claims to be in the interest of, 575.

James III, in relation to the Peterborough affair—*cont.*
the Earl of Peterborough claims to have business with, 581.
proposal to offer a reward for information concerning the intended attempt upon the life of, 583, 584.
consents to the release of the Earl of Peterborough's servants, 583.
orders the sealing up of the Earl of Peterborough's papers for return to him, 583.
sends Dominick Sheldon to the Earl of Peterborough, 584.
directions of, that no one be admitted to go to the Earl of Peterborough, enforced, 586.
the Earl of Peterborough suggests that he should not leave the Papal States (until his innocence be proved) without consent of, 592.
expressions and statements of loyalty and devotion to:—
from a "certain lord," 501.
from Lord Bathurst, 431.
from Sir Duncan Campbell, 18, 293.
from Charles Chalmers, 211.
from John Fullarton, 104.
from Lord Garlies, 42.
from Father Archangel Graeme, 313.
from James Hamilton, 448.
from Mr. Hooke, 220, 354.
from the family of Sir J. Maclean, 127.
from Charles Forman MacMahon, 303.
from Mme. de Mezières, 500.
from Capt. John Ogilvie, 290.
from the Oglethorp family, 232, 233.
from Lord Portmore, 220, 221.
from the Marquess of Seaforth, 57, 225.
from Capt. Sempill, 250.
from the Earl of Southesk, 205, 223.
from Baron Spaare, 20.

James III, expressions and statements of loyalty and devotion to—*cont.*
from M. Stiernhock, Swedish minister at Vienna, 384, 385, 398, 400, 488.
from Stewart of Ardsheal, 293.
opinion of, concerning the Regent's edict, 3.
vindication of—Spetiall communicated to, 3.
gratitude of the Comte of Castelblanco to, 7, 73.
defence of action of, towards the Marquess of Seaforth, 9, 10.
position of, in view of the rumoured alliance between Russia and Prussia, 12.
displeased with Booth, 14.
kindness of, to Hay, 14.
satisfied with Paterson's behaviour, 22.
relations with the Duke of Gordon, 28, 47, 67, 360.
promise made by the Duke of Gordon to write a dutiful letter to, not kept, 391.
relations with the Duke of Argyle, 39, 160, 446, 495, 496.
expenses of Sir H. Stirling borne by, 36, 37, 44.
Peter Smith will not leave Bordeaux without orders from, 40.
recommendation asked for by Major David Nairne, 48.
unable to read all packets addressed to him, 53.
Mr. Wescombe desires to visit, 55.
services of Mr. Wescombe appreciated by, 56.
designs of, hindered, 59.
commission from and directions of, desired by George Camocke, 63, 64.
sum of money in the power of, 68.
William Murray asks for the permission of, to accept the Indemnity, 69.
enquiries about Dr. Charles Leslie, 70.
alleged orders of George I to permit escape of, 73, 75.
alleged ill fortunes of, 75.
Capt. Ogilvie to go to, at desire of the Earl of Oxford, 86, 113, 289.

James III—*cont.*
Capt. Ogilvie desired to remain at his post, 443.
opportunity given to, by the unpopularity of George I, 97.
"business" of, discussed in Brussels, 107.
gives permission to his followers to accept the Indemnity, 109.
expression of regard for Marquess of Tullibardine, 111.
orders payment for his services to be made to James Murray, 120.
verses of Lord Orrery to be shown to, 123.
aversion to having his portrait painted, 124.
directions of, concerning Sir H. Maclean, 127.
in relation with Lord Ilay, 138, 230, 231, 284, 446, 495, 496.
offer to obtain 100,000*l.* for use of, 139.
relations with the Earl of Eglinton, 140, 349, 365.
relations with Viscount Bolingbroke, 142, 248, 309, 319, 449.
advised to distinguish between the Church of England and the Presbytery in Scotland, 170.
promises of security to the Church of England given by, 170, 174, 215, 240, 252, 332, 439.
promise to maintain the "power of the keys,' 244.
affairs of, complaint concerning the management of, 172.
eulogy of, 183, 189.
suggested appointment of Regency Commissioners by, 191.
suggested as intermediary between the Emperor and King of Spain, 191, 208.
anxiety of Father Archangel Graeme that he should not render himself obnoxious to his Protestant subjects, 192.
attitude of Duke of Berwick to, 193.
Highlanders ready to serve, 193.
displeased with William Drummond, 205, 242.
controversy between Lord Seaforth and the Duke of Gordon referred to, 224, 225, 288, 314, 360.

James III—*cont.*
John Walkinshaw's reasons for leaving, 226.
supposed to have received a full account of the Czar's offer, 226.
letters to be sent to, not unciphered, 227.
"troubled over domestic affairs," 228.
letter of thanks written by order of, 233.
good opinion of Charles Wogan held by, 234.
thanks Father Salern for his good services, 235.
assents to the purchase of arms, 239.
life of, at Urbino, described, 239.
a convert to Italian music, 239, 341, 368, 454, 488.
approves the approaches to be made to Robert Walpole, 240.
orders subsistence for Sir H. Paterson, 243.
directs that Lord Dundee's allowance shall be continued to his widow and children, 243, 299.
power of the Earl of Oxford to serve, 247.
representation of Antonio David to be laid before, 249.
Mr. Hooke's capacity for the service of, 254.
pleased at Gen. Hamilton's health, and expects his stay in Paris will be short, 254.
recommendation to Cardinal Gualterio asked for by Col. J. Parker, 255.
decision of, asked for as to continuance of a pension, 256.
case of Margaret Abercromby to be laid before, 257, 258.
allowance ordered for her by, 380, 423.
advantage of coins of small species to, in event of return to Scotland, 265.
congratulated upon the arrival of the Duke of Mar, 267.
Mr. Cagnoni desires to kiss the hands of, 267.
gives permission to the Earl Marischal to remain in France, 267.
visit of James Oglethorpe to, 276, 459, 494.

James III—*cont.*
asks for the Bishop of Rochester's advice as to nominating to a cardinalate, 279.
confers a peerage upon Theophilus Oglethorpe, 282, 494.
——, restrictions and conditions of such grant, 283.
sends copy of part of a letter to Fanny Oglethorpe, 284.
proposed visit of Francia's friend to, 287, 288.
rumoured to be wedded to Popery, 291.
news of the quarrel between George I and the Prince of Wales sent to, 300.
affairs of, hindered by the illness of the Bishop of Rochester, 300.
refers Queen Mary to Lieut.-Gen. Dillon for news, 300.
speedy return of, to England, mistakenly anticipated by Lord Oxford, 308, 309.
thanks Dr. Erskine for his endeavours in his service, 311.
delays a messenger till he receives an answer to a certain letter, 315, 316.
reply received by, 318.
friendship between "those two ladies" lucky for, 317.
pleased at Jerningham's mission, 319.
pleased at the frequency of James Murray's letters, 320.
asks advice as to the policy of his recommending for a Cardinalate, 321.
proposed engaging of different nations to assist, 331.
health of, drunk at Canterbury, 333.
Anne Oglethorp's zeal for the safety of, 338.
Prince James Sobieski a friend to, 343.
gift of 50 pistoles to de Busi from, 345, 346.
asks Graham of Balgowan to assist a certain person, 349.
thanks Lord Balmerino, 349.
directions for supply of money to the Bishop of Edinburgh given by, 350, 359.
regrets the departure of Sir John Erskine, 350.
asks for papal brief on behalf of the son of the Marquis de Mezières, 351.

James III—*cont.*
thanked by Theophilus Oglethorp, 351.
view taken of, by the Germans at Rome, 351.
Duke of Lorraine prays for, 352.
Duke of Ormonde complains of not hearing from, 353, 395, 404.
approves the action of Capt. H. Straiton, 357.
pleased with Capt. H. Straiton's "trade," 357.
allowance to Col. Mackintosh from, 359.
allowance to Lord Seaforth from, 360.
money of, charges against Col. Mackintosh and Lord Seaforth concerning, 359–60.
well pleased with the service of John Paterson (namesake of the husband of Lord Sinclair's eldest daughter), 361.
money offered to the Emperor to refuse an azile to, 363.
offer made to Lord Haddo in the name of, 366.
directions concerning young Lockhart given by, 367.
letter of George Lockhart communicated to, 367.
favours received by Angela Peyton Caffis from, 369.
William Murray excused by the Duke of Mar to, 370.
the Grand Duke inquires for the health of, 370.
suffers for the jealousies of his followers, 372.
desires Lieut.-Gen. Dillon to send him originals or copies (not extracts) of letters, 373.
determined to send certain letters without asking advice from Queen Mary or Lieut.-Gen. Dillon, 373.
congratulates Cardinal Alberoni, 374.
desires some sign of the friendship of the Catholic King, 374.
asks for Cardinal Alberoni's good offices, 375.
informed of the amount of money entrusted to Menzies, 379.
reported marriage of, to the Duchess of Courland, 392.
thanked by Lieut.-Gen. Dillon for his instructions, 394.
expects news from the North, 396.

James III—*cont.*
promise of more financial assistance from France to, 404.
confidence of, in Cardinal Alberoni, 410.
orders a bill for 100*l.* to be sent to James Murray, 414, 421.
differs from James Murray in one point concerning the application to the King of Spain, 417.
application of, to the King of Spain, to be communicated to the Jacobites in the Parliament, 418.
forgives old scores in the case of Sir Duncan [Campbell], 421.
sorry for the "accident" to Barry, 422.
plagued by Capt. David George and his crew, 422.
recommends Col. Parker to Cardinal Gualterio, 422–3.
unable to make an allowance to Sir Adam Blair, 423.
expression of Lieut.-Gen. Dillon's submission to, 424.
asked by Lieut.-Gen. Dillon to appoint a substitute for him, 424.
purchase of "things" for, 426.
purchase of plate for, 427.
part of the pension from the Court of France usually sent to, 428.
dispute between Capt. David George and his crew laid before, 430.
reference of said dispute to three arbitrators by, 431.
debtors of, forward to pay their debts, 433.
to gain advantages from the peace congress at Danzig, 435.
approves the projects of Col. John Stewart, 435–6.
heir for, desired, 437.
advised to write to the Emperor and Prince Eugène, 437.
orders a payment to Brigadier Campbell, 440.
difficult position of, due to the non-fulfilment of the Pope's promise of assistance, 444.
appeals to the Pope for the promised money, 444.
impatient for a letter from Cardinal Gualterio, 445.

James III—*cont.*
informs Cardinal Gualterio of his appeal to Cardinal Imperiali, 445.
regard of, for Lord Orrery, 446, 456, 458, 465.
dispute between George I and the Prince of Wales likely to be to the advantage of, 448, 559, 566, 610.
Duke of Roxburgh claims to be master of notions and actions of, 448.
asked by Antonio David for appointment as painter, 451.
asked to write a letter to Charles Cæsar, 453–4.
affection of, for Lorraine, 454.
makes application for money to certain Jacobites in England and to Lord Oxford, 455, 456.
intended visit of Sir Peter Redmond to, 460, 461.
Bishop of Rochester thanked by, 463.
effect upon, of the misunderstanding between the Bishop of Rochester and Lord Oxford, 463.
relations of Lord Panmure with, 464.
desires further information concerning a paper sent by the Queen to him, 464.
sensible of the efforts of Charles Cæsar, 465.
thanks Anne Oglethorpe, 465.
thanked by Mdme. de Mezières, 467.
enquiries concerning, made by the Margrave of Baden-Durlach, 472.
attitude towards J. Menzies, 475–6.
directs J. Menzies to apply to certain persons for money, 478.
compliments the Duke of Shrewsbury on his recovery, 479.
condoles with Lord Portmore, 479.
impatient to hear from the Duke of Ormonde, 481.
James Murray to go to Urbino to inform him of English affairs, 481.
sends his compliments to Sir W. Wyndham and Lord Bathurst, 484.
——, and to Mr. Shippen, 485.

James III—*cont.*
approves of Sir W. Wyndham's conduct, 485.
informed of James Murray's commission for Lord Carnwath, 485.
punishment of a certain poor gentleman to be left to, 488.
obligation of, to John Law, 493, 494.
request for money made to the Pope by, 496.
asks Lord S— to approach A— B— on his behalf, 504.
attempt to prevent jealousies among his followers, 504.
confidence in Lieut.-Gen. Dillon, 504.
case of William Murray laid before, 505.
seamen in the English Navy well affectioned to, 511.
rumoured mission of — Fabrice from George I to, 512.
reasons of, for the dismissal of Lewis Inese, 515.
disposition of Scotland towards, 519.
goodness of, to Sir Hector Maclean, 522, 524.
relation of the non-juring clergy towards, 529.
attitude of the people of England towards, 530.
presence of, desired, in the suggested invasion of England by the Swedes, 530.
arguments for the Army's espousing the cause of, 537.
picked guard advised for, in case of a battle, 539.
prospects of assistance from abroad for, 545.
copy of letter to the King of Sweden from, given to Jerningham, 546.
orders given to Lieut.-Gen. Dillon by, upon leaving France, 548.
ready to set out for England upon news of the expected invasion, 549.
arrangements for his going to England, 549.
ready to accept advice from England, 552.
opposition of the bishops of the Church of England to, 557.
attitude of the clergy of the Church of England towards, 557.
James III—*cont.*
application to the English ministry by, proposed, 558.
attempt to prove the hopelessness of the cause of, 559.
at dinner, when a letter arrives, 574.
said by Lord Peterborough to be betrayed by his council, 576.
approves the action of Sir John O'Brien in relation to Mr. Rangoni, 585–6.
thanks the Pope for his letter, 596.
desires to have Cardinal Gualterio at Urbino, 598.
forms a scheme for payment of all pensions till Feb., 1719, 601.
powerlessness of, 607.
recommends the Jacobites in England to oppose the Mediterranean expedition, 617.
misfortunes of, 621.
no Prince likely to espouse the cause of, 622,.
the Pope, only possible source of money for, 622.
money from the Pope for the "entertainment" of, 622.
James, Sir Cane, son of, 352.
Jamie, to be put to school at Westminster, 251.
Jamie, Jamy. *See* James Hamilton.
Jeffrys, Edward, M.P., 301.
Jekyll, Sir Joseph, M.P., Master of the Rolls, 301, 611.
supports proposal for reduction of vote for the army, 302.
independence of, 302.
Jemyson, *alias* Scot, Mr., 53.
Jerningham (Jernegan):
George, 20, 31, 33, 34, 54, 55, 56, 65, 69, 96, 106, 260, 342, 449, 453, 499, 513, 531, 532, 594, 595.
——, cipher for, 318.
——, instructions for, 546.
——, letters from, mentioned, 37, 43, 69, 145.
——, letters to, mentioned, 531.
——, joins the Duke of Ormonde, 4.
——, sent to Sweden, 4, 5, 95.
——, mission of, to the King of Sweden, 13, 37, 43, 550, 553.
——, ——, disliked by Görtz, 319.
——, arrival of, at Danzig, 37, 54.

Jerningham, George—*cont.*
——, inexperience of, 37.
——, unfavourable report concerning, 47.
——, action of, in Holland, 56.
——, handsome allowance made to, 56.
——, to be sent to Finland, 65.
——, misses opportunity for lack of instructions, 69.
——, instructions to be sent to, 69.
——, complaints concerning, 80, 81.
——, complains of lack of information, 145.
——, movements of, 145,154,194.
Henry, the banker, amount of money given to J. Menzies by, 476.
——, accounts of, mentioned, 104.
——, repayment of advances made by, 426.
Jesuits, books given to James III by, 557.
in France, 503.
at Vienna, 402, 437.
——, rector of, 343 *bis*, 345, 346, 383, 386.
——, ——, letter to, 233.
——, ——, thanked for civilities to subjects of James III, 233.
Jew, the. *See* Francis Francia.
John III (Sobieski), *late* King of Poland, 235.
John V, King of Portugal, 406 *bis*.
"John Bull," affairs of, 480.
Johnson, Mr., payment to, 426.
Johnson *alias* Kelly, Mr. *See* George Kelly.
Johnston, Lord. *See* James Johnston.
Johnston:
James, *styled* Lord Johnston, *afterwards* 2nd Marquess of Annandale, 47.
——, attitude towards the Jacobites, 48.
William, 1st Marquess of Annandale, as Knight of the Thistle, 613.
Johnstown, 236.
Joseph I, Emperor, eldest daughter of, 509.
youngest daughter of, 462.
daughters of, 535.
See also Charles VI, Emperor, niece of.
Journal, the, 392.

K

Katterick. *See* Catterick.
Kay, Mr., 40.
Keith [Banffshire], 104.
Laird of. *See* Robert Hepburn, of Keith.
Keith:
George, 10th Earl Marischal, 315, 368.
——, letter from, 25.
——, ——, mentioned, 44.
——, letters to, 2, 34, 267.
——, ——, mentioned, 44, 67, 204, 394.
——, brother of, 177, 188.
——, relations of, with the Duke of Mar, 44, 68, 522.
——, meeting between the Duke of Mar and, 67, 68.
——, stays at Rheims for the language, 68.
——, corresponds with the Duke of Ormonde, 68.
——, visit of, to Queen Mary, 177.
——, ——, to Paris, 188.
——, attempt of, to induce the Marquess of Huntly to join the Jacobite forces (1715), 203.
——, permission to remain in France granted to, 267.
Mary, widow of William, 9th Earl Marischal, 441.
Sir William, 362.
Kelly:
Dennis, 482*n*.
Edmund, nominated by James III to the bishopric of Clonfert, 52.
alias Johnson, George, 53, 70, 286, 373, 374 *bis*, 453, 463, 482*n*, 510, 525.
——, letter from, 286.
——, ——, quoted, 424.
——, letters from, mentioned, 228, 275, 300, 324, 325, 361, 373, 423, 438.
——, memorial in the handwriting of, 613.
——, paper from, note of, 615.

Kelly, *alias* Johnson, George—*cont.*
——, bearer of messages, &c., 195, 213, 317, 395, 403, 438, 440, 545, 560, 615.
——, departure of, for London, 179.
——, to be sent away from London soon, 287.
——, expected in Paris, 362.
——, arrival of, at St. Germains, 380.
——, ——, at Paris, 395.
——, return of, to Paris (on a previous journey), 213.
——, asks for Lieut.-Gen. Dillon's instructions, 287.
Kempthorne, Thomas, capt. of the *Hampton Court*, 512.
Kennedy, David, letter from, 176.
letters from, mentioned, 415, 431.
Kent, Mr. (? James III), 220.
Keppoch, Laird of. *See* — Mac Donald.
Ker, John, 1st Duke of Roxburgh, 108, 274, 333.
letter to, mentioned, 108.
Kerr, William, 2nd Marquess of Lothian, Knight of the Thistle, 613.
Key, Mr., 11, 58.
Killcowy, 198.
Kilravock, Laird of. *See* — Rose.
Kilsyth, Viscount. *See* William Livingston, 3rd Viscount Kilsyth.
Kingston:
Duke of. *See* Evelyn Pierrepont, 1st Duke of Kingston-upon-Hull.
Viscount of. *See* James Seton, 3rd Viscount Kingston.
Kinnachin (*i.e.* John Stewart), 131.
Kinnaird, Charles ("friend Charles"), 6, 20, 21 *bis*, 23 *bis*, 25, 34, 52, 125, 127, 135, 167, 188, 256, 260, 311, 316, 449, 527, 569.
letter from, 171.
——, mentioned, 449.
letters to, 4, 25, 27, 83.
——, mentioned, 21, 27, 37, 44, 48, 125, 173, 256.
ciphers of, 83, 150, 181, 271.
friend of. *See* Sir William Wyndham.
wife of, 176, 178.
movements of:—
going to Calais, 148.
departure of, from Brussels, 149.
Kinnaird, Charles, movements of—*cont.*
intends to go to England, 172, 176.
departure of, from Calais, 181.
arrival of, in London, 178.
leaves London for his own country, 285.
Duke of Mar stays with, 21.
entrusted with messages from the Duke of Mar, 127.
conversation of, with "the negotiator," 171.
opinion of, concerning J. Menzies, 297.
Kintail [Ross-shire], 204.
men of, 202.
Kirkley, Mr. (uncle of Sir Hector Maclean), 521.
Kites, Mr., 482, 484 (4), 491.
interpretation of, 482*n*.
Knight, the. *See* Sir Redmond Everard.
Königsberg, Con-b-g, Köningsberg [East Prussia], 153.
letter dated at, 405.
arrival of Col. O'Brien at, 405.
Königsegg, Conigseck, Count, Viceroy of Flanders, first secretary to, 402.
sister of, 471.
Kurakin, Prince, 19, 88, 96, 141, 145 *bis*.
interview of Sir H. Stirling with, 88.
opinion of, concerning Görtz, 88.

L

L——, letters dated at, 127, 135, 140, 258.
Baillie Neilson appointed provost of, 141.
new magistrates of, 141.
de L —— r, ——, 488.
Lacy, Mr., counsellor-at-law, 231.
letter from, mentioned, 193.
"Ladies' grandmother," the. *See* Amelia, Empress Dowager.
Lady, the (*i.e.* Anne Oglethorpe), 49.
La Fleche [Sarthe, France], letter dated at, 397.
La Force, Duc de, 517.
Lagnasco, Count, 508.

Laibach [Carniola, Austria], Bishop of. *See* William Leslie.
Lally, Mr. (a person), 433, 433*n*.
La Marck, Comte de, French ambassador to Sweden, proposals made by, 507.
declaration made to, 560.
Lambert, M., President [of the Parlement], 16.
Lamberty, M., 437.
Landau [Rhine Palatinate], siege of, 471.
Land-tax, voted, 302, 307.
Langlois, M., 299.
Lansdown, Lord. *See* George Granville.
Lanton, —, 209.
La Tour, Prince, 192.
Laudanum (ladonom) drops, 62.
Lauderdale, Lord. *See* James Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale.
Lavallin, Lauelline (Dr. Erskine), 55, 96, 453.
Law, Laws, John, 276, 404, 498.
letters to, 493, 494.
——, mentioned, 492, 493.
financial proposals of, 17.
makes an advance of money to Queen Mary, 354–5.
suggested as a successor to Lieut.-Gen. Dillon, 492.
obligation of James III to, 493, 494.
Lawless, Sir Patrick, 60.
Laws. *See* Law.
Leathes, W., English resident at the Hague, memorial of, mentioned, 542.
propositions made by, 542.
Le Brun, —, letter from, mentioned, 391.
Lechmere, Nicholas, 301.
Leeds [co. York], Jacobites at, 351.
Le Gendre, —, intendant at Bayonne, 266 *bis*, 267.
letter to, mentioned, 294.
Legge, William, 1st Earl of Dartmouth, 456.
Leghorn [Italy], 19, 85, 351, 376, 488, 494, 503.
letters dated at, 347, 370, 462.
Leith [Midlothian], 614.
"friend" at (*i.e.* Lord Balmerino), 441, 484.
——, quotation from letter from, 328.
Lenoncourt:
M., 437.
Mdme. de, 437.
Leonard, Mr., 71.
letter to, 155.
——, mentioned, 155.
cessation of payments to, 155.
Leopold Joseph, Duke of Lorraine (the Duke, our Duke, his Royal Highness, Marquis du Prie, Owen O'Rourke's master), 454, 506, 517.
letter from, 352.
——, mentioned, 436.
letters to, mentioned, 282, 436.
agent of, at Rome, 111.
wife of, 437, 517.
friendship of, to James III, 282.
expresses his zeal for and asks for news of James III, 352–3.
has no agent in England, 436.
visit of, to Paris, 437, 503.
makes a treaty with the French Court, 437.
Leslie:
—, letters sent under cover to, 154.
Count, sister of, 29.
Alexander, Lieut.-Col., letter from, 143.
——, asks for relief, 143.
——, illness of, 144.
——, subsistence of, not as high as his rank warrants, 144.
Balquhin, late Count, daughter of, a nun, 29.
Dr. Charles (the father), 70, 79, 215, 240.
——, letter from, mentioned, 215, 240.
——, letter *or* paper from James III to, mentioned, 252, 279, 315, 320, 322, 341, 367, 419, 439, 449, 509, 514.
——, letters from, 169, 170, 346.
——, letters to, 244, 252, 509.
——, two "brethren" of (*i.e.* the Protestant clergymen with the Court of James III), 509.
——, proposal made by, criticised, 173–4.
——, request for a letter from James III promising security to the Church of England, 174.
——, ——, to be complied with, 240.
——, ——, approved by the Duke of Mar, 252.
——, to consult with friends in England as to publishing the letter from James III, 322.
——, pleased with the letter from James III, 419.
(formerly Hamilton), John, 9th Earl of Rothes, letter to, mentioned, 108.

Leslie—*cont.*
Robert *or* Robin (young), 238, 300.
——, brother of, 154.
——, money borrowed by, for the service of James III, 70.
——, debt of, 188.
——, money and subsistence of, 239.
William, Bishop of Laibach, 29, 97.
——, letters to, mentioned, 29, 534.
——, complains of the conduct of Walkingshaw, 29.
——, unfriendly to James III, 430.
——, complaint of Walkingshaw against, 534.
Letters:
destruction *or* stoppage of, 285, 307.
kept for "a sure occasion of sending," 310, 323.
loss *or* miscarriage of, 227, 370, 376.
new plans of conveyance of, 221.
not to be trusted to the common post, 221, 390.
opening of, 26, 221, 294, 391, 395, 604.
missing, recovery of, 352.
unaddressed, 369, 543.
Lewis, men of, 201 *bis*, 202 *bis*.
Lewis, late Prince of Baden Baden, 234.
children of, 469, 470.
daughter of, 474.
——, description of, 470.
eldest son of. *See* Baden, Prince of.
widow of, 473.
——, sister of, 470.
——, description of Court and household of, 468–470.
——, indisposition of, 469.
Leyden [Holland], 49, 73, 155.
letters dated at, 19, 20, 158, 178, 260, 268.
Libourne [Gironde, France], 18.
Licences to return [to England], 130, 212, 220, 571.
granting of, stopped, 158.
payment for, 108, 136.
refused, 226.
Liége [Belgium], 6, 19, 34, 80, 81, 87, 107, 141, 171 *bis*, 220, 244, 354, 511.
letter dated at, mentioned, 312.
letter dated near, 2.
letters dated at, 34, 35, 66, 85, 139.
Liége—*cont.*
pensions paid at, 427.
Duke of Mar's reasons for going to, 4.
visit of the Duke of Mar to, 22, 53, 92, 569.
departure of the Duke of Mar from, 36, 37, 90.
Duke of Mar delayed at, 65, 66.
Mrs. Ogilvie to go to, 22.
Capt. J. Ogilvie expected at, 66.
Capt. and Mrs. Ogilvie arrive at, 68.
Lille [Nord, France], 256, 277.
letters dated at, 28, 257, 258.
Dr. Abercromby at, 159.
Lindsay, Mr. (? ships), 82.
Linlithgow, Earl of. *See* James Livingston, 5th Earl of Linlithgow.
Lionne, 16.
Lisbon [Portugal], 382, 407, 461.
letters from, mentioned, 405.
Court of, 461.
Litta, M. de. 436.
Livingston, James, 5th Earl of Linlithgow, 188, 603.
regiment of horse of, 188, 299.
Livonia [Russia], 228, 386, 387, 532.
Lochaber [Inverness-shire], 198, 368.
Loch Alsh, men of, 202.
Loch Carron, men of, 202.
Lochiel. *See* John Cameron of Lochiel.
Lockhart, George, of Carnwath, 131, 194, 366.
letter to, mentioned, 358.
letters from, mentioned, 18, 190, 194.
letters to, 349, 366.
friend of, 367.
cousin of, 367.
son of, 190.
agrees to the proposed collection of money, 140.
opinion of, concerning the Earl of Eglinton, 140.
conference with Col. Middleton, 141.
conversation of, with the Earl of Eglinton, 259.
Lockhart Papers, letters printed in, 349, 367.
Loftus, Lofftus, Edmund, banker at Paris, 52, 425.
Logie, [laird of], regiment of, 160.
Lombardy [Italy], 606.
title of King of, 506.
Lombardy post, the, 583, 585.
London, 7, 11, 78 *bis*, 102, 131, 136, 139, 171, 176, 179, 188, 232, 256, 276, 285, 303, 330, 332,

London—*cont.*
363, 426, 428, 464, 495, 513, 521, 527 *bis*, 528, 529, 549, 594.
Court of. *See* Court, English.
French Ambassador in, 168.
Jacobites in, 540.
Jacobite prisoners in, 425.
lead pens from, 401.
letter from, mentioned, 356.
——, quoted, 97.
letters dated at, 4, 25, 83, 97, 177, 187, 221, 245, 246, 255, 272, 274, 285, 286, 298, 300, 333, 335, 451, 510, 525.
merchants of, loan to the Emperor from, 386.
news from, 370, 503.
friend of Lord Orrery in, 446.
stage coach from Edinburgh to, 221.
Swedish Envoy at. *See* Count Gyllenborg.
Tories in, 543.
streets, buildings &c. in:—
Albemarle Street, 272, 277, 285.
Berkeley House, 272.
Charing Cross, British Coffee House at, 156.
Clare Market, butchers of, 245.
Devonshire House, 272, 275.
Newgate, 537.
St. James' House, 272, 274, 275, 277, 285, 308, 335, 357.
Court at, 278.
Secretary's office, 26.
Temple, the "gentleman in the," 357.
the theatre at, 341.
Tower of, 274, 281, 291, 350, 356, 544.
——, imprisonment of Mr. Shippen in, 285, 286 *bis*, 307, 333, 611.
——, mint at, 462.
Warwick lane, 543.
"all the world" out of town, 83, 144.
many persons out of town, 173.
Duke of Hanover at, less King of England than James at Urbino, 111.
James Murray to remain in or near, 115.
Lord Pitsligo intends to go to, 159.
expected arrival of Lady Mar at, 160.
London—*cont.*
arrival of Lady Mar at, 168, 171.
Lady Mar's strong box forwarded to, 225.
Viscount Bolingbroke reported to be in, 236.
both courts come to town, 236.
expression of Jacobite hope to spend next New Year's Day in, 351.
"two friends" in (? Menzies and Murray), desired by the Duke of Mar to impart information to Capt. H. Straiton, 364.
"thin" in vacation time, 392.
Lord Peterborough said to be summoned to, 353.
negotiations at, 507.
Swedish force to land as near as possible to, 530, 561.
Jacobite strength in and near, 530.
letter received by Lord Peterborough, before leaving, mentioned, 575.
Lord Peterborough's "last" visit to, 606, 608.
"Long Robin," friend of, 187.
Longwy [Meurthe et Moselle, France], 437.
Loreto, Loretto [Ancona, Italy], 461, 598.
letter dated at, 384.
journey from Fano to, 385.
visit of Sir Peter Redmond to, 405.
journey to Rome from, 405.
Lorges, Duc de, house of, 103.
Lorne [Argyllshire]. *See* J. Mac Dougall of Lorne.
Lorraine, 256, 454, 588.
affection of James III for, 454.
proposed addition of, to France, 506.
Duchess of. *See* wife of Leopold Joseph.
Duke of. *See* Leopold Joseph.
Lothian, Lord. *See* William Kerr, 2nd Marquess of Lothian.
Loudoun, Lord. *See* Hugh Campbell, 3rd Earl of Loudoun.
Louis XIV, King of France ("the late reign," "the late King"), 220, 399.
Louis XV, King of France (the young King, the little King, the Most Christian King), 326, 505, 506, 618.
illness of, 5, 6, 7, 17.
recovery of, 31.

Louis XV, King of France—*cont.*
health of, 583.
answer of, to his Parlement, mentioned, 517.
Louis d'ors, coins, 600.
Louvain [Belgium], letter dated at, 25.
Louvois, M. de, 314, 379.
Lovat, Lord. *See* Simon Frazer, 11th Lord Lovat.
Lowenstein, Prince de, 389.
Lübeck [Germany], 232, 398, 451, 512.
a boatman of, 398.
Lucan, Lord. *See* James Francis Edward Sarsfield, 2nd Earl of Lucan.
Lucca [Italy], 370, 423, 462 *bis*.
senate of, 462.
senator of, 370.
——, letter to, mentioned, 462.
Lucerne [Switzerland], Vice-Legate at, letter from, 532.
Lumley, Lord. *See* Richard Lumley.
Lumley, Richard, *styled* Viscount Lumley, 333.
resigns his troop of horse grenadiers, 285.
Lunéville [Meurthe et Moselle, France], letter dated at, 352.
Luttrell, Harry, murder of, 233.
Lyons [Rhone, France], 24, 179, 425.
banker at, 580.
letter dated at, 151.
——, mentioned, 211.
manufacture of locks for muskets at, 59.
Lord Peterborough's actions at, 573.

M

M. (? George, Prince of Wales), 495.
M——, Alexander, 378.
Macartie, McArtie, Mr., note of payment to, 467.
money received from, 616.
Macdonald, MacDonald:
—, of Glencoe, 171.
—, Laird of Keppoch, 171.
——, ——, son of, arrival in France, 71.
Alexander, of Glengarry, 103, 165.
Macdonald, Alexander—*cont.*
——, letter from, mentioned, 18.
——, letters to, mentioned, 193, 204, 421.
——, excuses made for, 519.
——, loyalty of, 519–20.
Sir Donald, eldest son of, 128.
——, letter to, mentioned, 204.
Ranald, 1st Baron Clanranald, 26, 185 *bis*, 193, 212, 293, 294, 295, 348, 422, 520.
——, letter from, 288.
——, ——, mentioned, 422.
——, his reasons for going to Bordeaux, 288.
——, pattern of a targe sent to, 537.
René, payment to, 141.
Macdonalds, clans of the, 170.
MacDonnell, Mr., 15.
MacDougall, McDougall, J., of Lorne, 61.
letters from, 211.
brother of, 61.
amount of subsistence of, 61.
asks for an allowance, 211.
MacIntosh, William, brigadier, of Borlom, 103, 130.
Mackay, George, 3rd Baron Reay, 196 *bis*.
men of, 201.
MacKenzie, McKenzie:
Mr., 8.
Alexander, of Fraserdale, 196, 197, 198.
Charles, a writer in Edinburgh, 200.
Duncan, 11, 57.
Frances, widow of Kenneth, 1st Marquess of Seaforth, 201, 204.
——, letters to, mentioned, 200, 288.
George, of Delvin, 8, 209, 394, 467.
——, letters from, 18, 47, 136, 340, 405.
——, cousin of. *See* Jasper MacKenzie.
——, father of, 18, 340.
——, wife of. *See* Peg Mackenzie.
Jasper, 209.
Sir John, of Cowall, 197.
Mary, wife of William, 2nd Marquess of Seaforth, 32, 58.
——, gives birth to a son, 288.
Peg, wife of George Mackenzie, of Delvin, 47, 340.
William, a gentleman of the Marquess of Seaforth's, 200.

Mackenzie—*cont.*
William, 2nd Marquess of Seaforth, 6, 47, 225, 314, 360, 391, 615.
——, letters from, 57, 195, 411.
——, ——, mentioned, 7, 9, 11, 13, 174–5, 202, 204 *bis*, 288.
——, letters to, 9, 288.
——, ——, mentioned, 57, 67, 174, 200, 411.
——, memorial of, sent to the Duke of Mar, for submission to James III, 196.
——, ——, mentioned, 195.
——, allowance to, 360.
——, aunt of. *See* Anne Smith, Viscountess Carrington.
——, character of, 84.
——, conduct of, in 1715, 174-5.
——, ——, description of, 196–204.
——, ——, ——, mentioned, 224, 225.
——, ——, ——, deficiencies in, 288.
——, ——, —— one particular therein corrected by the Duke of Mar, 288.
——, ——, ——, received at Urbino, 314.
——, country of, 198, 204.
——, cousin of. *See* Alexander Gordon, *styled* Marquess of Huntly, *afterwards* Duke of Gordon.
——, gentleman of, 200.
——, house of, 200.
——, Jesuit chaplain of, 29.
——, men of, 198, 203, 204 *bis*, 615.
——, ——, suffer severely at Sheriffmuir, 197.
——, ——, disperse and desert after Sheriffmuir, 198.
——, mother of. *See* Frances Mackenzie, *supra*.
——, mother-in-law of, 32.
——, officers of troops of, 198.
——, son of, 411.
——, ——, birth of, 288.
——, Duke of Mar refuses to show to James III a letter from, 7, 9.
——, friendship of the Duke of Mar for, 8, 9, 57, 84, 195, 360.
——, failure of, to refund certain moneys of James III, 8, 84, 360.
——, blamed by Glenbucket, 28.
Mackenzie, William, 2nd Marquess of Seaforth—*cont.*
——, attack made upon, by the Duke of Gordon's people, 30.
——, pardon offered to, 32.
——, treaty made with Earl Sutherland by, 47.
——, return of, to Paris, 58.
——, quarrel between the Duke of Gordon and, 67, 315, 360.
——, incensed at James III writing to the Duke of Gordon, 67.
——, proposes to print a justification of his conduct, 67.
——, poverty of, 84.
——, cessation of arms concluded by (in 1715), 175, 339.
——, ——, reasons for, 201-2.
——, zeal of, for the service of and fidelity to James III, 203, 204, 225.
——, attempts made upon the fidelity of, 203, 204.
——, advice of the Duke of Mar to, approved, 212.
——, congratulated on the birth of a son, 288.
——, regrets the delay in the consideration of his memorial by the King, 411.
——, as Knight of the Thistle, 613.
Mackenzies, the:
houses of, 204.
of Applecross and Ballamaduthy, 201.
Mackgie. *See* Maghie.
Mackginnis. *See* Maginnis.
Mackinnon, —, 171.
Mackintosh, Col., charges against, concerning the King's money, 359.
allowance to, 359.
financial condition of, 359.
Maclean:
Sir Hector, 18, 39, 40, 165, 359, 422, 521, 522.
——, friends of, 127, 131.
——, ——, acknowledge the goodness of James III to, 522, 523–4.
——, tutor of, 40.
——, ——, letters from and to, mentioned, 18, 522.
——, ——, son of, 128.
——, uncle of, 521, 521*n*.
——, account of Capt. H. Straiton's care of, 127–8.
——, directions for the care of, 131.

Maclean, Sir Hector—*cont.*
——, affairs of, 259.
——, cost of maintaining, 357.
——, arrival of, where J. Macleod, jun., is, 523.
——, description of, 523.
——, goodness of James III to, 524.
Sir John, family of, fidelity to James III, 127.
Macleod, McCleod, J., jun. ("the young advocate"), 127, 128, 131, 357.
letters from, 39, 294, 522.
——, mentioned, 18, 38, 193, 259, 292, 294 *bis*, 421, 422, 519 *bis*, 521, 522.
letters to, mentioned, 18, 165, 193, 522.
character of, 521.
correspondent of, 521.
friend of, 259.
nephew of, 128.
news of the Jacobites in the North of Scotland received from, 259.
treatment of Sir H. Maclean by, 259, 422, 521.
dealings of, with the Duke of Argyle, 292, 295, 422, 520, 521.
his going to the country approved by Colin Campbell, of Glendarule, 523.
MacMahon, McMahon:
Capt., commission as col. of horse for, 299.
Mr., recommendation of, 382.
Charles Forman, letters from, 303, 458, 459.
——, testimony of loyalty of, 303.
——, account of interview between Mr. Pulteney and, 458.
——, ——, mentioned, 459.
——, character and influence of, 459.
René (friend of Anne Oglethorpe), 99, 100, 110, 304, 347, 465, 603.
——, letter to, 453.
——, ——, mentioned, 339.
——, character of, 283.
——, cousin of, 231.
——, daughter of, 454.
——, nephew of, 454.
——, relations with Fanny Oglethorpe, 283.
Macnamara, McNamara, —, arrives at Calais, 333.
Macnamaras, the, no information concerning the Earl of Oxford to be given to, 556.
Macpherson:
—, an uncle of Sir Hector Maclean, 521*n*.
Major, instructions for, 531.
Madrid [Spain], 34, 59, 60, 263 *bis*, 265, 406.
bills of exchange on, 60.
Court of, 265.
letters from, mentioned, 405.
the "triumvirate" at, 461.
Maffei, Duke of, letter to, 403.
Maghie, Mackgie, Maghee, Maighee:
Dr., 402, 492.
——, payment to, for his journey to Italy, 427.
James, Capt., letter from, mentioned, 155.
——, ——, sent to the Duke of Mar, 155.
——, letters from, 141, 391.
——, secret intelligence obtained by, 141.
——, defends himself against Viscount Bolingbroke's charges, 142.
——, secrecy requested by, 142.
Maginnis, Mackginnis:
—, Major, 295.
Neil (*i.e.* Mr. Lacy), 294.
Maighee. *See* Maghie.
Mainz [Germany], Elector of, 452.
Maitland:
Alexander (Sandy), death of, 35, 50, 147.
James, Duke of Lauderdale, Parliament of (in Scotland), 169.
Maizey, Francis, receipt given by, 270.
"Major, the worthy," 378.
Malcolm, James, of Grange, letter from, 467.
letters from, mentioned, 40.
nephew of, 467.
asked to leave Bordeaux, 39.
refuses to do so, 32, 40.
reasons for unwillingness to leave Bordeaux, 33, 131.
return of, suggested, 131, 132.
complaint of, against Lord Tullibardine, 163.
conduct of, 163, 165.
gone to Toulouse, 194.
health of, 194.
proposes to get leave to go home, 194.
asks for an allowance for Col. Balfour, 467.
complaint of, respecting his removal from Bordeaux, 468.

Malone :
James, letter from, 180.
John, lieut. in troop of Lord Derwentwater, vicissitudes of, 180.
Malta, 112, 283, 383, 477.
Mandhler, M., 560.
Manifesto (published 2 or 3 years ago), question of republishing, 224.
Manlochy, bay of, 198.
Manners, John, 2nd Duke of Rutland, 118.
Mansell, Sir Thomas, Bart, 1st Baron Mansell, 456.
Manteuffel, Baron, 387.
Mantua [Italy] :
"last" Duke of, 505, 506.
fortress of, the key of Italy, 505, 506.
Mar :
Duke of. *See* John Erskine.
Lady. *See* Frances Erskine.
Mardyke [Nord, France], 240.
Marescotti, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Maret, M. de, 326.
"Margaret, mistress," 189.
Marini, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Marischal :
Countess. *See* Mary Keith, widow of William, 9th Earl Marischal.
Earl. *See* George Keith, 10th Earl Marischal.
Marlborough :
Duchess of. *See* Sarah Churchill.
Duke of. *See* John Churchill.
Marliani, Abbé, Governor of Fano, letter to, 403.
Marly-le-Roi, Marly [Seine-et-Oise, France], 468, 469.
intended demolition of, 177, 240.
Marseilles [Bouches-du-Rhône, France], 19.
Martel (*i.e.* the Duke of Mar), 104.
Mary Beatrice of Modena, Queen Dowager of England (the Queen, the Queen Mother), 1, 5, 7, 31 *bis*, 35, 36 *bis*, 37, 44, 45, 53 *bis*, 57, 66, 71, 85, 86 *bis*, 87 *bis*, 91, 92, 104, 105, 118, 124, 158 *bis*, 159, 163 *bis*, 170, 174, 185, 192 *bis*, 195, 238, 242, 250, 256, 271, 289, 311, 315, 316, 348, 350, 355, 398, 423, 425, 434, 438, 448, 464, 475 *bis*, 481, 482, 492, 493, 494, 497, 513, 529, 555, 575, 587, 588, 591, 592, 600, 601, 616.
Mary Beatrice of Modena, Queen Dowager of England—*cont.*
letters from, 61, 94, 98, 104, 132, 222.
——, mentioned, 94, 133, 153, 224, 226, 289, 334, 337, 339, 353, 464, 491, 528, 571.
letters to, 86, 562.
——, mentioned, 56, 68, 86, 90, 113, 132, 234, 238, 281, 463, 491, 514, 531, 538.
letters and papers submitted or to be submitted to, 86, 115, 152, 157, 169, 170, 228, 316, 390, 414, 415, 423, 429, 599.
note on letter made by, 542.
paper sent to James III by, mentioned, 464.
papers sent to, mentioned, 237.
account of money due to, 428.
account of money expended by, 593.
bookkeeper of, 474, 475.
books of, 474.
Lord Chamberlain of, 563.
courier of, 296.
expenses of the table etc. of, 593.
factors of, 354.
"family" of, arrears due to, 155.
"goods" of, 604.
health of, good, 112.
——, "well, but unable to work as she used," 379.
——, ill-health, illness, indisposition of, 13, 38, 87, 236, 272, 296.
her lack of money, 13, 211, 255, 354.
physician of, 296.
private secretary to. *See* Mr. Dempster.
servants of (those employed by), 372, 593.
signet of, 62.
son of. *See* James III.
in relation to the Peterborough affair :—
her action commended, 3.
her opinions concerning, 87, 90.
request for more light from England concerning Lord Peterborough's intentions entrusted to Mrs. Ogilvie by, 250.
——, afterwards made by another messenger for, 250.
receives warning letters about the Earl of Peterborough, 570, 590.

Mary Beatrice of Modena, Queen Dowager of England, in relation to the Peterborough affair—*cont.*
the Earl of Peterborough promises to give proof of his innocence to her, 598.
source of information against the Earl of Peterborough, 606, 607.
reasons against her alarm at Lord Peterborough's visit to Italy, 608.
offers of money made to, by private friends, 13, 14.
scruples of, as to testing the sincerity of certain offers, 14.
desires information touching the Landgrave of Hesse's daughter, 14.
medicines taken by, 62.
orders and directions given by, 72, 188, 228, 229.
arrangements for the visit of the Duke of Mar to, 90–1, 93.
visit of Duke of Mar to, 98, 112, 115.
anxious to see the Duke of Mar, 94.
intends to go to Paris, 98.
journey of Mrs. Ogilvie to, 114.
rebukes the insubordination amongs the Jacobites at Bordeaux, 131.
sends her good wishes for his journey [to Italy] to the Duke of Mar, 132.
conversation of, with the Regent, 133.
account of a conversation between Abbé Gaillard and L. Inese given to, 159.
interview of Abbé Gualtier with, arranged, 159.
consulted by Gen. Thomas Buchan, 180.
Francia fails to deliver money to, 210.
decision on Col. Stewart's claim, 211.
delivery of a message to the Duke of Modena from, 212, 237.
visit of Gen. George Hamilton to, 220.
thinks — Balfour should not go home, 220.
directs certain inquiries to be made concerning the Czar's daughter, 222.

Mary Beatrice of Modena, Queen Dowager of England—*cont.*
asks for the Duke of Ormonde's opinion as to the Czar's offer, 222.
subsistence of, in arrear, 223.
sends express to James III about the Czar's offer, 224, 226.
consulted by Lieut.-Gen. Dillon concerning the Czar's offer, 226.
instructions for Charles Wogan submitted to, 234.
to give further directions to Charles Wogan, 238.
pays Capt. John and Mrs. Ogilvie's expenses, 251,
appeal on behalf of the widow of Dr. Abercromby made to, 256.
means for raising money adopted by, 277, 287, 354–5.
compliment paid to Lord Oxford by, 290.
surprised at Capt. John Ogilvie leaving Dunkirk, 291.
delays despatching Charles Wogan until she hears of the reception of the Czar's offer, 296, 300, 361.
news imparted by Lieut.-Gen. Dillon to, 300.
angry with Father Archangel Graeme, 313.
orders L. Inese to write to James III on account of her health, 311.
copy of cipher to be given to, 318.
makes inquiries of Lord Oxford about Anne Oglethorpe's message, 338.
James III directs letters to be shown to, but advice of not asked, 373.
desired by the Bishop of Rochester to write to Lord Oxford about the collection of money, 395.
successful in her application to the Regent on behalf of the Pope, 353, 397.
refers Kelly's private message to James III and the Duke of Mar, 403.
has hopes of help from John Law, 404.
application to the King of Spain by James III communicated to, 414.

Mary Beatrice of Modena, Queen Dowager of England—*cont.*
summons Lieut.-Gen. Dillon to St. Germains, 423.
paper for the King of Sicily sent to, 429.
informed of the grant of a peerage to Theophilus Oglethorpe, 495.
James III has fears of displeasing, in connection with the dismissal of L. Inese, 515, 516.
thanked by the Earl of Oxford, 538.
Earl of Oxford ready to consult with, 538, 540.
reverence of the Earl of Oxford for, 539.
source of the former distrust of, 540.
devotion of Lord Oxford to, 554.
asked to write a compliment to Mr. Cæsar, 556.
request to lay the complaint of Capt. David George's crew before, 569.
Maryland [America], transportation to, 180.
Mary Magdalen, the, sale of, 594.
Massa, Duke of, garrison in country of, 462.
Mathews, Thomas, capt. of the *Prince Frederick*, 512.
Maule :
Harry, 146, 261.
——, letter from, 20.
——, private affairs of, 21.
——, wife of, letter to, mentioned, 21.
James, 4th Earl of Panmure, 368, 577, 603.
——, letters to, 143, 487.
——, character of, 464.
——, servant of, 41.
——, wife of. *See* Margaret Maule.
——, procures a commission for Alexander Leslie, 144.
——, leaves Urbino for Venice, 464.
——, goes to France, 494, 509.
——, hopes to have his attainder taken off, 464, 494.
——, Duke of Mar wishes success to, 488.
——, as Knight of the Thistle, 613.
Margaret, wife of James, 4th Earl of Panmure, 464, 494.
Max Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria, 81, 269, 508.
Max Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria—*cont.*
suggested bargain between the Emperor and, 82.
joins France (1698), 301.
Maxwell :
William, 5th Earl of Nithsdale, 29.
——, letter to, mentioned, 288.
——, losses of, 398.
——, loyalty of family of, 398.
——, in Italy, 603.
Winifred, wife of William, 5th Earl of Nithsdale, 29.
——, letter from, 397.
——, ——, mentioned, 288.
——, father of, 397.
——, mother of, 397, 398.
——, delighted at the prospect of having a Queen and asks to be allowed to wait upon her, 397.
Mead, Dr., 333.
Meagher, Mr., 186, 265.
imprisonment of, 263, 264.
Mecklenburg [Germany], order for Russian troops to retire from, 565, 569.
Mecklenburg, Charles Leopold, Duke of, 388, 547.
envoy of, 388.
Medici, family of the, 580.
Mediterranean, the, 386.
British *or* English squadron for, 269, 329, 357, 505, 612.
——, asked for in the King's Speech, 249.
——, slowness in sending, 331.
——, suggested tampering with the captains of, 511.
——, names of the ships (with their captains) comprised in, 512.
——, opposed to the Jacobites, 617.
no fleet fitting for, 334.
no use for fleet in, 334.
proposal to send Dutch and English ships to, 507.
Melfort, Lady. *See* Marie Gabrielle Drummond.
Menzies :
Mr., in Italy, 603.
John, 7, 15, 98, 116, 140, 168, 172, 187, 240, 259, 309, 316, 361, 395, 441, 447, 449, 454, 463, 529, 539, 545, 548.
——, letters from, 4, 23, 25, 27, 83, 97, 144, 156, 166, 172, 177, 186, 215, 221, 236, 244, 258, 272, 277, 281, 284, 297, 307, 334, 381, 392, 400, 509, 524.

Menzies, John, letters from—*cont.*
——, ——, mentioned, 21, 35, 37, 44, 48, 67, 98, 124, 125, 126, 127, 135, 153, 156, 171, 173, 177, 185, 209 *bis*, 221, 245, 255, 256 *bis*, 260, 261, 262, 272, 280, 285, 297, 309, 310, 311, 316, 353, 381, 382, 391, 393, 402, 459, 463, 465, 474, 475, 479, 492, 494, 524, 605.
——, letters to, 21, 48, 124, 135, 157, 309, 474, 477.
——, ——, mentioned, 37, 48, 67, 83, 98, 114, 117, 124, 125, 126, 156, 221, 256, 303, 309, 311, 314, 316, 317, 324, 379, 395, 442, 477, 491, 492.
——, packet for, mentioned, 319.
——, friend of, 92.
——, handwriting of, 83.
——, " quarter " of, 129.
——, in relation to the "money" affair, 329, 441, 442, 450, 474, 475, 485.
failure to give an account of money entrusted to him, 92–3, 118, 125.
not to be employed in money affairs, 118, 297.
defends himself from the charges concerning the " money," 156.
integrity of, admitted by the Bishop of Rochester, 157.
promises to give an account of the money he received, 173.
delay of, in giving satisfaction in the money affair, 314, 316.
complaints against concerning the money affair, 379.
explanation of, concerning the money entrusted to him, 391–2, 393.
ill-treatment of, 449, 605.
amount of money that he should account for, 475, 476.
attempted clearing of himself, 476.
action of the Duke of Mar in connection with, 492.
payments made to, 595.
money collected in England by, 595.
——, admonished to write at greater length, 22, 37, 48.

Menzies, John—*cont.*
——, efforts to maintain harmony among the Jacobites in England, 23, 24, 173.
——, chided for his laconic letters, 37.
——, his dilatoriness in writing, 126.
——, doubted by the Duke of Mar, 240.
——, sends assurances of the favourable position in England, 261.
——, new addresses needed for, 310.
——, misunderstands a request concerning Lord Lansdown, 311.
——, gives imperfect account of events in England, 311.
——, insisted on James Hamilton going to England, 314.
——, James Murray gets the better of, 337.
——, long service and esteem of, 337.
——, L. Inese's view of the honesty of, 379–80.
——, more a friend to Lord Oxford than to the Bishop of Rochester, 380.
——, quite broke with the Bishop of Rochester and his party, 392.
——, indignation at his treatment by the Bishop of Rochester, 393.
——, protests his honesty and fidelity, 393.
——, asked to send an account of the " trade " to Capt. H. Straiton, 421, 479.
——, advice given to Mrs. Ogilvie by, 442.
——, relations of, with the Duke of Mar and others, 442.
——, jealousy between James Murray and, 443.
——, consulted as to the prospect of raising money, 449.
——, relations with other Jacobites, 449.
——, " correspondence " fixed between Sir H. Paterson and, 449.
——, Duke of Mar's criticism of the conduct of, 465–6, 475, 476.
——, unacceptable to some in England, 465.
——, directed by James III to try to raise money, 478.

Menzies, John—*cont.*
——, informed of the friendly attitude of James Murray to him, 485.
——, usefulness of, in the attempt to raise money in England, 493.
——, duties of, 538.
——, request of the Earl of Oxford for abstracts of letters from the Duke of Mar to, 539.
——, dislike of the Bishop of Rochester for, 555.
——, defended by the Earl of Oxford, 555–6.
——, "piece of china" come to, 570.
——, friendship of Anne Oglethorp for, 605.
Merope, opera called, 278.
Mesisipy. *See* Mississippi.
Mezières [Ardennes, France], 16 *bis*, 17 *bis*, 42.
letter dated at, 99.
Mezières:
Eleanor (de Béthisy, *née* Oglethorpe), Marquise de, (my sister, the Marquis' lean wife), 16, 42 *ter*, 101, 102 *bis*, 109 *ter*, 138, 217, 229, 233, 283, 325, 326, 495.
——, letter from, 467.
——, ——, mentioned, 110, 494.
——, letters to, mentioned, 101 *bis*, 139, 324, 500.
——, brother of. *See* Theophilus Oglethorpe.
——, portrait of James III belonging to, 556.
——, room of, 110.
——, sisters of. *See* Anne and Fanny Oglethorpe.
——, son of, 467.
——, sons of, 232.
——, intends to build and make a garden, 17.
——, correspondence with Lord Arran and Sir Redmond Everard, stopped, 100.
——, asked for a description of Douglas, 102.
——, mention made by, to the Duke of Mar, of the ambitions of the Oglethorpe family, 232.
——, Duke of Mar's anxiety for, 237.
——, warned against Lord Peterborough, 241, 466.
——, asks for a peerage for her eldest brother, 306, 333.
Mezières, Eleanor, Marquise de—*cont.*
——, thanks James III for the favour bestowed on her family, 467, 500.
——, asks his recommendation for her son, 467.
——, expected accouchement of, 503.
Eugene Maurice (de Béthisy), Marquis de, 7, 16 *bis*, 17 *bis*, 42, 67, 101, 102, 138, 139, 217, 232, 283 *bis*, 284 *ter*, 477 *bis*, 495, 496, 500, 589.
——, letter from, 333.
——, letters from, mentioned, 100, 502.
——, letters to, mentioned, 232.
——, family of, 243.
——, family name of (Béthizy), 232.
——, house of (*dans la rue du Bac*, Paris), 243.
——, ——, Duke of Mar lodges in, 17, 87, 98, 101, 123.
——, servants of, 243.
——, ——, tips for, 210.
——, son of, papal brief asked for on behalf of, 351.
——, points out the danger of the Duke of Mar's journey through France, 102.
——, friendship of, for the Duke of Mar, 110.
——, opinion of, concerning Lord Ilay's attitude, 137.
——, ——, concerning the application to Lord Ilay, 229, 230, 231.
——, proposed as intermediary between James III and Lord Ilay, 231.
——, news received by, 276.
——, relations with Lord Ilay, 501.
——, wins over the bosom friend of the Regent to the Jacobite cause, 501.
Michilli, auditeur at Bologna, 73, 74, 79, 583, 600.
visits to Lord Peterborough of, 587.
interview of Dominick Sheldon with, 587.
Middleton, Lord. *See* Charles Middleton *infra*.
Middleton:
Col., 141.
——, "conference" of Lockhart of Carnwath with, 141,
Charles, Earl of Middleton, 61. 98, 99.

Middleton, Charles, Earl of Middleton —*cont.*
——, letter shown to, 169.
John, *styled* Viscount Clermont, 3, 373, 603.
——, secret of, 373.
Mid Lothian, number of Jacobites in, 214.
Milan, Milon [Italy], 390 425,.
Milanese territory, the Milanese, 462, 506, 590, 592, 606, 608.
Milles, Thomas, Bishop of Waterford, old post chaise of, 433.
Milon. *See* Milan.
Minorca, 215.
Minshull, Mr., letter from, 245.
Mint, proposed establishment of, to coin small money for Scotland, 60.
Mississippi (Mesisipy), "island" of, project of John Law concerning, 17.
Mitau, Mittau [Courland, Russia], 322, 346.
governor of, 513.
letters dated at, 154, 176, 181.
the Duke of Ormonde directed to remain near, 155.
the Duke of Ormonde arrives at, 176.
Baron Görtz passes by, 182.
the Duke of Ormonde complains of the disadvantages of, 513.
Modena [Italy], 77, 213.
Lord Peterborough at, 573.
Modena:
Duke of, 31, 73, 92, 573, 587, 588.
——, daughter of. *See* Princess of Modena, *infra*.
——, message from Queen Mary to, mentioned, 212, 237.
Princess of, 149, 275.
——, affair of (*i.e.* her projected marriage to James III), 35, 38, 44, 65, 66, 92 *bis*, 373.
——, ——, "no longer on foot," "quite over," etc., 86, 133, 135, 226.
Molesworth, Robert, 1st Viscount Molesworth, 187.
Moir, John (and others), letters from, 143, 390.
Money:
advance of, needed to purchase arms, 162.
application to the King of Spain for, 408, 412, 413.
collected in England for the abortive Swedish invasion, 529.
Money—*cont.*
collection or provision of by Jacobites in England and Scotland (money affair, money trade), 68, 114, 119, 126, 127, 135, 140, 168, 177, 259, 286, 287, 319, 321, 325, 330, 359, 361–2, 395, 415, 421, 432, 453, 463, 493, 494, 612.
——, opposition of the Duke of Mar to, 177.
——, supported by James Murray, 247.
——, dangers and difficulties of, 328–9, 449.
——, Duke of Mar despairs of, 314.
——, need of secrecy in, 357, 364.
——, powers for, 467.
——, requests for, 478, 482.
——, Capt. H. Straiton's hopes for, 479.
——, more certain and less hazardous, 561.
——, in Britain and Ireland, need for, if any foreign State or Sovereign is to undertake the restoration of James III, 552, 568.
demand for, in the King's speech at the opening of Parliament, 21 Nov., 1717, 249.
means of raising, suggested by Archangel Graeme, 148.
offer to provide 100,000*l.*, 139, 148.
pressing need of to pay the sum promised to the Czar and the King of Sweden, 358, 408, 455, 478, 528, 568, 619, 620, 621.
promised by the Earl of Eglinton, 259.
promised by Francia, 210, 314, 414.
promised by the Pope, 55, 443–4.
failure of the Pope's, 314, 414.
application to the Pope for, 445, 446.
prospect of obtaining, to be kept secret from Jacobites in England, 91.
scarcity of (for paying subsistence), 129, 130, 176, 188, 218, 223, 239 *bis*, 242, 243, 277, 339, 354, 364.
——, memoir by James III on, 600.
sent by the Bishop of Rochester, 546.

Money—*cont.*
supply of, from the Regent, feared stoppage of, 316.
——, from John Law and M. Coutrinier, 355.
small, profit from coinage of, 60.
Money affair, the. *See* Money, collection of, *supra.*
in connection with marriage, 53.
of John Menzies (*i.e.* the disposition of the money collected for the abortive Swedish invasion of England), 92–3, 118, 125, 297, 314, 316, 379, 391, 393, 441, 442, 450, 474, 475, 485.
——, defence of J. Menzies, 155.
——, mistake of James Hamilton as to the amount of money in question, 187.
——, sum of money entrusted by the Bishop of Rochester to J. Menzies, 240.
Monroe:
——, senior, of Fowlis, 197.
Col., 199.
Robert, junior, of Fowlis, 196.
Monroes, the, 196, 201.
chief of, 197.
Montagu:
[Edmund Wortley], English Ambassador at Constantinople, 438.
Mary, wife of John, 2nd Duke of Montagu, 285.
Montarano, Duke of, letter to, 403.
Montargis [Loiret, France], letters dated at, 254, 350.
Monteleon, Marquis de, 409, 418, 603.
Montesquoy, Marschal de, dissolves the *Etats* of Brittany, 326.
Montgomerie, Alexander, 9th Earl of Eglinton, letter to, mentioned, 358.
——, letters to, 349, 365.
——, brother of, 140.
——, neighbour of, 366.
——, sons of, 140.
——, wife of, 140.
——, young relation of, 366.
——, attitude of, towards James III, 140.
——, conversation of, with Lockhart of Carnwath, 259.
——, promise of, to provide money, 259.
——, influence of, 259.
Montgomerie, Alexander. 9th earl of Eglington—*cont.*
——, complimented by James III and asked for his opinion, 349.
——, character of, 365.
——, confidence of James III in, 365.
——, asked to meet with certain other "merchants," 366.
——, urged to secrecy, 366.
Montmélian, Montmelian [Savoie, France], 58.
Montmelian cipher, 271, 318.
Montrose, Duke of. *See* James Graham, 1st Duke of Montrose.
Moore, More:
—, son of the late Bishop of Ely, arrival of, in France, 71.
Mr., at Rome, 351.
Father, payment to, 426.
Arthur, 236.
Henry, 4th Earl of Drogheda, 502.
John, late Bishop of Ely, son of, 71.
Moray, shire of, 198, 199, 614.
supplies for the Earl of Sutherland from, 199.
the Dunbars of, 201.
Moray firth, 174, 199, 614.
Moray. *See* Murray.
Mordaunt, Charles, 3rd Earl of Peterborough, 3, 71, 87, 93 *bis*, 95, 112, 228, 240, 584.
declaration by (note of), 589.
discourse on affairs of Italy by, mentioned, 77, 78.
letter (anonymous) to, mentioned, 166.
letters from, 216, 577, 582.
letters to, 197, 215, 576, 598.
——, mentioned, 206, 235, 237, 575, 576, 592.
memorial by, found among his papers, 577.
——, proposed use of, 153.
note concerning, sent by the Grand Duke of Parma (?), 572.
notes on the journey of, from Paris to Genoa, 573.
paper concerning, mentioned, 151, 155.
paper of (in Italian), mentioned, 587.
——, sent by the hands of Dominick Sheldon to James III, 590.
——, ——, mentioned, 589.

Mordaunt, Charles, 3rd Earl of Peterborough, paper of—*cont.*
——, given to Dominick Sheldon, and copied by Mr. O'Brien, 592.
——, ——, mentioned, 577, 580, 589.
——, touching his arrest and the charges against him, 606.
paper published by (after his release), mentioned, 284, 324, 326.
papers of, mentioned, 581, 596.
——, seizure of, 590.
——, anonymous note found among, 580.
——, innocent character of, 592.
——, to be sealed up for return to him, 583.
——, resolve of James III to return to him, 584.
——, returned to him by Dominick Sheldon, 588, 592.
reflections of, upon his arrest, 74–79.
——, mentioned, 73, 585.
arrest of, 41 *bis*, 62, 69, 74, 77, 89 *bis*, 95, 97, 577, 580.
——, described, 606.
——, grounds for, 169, 598.
——, memorial of James III concerning, 581.
character of, 75, 185, 582, 607, 608.
equipage of, 608.
extravagance of, 575.
friend of, information concerning, asked for by the Duke of Mar, 235.
grandsons or grandchildren of, brought to Paris, 78.
——, at Paris, 517, 575, 590, 591, 608.
house of (at Bologna), 146, 581.
—— (at Paris), 517.
—— (at Parson's Green), 166, 167.
household of, number of members of, 77.
informations against (warnings), 27, 70, 78, 90, 119, 153, 572, 750.
——, sources and nature of, 216, 324, 325, 332, 338.
——, more light upon, desired, 466.
mistress of ("lady esteemed" by, at Bologna, madam), 574, 575, 576.
mode of travelling of (by post and with rapidity), 590.

Mordaunt, Charles, 3rd Earl of Peterborough—*cont.*
money at his command in Italy, amount of, 76, 167, 580–1, 582, 591.
secretary (Italian) of, 590.
servants of, 353, 581, 583, 590, 591.
son-in-law of. *See* Alexander Gordon, 2nd Duke of Gordon.
speeches of, in Parliament, mentioned, 588.
suite of, request for examination of, 41.
——, arrest of, 74.
suspicion against, ground for, 166, 167, 606.
——, foolishness of, 606–8.
——, "person first sent with an account of," 123–4.
treatment of, 73, 241, 585.
——, request of James III for leniency in, 47.
——, fear of reprisals on account of, 102, 133.
rumour of his being entrusted with a design on the person of James III, 27, 89, 103.
——, discredited, 55.
Mr. Rangone refused permission to visit, until the question has been referred to James III, 73.
reports "given out" by, 73.
cause of visit to Bologna, 74.
warned to avoid the Emperor's dominions, 76.
intended movements of, 77.
offered employment by George I, 78.
movements of, 78, 112, 284.
alleged disguise of, 110.
opinion at Rome concerning the imprisonment of, 111.
rumour of release of, 112, 133.
imprisonment of, approved by the Regent, 133.
proposed release of, upon parole, 137.
finds difficulty in accepting the offers of James III, 146.
place of residence of, while on parole, 146, 147.
parole of, guaranteed by the Duke of Parma, 147.
true story of, asked for, 148.
to be made sensible of the moderation of James III in not showing his memorial to the Emperor's factors, 154.

Mordaunt, Charles, 3rd Earl of Peterborough—*cont.*
his relations with the English Government, 166.
effect of sending out real proofs of the designs of, 167.
released on parole, 168.
terms of the parole granted to, 597, 598, 599.
manner of reception of the news of his release on parole, 599, 600.
proposal to release on condition of leaving Italy, rejected by James III, 168.
letter concerning, sent by the Duke of Mar's direction to the Marquess of Tullibardine, 185.
letters to be sent to England, requesting information concerning, 185.
action of the Pope in relation to, 195.
enlargement of, made the act of James III, 195.
released from his parole by James III, at the Pope's request, 206, 324.
promise of, to furnish proofs of his innocence, 206, 588, 592, 598.
attends the opera, 213.
departure of, from Bologna, 213, 262.
Duke of Mar proposes a meeting with, 215, 237.
proofs of guilt of, not sought till after his arrest, 216.
information concerning his arrest and detention given to the Duke of Mar by, 216, 217.
behaviour of, during his detention, 217.
view of his own detention held by, 217.
gives a "just character" of the Duke of Mar, 219.
takes the Duke of Mar's letter "right," 235.
intent on discovering the authors of the information against him, 237, 241.
speaks civilly of the Duke of Mar, 241.
warning to the Marquise de Mezières concerning, 237, 241, 284.
has suffered but little from his detention, 241.
coach, horses and coachman of, left at Bologna, 253.

Mordaunt, Charles, 3rd Earl of Peterborough—*cont.*
speaks of vindicating himself, 253.
goes to Venice, 253.
made a very obscure figure in Bologna, 253.
coach and horses of, sent to Placentia, 262.
enraged at those who gave the information, 324, 326, 466.
fear of his discovering the informers, 324, 325.
intends to demand an explanation from Anne Oglethorpe, 325.
is making a manifesto, 326.
warnings against treachery of, 332.
rumoured departure for England, 352.
leaves Venice, 353.
said to be summoned to London, 353.
arrival of, in Paris, 503.
behaviour of, at Paris, 517.
passes as Lord Mordaunt, 573.
actions of, at Parma, 573.
visit of, to Modena, 593.
request made to the Legate at Bologna for the arrest of, with his company, 574.
statements made to Col. O'Brien by, 574.
claims to be in the interest of James III, 575.
rebuked by George I for reflecting upon the Emperor, and forbidden to enter the Emperor's dominions in Italy, 576–7.
asks for a conversation with Dominick Sheldon, 577.
hopes to secure his interests in England, 579.
actions of, at Bologna, 580.
surprised at his arrest, 580, 582.
claims to have business with James III, 581.
character of, charge against, 582.
indignation of, at the charges made against him, 582–3.
noise in Rome over the confinement of, 584.
proofs against him insufficient to warrant his imprisonment, 584.
instructions to Dominick Sheldon regarding his visit to, 585.
satisfaction promised to Dominick Sheldon by, 585.

Mordaunt, Charles, 3rd Earl of Peterborough—*cont.*
interest taken by the Duke of Parma in, 586.
visit of the Auditor at Bologna to, 587.
sureties proposed for, 587, 593.
account of interview between Dominick Sheldon and, 587-9.
——, mentioned, 136–7, 597.
interview of Dominick Sheldon with (account given in Lord Peterborough's paper), 592.
offer of a position in the ministry made to, 589.
route taken by, in North Italy, reasons for, 590, 592.
anxious to be at liberty, 596.
proposals made by, 598–9.
letter to be shown to, 599.
reasons for his friendship with the Duke of Marlborough, 608.
foolishness of actions of, if meditating a crime, 608.
a prisoner at Bologna on the date given to a paper written by him at Genoa. 608.
affair of (the Peterborough affair, &c.), 87, 90, 93, 95, 106, 135, 146, 151, 191, 237, 271, 365, 454, 596–9.
—— speculations concerning, 88.
——, opinions of the Duke of Mar concerning, 92, 238.
——, conduct of Cardinal Origo in, 93.
——, communicated to the Regent, 94.
——, discussed by Fanny Oglethorp, 102.
——, more "light" upon, asked for 114, 122, 123.
——, advice of Jacobites in England concerning, asked for, 119.
——, effect produced by, in England, 133, 152, 166, 223.
——, attitude of the English Government towards, 144, 209–10.
——, English public opinion concerning, 144.
——, known at Toulouse, 147.
——, action of James III in, approved by the Pope, 153.
——, lack of news of, in London, 173.
——, "dexterously managed" by James III, 185.
——, action of James III in, approved at Bordeaux, 193.
Mordaunt, Charles, 3rd Earl of Peterborough, affair of—*cont.*
——, concluded by James III to the Pope's satisfaction, 205–6.
——, has made very little noise outside Italy, 206 *bis.*
——, end of, 213, 216, 235, 237, 241, 324.
——, L. Inese wishes James III were rid of, 223.
——, fears of the Pope concerning, 242, 339, 409, 444.
——, enquiries concerning, entrusted to Mrs. Ogilvie, 250.
——, information concerning, given by Mrs. Ogilvie, 250.
——, opinion of James III concerning, 279, 281.
——, proposed mediation of France between Rome and England concerning, 334.
——, good offices of Queen Mary with the Regent sought by the Pope, 397.
——, impatience at Rome to see the end of, 589.
More. *See* Moore.
Morea [Greece], war of the, 402.
De Morelle. *See* James Murray.
Morgan, Mr., 595.
Morton. *See* Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke.
Moscow [Russia], journey of the Czar to, 452.
departure of the Czar from, 500.
extraordinary doings at, 513.
cathedral of, 500.
Mouchy [near Paris], 137.
memorial received at, 560.
Munich [Bavaria], 472, 473, 508.
Court of, 473.
Münster, Munster [Westphalia, Germany], 388.
Munster, Duchess of. *See* Ermengarde Melusina, Baroness von der Schulenberg.
Murray, Moray:
—, of Abercairney (a friend), 257, 277, 359.
Alexander, death of, 69.
Lord Charles ("my brother Charles"), 26.
Lord George, 18, 26, 131, 162.
James, 4, 27, 37, 68, 98, 118, 127, 135, 251, 256 *bis*, 336, 341, 426, 431, 432, 441, 454, 457, 463, 465, 605.
——, letters from, 157, 246, 255, 273, 286, 298, 326, 510, 525.

Murray, James, letters from—*cont.*
——, ——, mentioned, 48, 92, 114, 119, 127, 135, 157, 173, 177, 273, 296, 300, 316 *bis*, 320 *bis*, 324, 327, 328, 339, 362, 380, 414, 415, 421, 438, 440, 441, 482, 483, 484, 486.
——, letters to, 119, 319, 415, 481, 482.
——, ——, mentioned, 23, 37, 54, 114, 115, 116, 120, 121, 123, 126, 135, 319, 395, 414, 415, 419, 438, 479, 481, 482, 486, 491, 492.
——, memoir of, 602.
——, ——, mentioned, 329, 620.
——, memorial of, mentioned, 326, 338, 415, 417, 438 *bis*.
——, first memorial from, answer to, mentioned, 564, 568.
——, second memorial from, 557.
——, ——, answer to, 564.
——, packets for, mentioned, 98, 319.
——, paper of, concerning trade in England, mentioned, 482.
——, project of, concerning an application to the King of Spain, 248.
——, absent from London, 23, 98, 114, 119.
——, expected in London, 24.
——, movements of, 48, 98.
——, ordered to remain in or near London, 115.
——, agreeable to the Bishop of Rochester and the Duke of Mar, 119.
——, dealings of, with the Duke of Argyle and Lord Ilay, 119, 248, 327, 439, 483.
——, Duke of Mar desires to hear from, 120.
——, payment of, for his services, 120, 414, 421.
——, devotion of, to the Duke of Mar, 246, 247.
——, explains his silence, 247.
——, promised to support the collection of money (in England), 247.
——, proposes a method of testing the sincerity of Lord Oxford, 247.
——, success in counteracting the attempts of Viscount Bolingbroke, 248.
——, promises to send to the Duke of Mar an account of affairs after the meeting of Parliament, 248.

Murray, James—*cont.*
——, proposes another means of communication with Gen. Dillon, 255.
——, frequency of letters of, 318, 320.
——, his dislike for Lord Oxford, 319.
——, intends to spend Christmas in the country, 329–30.
——, proposed visit to James III, on behalf of Jacobites in England, 329, 481, 485.
——, "leans hard" on John Menzies, 337.
——, distrusted by Anne Oglethorpe's friends, 338.
——, suggestions in memorial of, followed, 414.
——, proposal to "try" the Duke of Orleans made by, 439.
——, misinformed about Mrs. Ogilvie's movements, 440.
——, attempt by John Menzies to throw odium upon, 441.
——, jealousy between John Menzies and, 443.
——, defended by the Duke of Mar, 476.
——, directed to give information to Capt. H. Straiton, 479.
——, appointment as correspondent in London, 481.
——, suggested as a successor to Lieut.-Gen. Dillon, 481, 385–6, 492.
——, question of successor for, in England, 486.
——. *See also* Ratray.
John, 1st Duke of Athole (mistake in cipher), 365.
——, attitude towards James III, 197.
——, vassals of, 197.
——, as Knight of the Thistle, 613.
Margaret, wife of Lord William, 2nd Lord Nairne, letter from, 333.
——, ill health of, 333.
Maurice, 594.
——, letters from, 256, 277.
——, brothers of. *See* — Murray, of Abercairney; *and* Robin Murray.
——, forwards a letter from the Duke of Mar to a "friend" (*i.e.* his brother, — Murray, of Abercairney), 257.
——, is instrumental in saving the "friend," 257.

Murray—*cont.*
Robin, letter from, 277.
——, ——, mentioned, 277.
——, children of, 257, 277.
——, wife of, death of, 257, 277.
——, misfortunes of, 257.
——, asks for subsistence for himself and family, 277.
——, allowance made to, 359.
William (the young man), 19, 109, 209, 218.
——, letter from, mentioned, 370 *bis*, 376.
——, letter to, 370.
——, letters from, 68, 251, 376, 505.
——, eldest brother of. *See* Alexander Murray.
——, desires leave to go to Scotland to order his affairs, and permission to accept the Indemnity, 69.
——, arrives at Urbino, and is sent to the Marquess of Tullibardine at Bordeaux, 109, 129.
——, arrives at Bordeaux, 251.
——, loses a packet of letters entrusted to him (his misfortune), 251, 370 *bis*, 376, 505.
——, thanks John Paterson for his good offices with the Duke of Mar, 505.
William, *styled* Marquess of Tullibardine, 18, 32, 33, 38, 39, 71, 72 *bis*, 109 *bis*, 131, 194, 197, 209 *bis*, 211, 217, 239, 288, 304, 348, 376, 468.
——, letters from, 26, 33, 162, 163, 164, 185, 262, 263, 376, 518 *bis*.
——, ——, mentioned, 19, 26, 38, 40, 41, 58, 79, 109, 129, 130, 162, 163, 165, 185 *bis*, 193, 262, 293, 318, 415, 468, 522.
——, letters to, 40 *bis*, 58 *bis*, 59, 111, 129, 162, 163, 164, 185, 263, 264, 266, 369.
——, ——, mentioned, 38, 65, 72, 79, 105, 129, 161, 193, 293, 369, 370 *bis*, 422.
——, brother of, 211, 218.
——, ——, place of residence of, 218.
——, late brother-in-law of, 19.
——, devotion of, to James III, 294, 519.
——, movements of, 18, 39, 65.
Murray, William, *styled* Marquess of Tullibardine—*cont.*
——, patent of a peerage for, 533.
——, place of residence of, 161.
——, letter forwarded to, 19.
——, instructions issued to Jacobites at Bordeaux by, 33, 164.
——, ——, reception of, 40.
——, ——, to be obeyed, 72.
——, asks for arms, 59.
——, in concealment, 80, 129, 130.
——, William Murray sent to, 109, 129 *bis*.
——, directed to stay at Bordeaux, 111.
——, behaviour of certain Jacobites at Bordeaux towards, 131.
——, accusation against, 163.
——, unlucky situation of (as regards income), 218.
——, choses Colin Campbell, of Glendarule, to live with him, 218.
——, activity of, concerning Barry's misfortune, 293.
——, stay of, near Bordeaux, unknown to the Duke of Berwick, 294.
——, friendship of, for Duke of Mar, 422.
——, sent to Bordeaux, ready to start for Scotland, 549.
Muscovite *and* Muscovites. *See* Russian and Russians.
Muscovite, the. *See* Peter I, Czar of Russia.
Muscovy. *See* Russia.
Music, reason for Italian devotion to, 314.
heard by the Duke of Mar, during his journey to Urbino, 241.
(Italian), James III a convert to, 239.
at Bologna, 213, 236, 237.
at Rome, 414, 460.
at Urbino, 236, 239, 268, 341, 368, 454.
at Venice, 182, 184, 268, 341, 367.
copies of, 351–2.
——, made at Bologna for the Duke of Mar, 262.
copy of an air sent to Sir John Erskine, 368.
Myns, Mr. (? England), 97.

N

N. (? George, Prince of Wales), 495.
Nagle, Neagle, Peter, 264.
  recommended as a correspondent, 305.
Nairn, shire of, 198.
  supplies for the Earl of Sutherland from, 199.
Nairne, Lady. *See* Margaret Murray, wife of Lord William, 2nd Lord Nairne.
Nairne, Nairn:
  David, 73, 176, 188, 195, 218, 369, 488, 497, 583 *bis*, 597.
  ——, letters from, 574, 584, 585, 596, 598.
  ——, ——, mentioned, 111, 213. 276, 299, 303, 317, 445, 599.
  ——, letters to, 1, 7, 25, 34, 66, 73, 96, 111, 177, 299 *bis*.
  ——, ——, mentioned, 153, 163 *bis*, 409, 583, 599.
  ——, copies of letters in the handwriting of, 432, 504, 505.
  ——, Italian estimate of, 205.
  ——, suspected by William Drummond as the cause of his disfavour, 252.
  ——, letter sent under cover to, 299.
  David, major, letter from, 48.
Nancry, M. de, 503.
Nanny, servant to the Marquis de Mezières, 17, 101, 102.
  husband of, 101, 139.
Naples [Italy], 267, 341, 351, 388, 402, 405, 505, 506.
  ecclesiastical revenues of, 506.
  German troops in, 388.
  two German regiments expected at, 462.
  kingdom of, 388.
  nunciature of, 506.
  Papal nuncio at, 339.
  order restraining the sending of money from, for the support of colleges at Rome, 383.
  priests and nuns born subjects of, 383.
  two Spanish regiments withdrawn from, 462.
Naples—*cont.*
  Viceroy *or* Vice-King of, 388.
  ——, order made by, 383.
  See also Neapolitan.
Narva [Russia], 386.
National debts, the, 568.
Navy, English, estimates and supply for, 272, 273.
  half-pay officers in, take foreign service, 79.
  rules of, 64.
  seamen in, numbers of, 331.
  ——, well affectioned to James III, 511.
  See also Fleet, English.
Neagle. *See* Nagle.
Neapolitan nobility desire a descent from Spain, 402.
Neapolitans, colleges at Rome founded by, 383.
"Negotiator," the, conversation of C. Kinnaird with, 171.
Neilson, Baillie, appointed provost of L——, 141.
Nesmith (? David Nairne), 153.
Nesselrot, Gen. Major, 388.
Netherlands, the, Low Countries, Lowland:
  foot from, at Sheriffmuir, 197.
  possibility of raising regiments in, 615.
  States General, deputies of the, negotiations of Mr. Leathes with, 542.
  ——, deputy for Utrecht in, 364.
  See also Holland *and* Dutch.
  Austrian, 402, 452, 536.
  ——, Sovereign Council of, at Vienna, 402.
  ——, visit of Duke of Mar to, 2.
  ——, military pluralism abolished in, 364.
  ——, effect of the Barrier treaty upon, 507.
Neuburg, [Bavaria, Germany], 472, 508, 509.
Newcastle, Duke of. *See* Thomas Pelham-Holles.
Newcastle [Northumberland], numbers of the army about, 543.
  Tories in, 543.
Newmarket [co. Cambs], 301.
Newport:
  Mr., death of, 268.
  Mrs., sister of Mrs. Abercromby, death of, 268.
Newspapers, public prints, etc.:
  (English *or* London), 98, 144, 153, 166, 244, 262, 392, 401, 524.
  ——, description of, 298.

Newspapers, public prints, etc.: (English *or* London)—*cont.*
——, not worth the postage, 256.
——. See also *Critic*, *Flying Post*, *Gazette*, *Scourge*, *Weekly Journal*.
(foreign), 270, 305, 410.
——, false reports in, 171.
——, at Antwerp, 95, 510.
——, Dutch, 436.
——, at Vienna, 414, 429.
——. See also *Courant*.
Newton, Sir Isaac, 381.
Nicolini, Cavaliere (Signor), 352 *bis*.
letter to, 267.
conversation of, with the Duke of Mar, 341.
invited to Urbino by the Duke of Mar, 267, 341.
music of an opera promised to the Duke of Mar by, 268.
Nieuport [Belgium], 83.
Nihell, Mr., 427.
Ninian. *See* John Erskine, Duke of Mar.
Nipousy, —, Prussian minister at the Hague, his interview with Poniatowski, 96.
Nissa [Servia], 507.
Nithsdale (Nithsdaill):
Countess of. *See* Winifred Maxwell.
Earl of. *See* William Maxwell, 5th Earl of Nithsdale.
No. 1 cipher, 168 *bis*.
Noailles:
Cardinal de, 284.
——, letters from, 404, 497.
——, nephew of, 404.
——, approves the intention of James III to marry, 404, 498.
——, will afford all possible financial assistance to James III, 404.
——, promises to secure speedy payment of money from the Regent, 497.
Duc de (M. de), 276, 277, 326, 497, 502.
Nonconformists (Dissenters), 249.
question of, in Parliament, 271, 272.
Nonjuring clergy *or* nonjurors, differences among, 79, 449.
position and object of, 529.
disputes among, dropped, 557.
Norris:
—, agent of George I, to meet the Czar's agent in Holland, 569.
Sir John, 97.
North, the (of Europe), affairs of, 505.
English fleet sent to, 221.
proposed alliance in the, 207.
See also Charles XII, Peter I, Russia *and* Sweden.
dark practices in, 334.
peace of, concluded by the Emperor's means, 534.
North Country [*i.e.* Scotland], prospects of a rising in, 380.
North Seas, the, 561.
Northey, Sir Edward, Attorney-General, opinion of, 571.
Northumberland, Jacobite leanings in, 214.
Norway, coast of, 412.
Nottingham [Earl of]. *See* Daniel Finch, 2nd Earl of Nottingham.
Novi [Alessandria, Italy], 573.
Nuncio, Papal, in France, 102.
at Naples, 339.
at Vienna, 408, 534,
Nuremburg [Bavaria, Germany], 471, 473.

O

O'Beirne, Mr., an officer in the Czar's troops, 346.
letter to, mentioned, 346.
O'Brien, O'Brian:
Mr. (1), in Italy, 603.
Mr. (2) (probably a cipher name), letter to, mentioned, 161.
Messrs., passport for, 15.
Daniel, 155.
——, letter from, 181.
——, letter to, 156.
——, letters from, mentioned, 4, 6, 54, 145, 182, 233.
——, cipher of, 233.
——, sent to Danzig, 4.
——, arrives at Danzig, 54.
——, to remain at Mitau, 156.
——, nominated to obtain information about the Czar's daughter, 229.
John, Capt., 385, 400, 413, 432, 507.
——, as Mr. Connell, 399, 400, 507.
——, letters from, 353, 383, 384, 405.

O'Brien, John, Capt. letters from—*cont.*
——, ——, mentioned, 415, 452.
——, commission as Major for, 287.
——, instructions for, 345.
——, payment to, 425.
——, bearer of a letter to the Duke of Ormonde, 342, 372.
——, bearer of a letter for Charles Wogan, 343, 344 *bis*.
——, arrives at Venice on his journey to Vienna, 353.
——, arrives at Vienna before Charles Wogan, 383.
——, leaves the letter for him at de Busi's, 383.
——, departure of, from Vienna, 386, 399.
——, arrives at Königsberg, 405.
——, gone to Petersburg, 452.
Sir John, Capt. in Dillon's regiment, (col., Mr., "little," Dillon O'Brien), 137, 195, 213, 577, 585–587, 593.
——, as "the other Mr. O'Brien," 575.
——, letter carried by, 41.
——, letter from, 73.
——, letter to, mentioned, 598.
——, letter in the handwriting of, 395.
——, letters from, mentioned, 146, 574, 584, 585, 596.
——, letters to, 146, 181, 574, 583, 584 *bis*, 585, 596, 598.
——, commission as Col. of Foot for, 140.
——, directions from James III for, 598.
——, instructions for, 599.
——, memorandum about the Earl of Peterborough by, 573.
——, ——, mentioned, 575.
——, narrative of the arrest of the Earl of Peterborough, 580.
——, narrative of what occurred after the delivery of the letter of James III to the Cardinal Legate (21 Oct., 1717), by, 599.
——, payment to, 427.
——, recommendation of, 46.
——, statements made by the Earl of Peterborough to, 574.
——, papers brought to Urbino by, 577.
——, paper copied in the handwriting of, 589.
——, conversation between the Cardinal Legate at Bolagna and, 599.
O'Brien, Sir John, Capt.—*cont.*
——, conversation between Lord Peterborough and, 600.
O'Briens, the, ignorant of the way to deliver a message, 233.
O'Cahane, Hugh, Capt., letter from, 15.
Ogilvie:
Elizabeth (Mrs. Ogilvie, Elizabeth Swift, the little woman, your Mercury), cousin (wife) of Capt. John Ogilvie, 4 *bis*, 22 *bis*, 35, 42 *bis*, 48, 86 *bis*, 90, 91, 100, 101 *bis*, 102, 110, 113, 123 *bis*, 124 *bis*, 126, 138, 139 *bis*, 172, 178, 215, 337 *bis*, 424, 442, 443, 485, 501, 556.
——, letter to, mentioned, 22.
——, letters from, 250, 308, 540, 570, 603.
——, ——, mentioned, 195, 289, 290, 308, 355, 440, 442, 604.
——, letters, etc., carried *or* delivered by (cargo of, goods), 21, 22 *bis*, 111, 124, 132, 245, 250, 310, 319, 347, 443, 465, 466, 554.
——, friend of, 172.
——, handwriting of, 539.
——, instructions for, 537.
——, ——, observations on, 540.
——, "skipper" of, 4 *bis*.
——, movements of:—
arrives [at Paris], 21.
departs [from London], 24, 35.
arrives at Dunkirk, 42.
arrives at Liége, 68.
leaves Dunkirk, 155.
arrives in London, 245, 310, 318.
leaves England, 329.
description of journey of (from Dover to London), 606.
——, must see the Duke of Mar, 42, 124.
——, caution to be observed in trusting, 91.
——, to be sent on important messages only, 114.
——, complaints of the delay and slowness of, 114, 320, 321, 324, 391.
——, directed to go to Paris, 124.
——, requested to reconcile Capt. John Ogilvie with Lord Oxford, 195.
——, James Murray complains of, 247.

Ogilvie Elizabeth—*cont.*
——, illness of, 250, 290.
——, entrusted with enquiries for more light from England relative to Lord Peterborough, 250.
——, ——, satisfaction of, 250.
——, cargo of, sent to Lord Oxford, 250.
——, present of money made by Lord Oxford to, 251.
——, Capt. John Ogilvie gives advice to, 292.
——, anxiety for the king's affairs, 308.
——, employment of, at an end, 310, 319, 320.
——, carelessness of, incurable, 321.
——, stories carried by, 329.
——, reliability of, and devotion to the Duke of Mar, 347.
——, jealousy between James Murray and, 440.
——, complaint of, against Dillon, 442.
——, warned not to join in the jealousies of the Jacobites in England, 443.
——, a person "pinned" on, by Jacobites in London, 540.
——, teased to death by inquisitive people in town (London), 570.
——, charges against, and her defence, 604, 605.
——, opposition of Dillon to the employment of, 604.
——, convinced of the friendship of the Duke of Mar, 605.
——, burns a letter of her own which was too late for the post, 606.
——, asks Capt. John Ogilvie not to stir from his place, 606.
——, has not seen Lady Mar, 606.
Frederick (and others), letter from, 143.
James, of Boyne, 215.
——, letter from, 362.
——, ——, mentioned, 500.
——, son of (young Boyn, the younger Boyn), 215.
——, ——, death of, 147, 362.
——, ——, cost of funeral of, 426.
——, wife of, death of, 500.
——, his zeal for James III, 362.
——, corrects a false report about Mr. Arbuthnot, 362.

Ogilvie—*cont.*
John, Capt., 21, 22, 24, 32, 35 *bis*, 36, 37, 48, 90, 91, 98, 106, 113, 174, 178, 181, 239, 271, 324, 425 *bis*, 426, 427.
——, letters from, 42, 155, 171, 289, 290, 347, 355, 433.
——, ——, mentioned, 65, 98, 141, 142, 155, 171, 179, 195, 276, 289, 290, 338, 390, 433, 442, 467, 542, 570, 603, 605, 606.
——, letters to, 141, 250, 308, 356, 390, 391, 442, 540, 570, 603.
——, ——, mentioned, 64, 276, 355, 395, 440, 442, 447.
——, letters carried by, sent through *or* under cover to (packets), 3, 24, 35, 180, 338, 464, 465.
——, boat of ("our boat"), 171, 289 *bis*, 390.
——, ——, expected at Dunkirk, 155.
——, ——, arrives at Dunkirk, 171.
——, character of, 113–4.
——, cousin (wife) of. *See* Elizabeth Ogilvie, *supra*.
——, deputy of (one who used to be assisting to), 321.
——, instructions from the Earl of Oxford for, 538, 539.
——, payment to, 141.
——, expected in Paris, 64.
——, goes to Liége, 65, 66.
——, arrives at Liége, 68.
——, ordered to Paris, 86.
——, to be sent with the Duke of Mar to James III, at the request of the Earl of Oxford, 86, 91, 113, 124, 126, 155, 281, 347, 604.
——, substitute *or* successor to be appointed in place of, 91, 114, 124, 126, 320.
——, awaits a letter at Dunkirk, 171.
——, relations with the Earl of Oxford, 195, 251, 290, 291, 308, 309.
——, Lord Oxford will not deal with any put in place of, 251, 556.
——, journey of, stopped, 251.
——, Anne Oglethorpe's friendship for, 251.
——, removal *or* recall of, from Dunkirk, 291, 310, 319, 320, 321.
——, enmity of the Bishop of Rochester towards, 291, 555.

Ogilvie, John, Capt.—*cont.*
——, resolve of, in event of dismissal, 292.
——, intends to visit the Duke of Mar and the King, 289.
——, friendship for the Duke of Mar, 289.
——, reason for his stay at Dunkirk, 289.
——, nature of recommendation of, to the Duke of Mar, 291.
——, to remain where he is (*i.e.* Dunkirk), 308, 309.
——, ——, at the Duke of Mar's bidding, 443.
——, ——, at Mrs. Ogilvie's direction, 606.
——, copy of portion of the Earl of Oxford's letter sent to, 337.
——, intention of the Earl of Oxford in his recommendation of, 337.
——, asks permission to go to the Duke of Mar, 355, 356.
——, would not ask any favour from Lieut.-Gen. Arthur Dillon, 355, 453.
——, sickness of, 391.
——, Earl of Oxford changes his opinion as to the removal of, 456, 466.
——, commended by the Earl of Oxford, 538.
——, able to give a just account of affairs to Queen Mary, 539.
——, defended by the Earl of Oxford, 555.
——, charges against, 604, 605.
——, warned not to disclose certain reports, 605.
Ogilvy, James, 4th Earl of Findlater, as Knight of the Thistle, 613.
Oglethorpe [co. York], 298.
Oglethorpe, Baron. *See* Theophilus Oglethorpe, *infra*.
Oglethorpe, Oglethorp:
family of, desire for a peerage in, 232.
——, deserts of, 282.
——, devotion of, to the Duke of Mar, 304.
——, pedigree of, mentioned, 307.
——, zeal of, 459.
——, honour conferred on, 494.
Anne (the eldest, the young Fury, the lady), 49, 99, 100, 110, 168, 231, 251, 289, 304, 326, 456, 495, 539.
Oglethorpe, Anne—*cont.*
——, letters from, 336, 453.
——, ——, mentioned, 101, 110, 122, 139, 251, 283, 338, 442, 443, 464.
——, letters to, 122, 195, 464.
——, ——, mentioned, 289, 324, 337, 338, 455, 605.
——, brothers of, 326.
——, ——. *See also* James Edward *and* Theophilus Oglethorpe *infra*.
——, friend of. *See* Robert Harley, 1st Earl of Oxford.
——, ——. *See* René MacMahon.
——, ——, (Irish). *See* Sir Redmond Everard.
——, friends of (*i.e.* the Marquis and Marquise de Mezières), 123.
——, house of, 251.
——, recommends Mr. Sheridan for employment, 123, 586.
——, relations of, with her sister Fanny, 139, 304, 477.
——, nicknamed by Lord Ilay, 232.
——, friendship of, for Capt. John Ogilvie, 251.
——, quarrel of, with Sir Redmond Everard, 251, 605.
——, marriage intentions of, 283.
——, packet to be sent by, 308.
——, message informing against the Earl of Peterborough, sent by, 325, 466.
——, defends herself for having sent the information against the Earl of Peterborough, 338.
——, thanked by James III, 465.
——, Duke of Mar in favour with, 477.
——, "a certain lord" sends expressions of his loyalty through, 501.
——, friendship of, for J. Menzies, 605.
Eleanor, widow of Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe (mother of Fanny Oglethorpe, Fury), 15, 99 *bis*, 100, 101, 102, 138 *ter*, 231, 283.
——, letter from, mentioned, 501.
——, packet directed to, mentioned, 231, 232, 304.
——, received the George and privy seal of James II and redelivered them to him, 307.

Oglethorpe—*cont.*
Fanny, 495.
——, letters from, 15, 16, 35, 42, 99, 109, 137, 225, 229, 276, 303, 306, 325, 477, 500, 517.
——, ——, mentioned, 101, 112, 225, 229, 231, 282, 325, 338, 477, 494, 501.
——, letters to, 241, 282, 303, 494.
——, ——, mentioned, 99, 101, 154, 181, 229, 241, 243, 276, 394, 491, 500.
——, letters directed in the handwriting of, 231.
——, brothers of, marriage intentions of, 232.
——, ——. *See also* James Edward *and* Theophilus Oglethorpe *infra*.
——, father of (*i.e.* Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe), 232, 282.
——, father and other ancestors of, services of, 306-7.
——, grandfather of, 232.
——, mother of. *See* Eleanor Oglethorpe *supra*.
——, sisters of, marriage intentions of, 232.
——, ——. *See also* Anne Oglethorpe; Eleanor, Marquise de Mezières; *and* Molly Oglethorpe.
——, about to leave Paris, 16.
——, departing for Mezières, 42.
——, concerned at the disclosure of a secret to Lord Ilay, 99.
——, fears the Duke of Mar may not be comfortable in the house of the Marquis de Mezières in Paris, 101.
——, room of (in the Marquis de Mezières' house) occupied by the Duke of Mar, 109.
——, desired by Lord Ilay to cross to Scotland, 138.
——, relations of, with her sister Anne, 139, 304, 477.
——, strong box left with, 181.
——, will write to the Duke of Mar on important matters only, owing to the distance from Paris to Urbino, 225.
——, asks the Duke of Mar for certain letters, 229.
——, journey of (to Scotland) alluded to, 231.
——, her conversation with Lord Ilay, 233.

Oglethorpe, Fanny—*cont.*
——, marriage intentions of, 232.
——, relations with René MacMahon, 283.
——, asked to expostulate with Lord Ilay, 284.
——, asked by the Duke of Mar to write more frequently, 284.
——, reasons for not being a chanoinesse, 307.
——, reminds the Duke of Mar of the suggested grant of a peerage to her brother, 306.
——, daily forgets her English, 326.
James Edward (Jamie, Jemmy, brother of Fanny *and* Theophilus Oglethorp), 351, 383, 459, 495, 503.
——, letter from, 512.
——, grant of peerage in remainder to, 298–9.
——, ——, mentioned, 283, 495.
——, proposal to send the Duke of Mar's strong box to England by the hands of, 231, 232, 284.
——, Duke of Mar's opinion of, 232, 466.
——, object of his visit to England, 232.
——, request that he should be considered as his brother's son [in the grant of a peerage], 232.
——, well received by Lord Ilay, 233.
——, to go to Rome, 276.
——, meets his brother in Rome, 401, 477.
——, love of his brother Theophilus for, 401.
——, devotion of, to James III, 401.
——, secret visit of, to Urbino, 494.
Molly, 232.
Theophilus, 276, 283, 467, 503.
——, letters from, 267, 351 *bis*, 383, 401, 459, 511.
——, ——, mentioned, 89, 112, 283, 466.
——, letters to, mentioned, 401, 459.
——, affairs of, in England, 232.
——, brother of. *See* James Edward Oglethorpe *supra*.
——, house of, 102.
——, nephew of, 112.
——, warrant for grant of a peerage to, as Baron Oglethorpe, 298.

Oglethorpe, Theophilus, warrant for grant of a peerage to—*cont.*
——, ——, mentioned, 282, 303, 495, 602.
——, defended from suspicion of complicity with the Earl of Peterborough's designs, 102, 112.
——, movements of, 112, 283.
——, request for a peerage for, 232, 276, 306, 333.
——, ——, laid before James III by the Duke of Mar, and granted, 282.
——, Duke of Mar asks for information concerning, 283.
——, refused a passport to go to Naples, 351.
——, unable to obtain a passport to visit Malta, 383.
——, to have an audience of the Pope, 383.
——, his opinion of his brother, 401.
——, fears that the Prince of Wales may be "fool enough" to submit to his father, 402.
——, meets his brother at Rome 477.
——, Duke of Mar in favour with, 477.
——, knows that some of the captains of the English squadron for the Mediterranean are loyal to James III, 511.
Ohlau [Silesia, Germany], 503.
Oldcorn, Duncan, 136.
Oliphant:
Capt., Mrs. Newport married to, 268.
Dr., brother of. *See* Capt. Oliphant.
Mr., 85.
Olivieri, Cardinal, letter to, 401.
"Omers," (a cipher word), 132.
Onslow, Thomas, 2nd Baron Onslow, 255.
Opera:
(at Bologna), the favourite of the season (1717), called *Merope*, music of, being copied for the Duke of Mar, 253, 262.
——, ——, sent to the Duke of Mar, 278.
——, ——, last representation of, 253.
(at Fano), 385, 429, 436, 487, 488, 491, 497.
(at Rome), 405, 436, 460, 461.
(at Venice), 341.
Opera: (at Venice)—*cont.*
——, called *St. John Chrysostom*, 352.
——, ——, copy of, promised to the Duke of Mar, 268, 341.
Orcane, Primo Viziere (character in a comedy), 460.
Ord, Mr., 427.
Orford, Lord. *See* Edward Russel, 1st Earl of Orford.
Origo, Cardinal, Cardinal Legate at Bologna, 77, 79, 94, 146, 206, 216, 235, 237, 574, 586 *bis*, 588, 598.
letters from, mentioned, 136, 146, 168, 586.
letters to, 27, 41, 46, 93, 136, 147, 168, 271, 401, 572, 582.
——, mentioned, 574, 586, 596, 598, 599 *bis*.
orders to, mentioned, 598.
secretary of, 218.
troops of, 94.
arrest of the Earl of Peterborough by, 41.
thanked by James III for the arrest of the Earl of Peterborough, 41, 137, 271.
conduct of, in the affair of the Earl of Peterborough, 73, 93, 147.
reflections of the Earl of Peterborough for submission to, 74.
proposals made by, concerning the Earl of Peterborough, 168–9.
audience given to John Cockburn by, 218.
hesitation of, in offering a reward for information about the intended attempt upon the life of James III, 583.
draft of placard offering a reward for information concerning the intended attempt upon the life of James III, in the name of, 583.
——, mentioned, 584.
interview of Dominick Sheldon with, 587.
considerations urged by, for not keeping the Earl of Peterborough long in confinement, 587.
intentions of, with regard to the Earl of Peterborough, 589.
conversation between Sir John O'Brien and, 599.
Orkney, Lord. *See* Lord George Hamilton, 1st Earl of Orkney.

Orkney [Islands], 188.
Orleans, Duke of. *See* Philip.
Ormonde :
Duchess of. *See* Mary Butler, 2nd wife of James, 2nd Duke of Ormonde.
Duke of. *See* James Butler, 2nd Duke of Ormonde.
O'Rourke, Owen, letter from, 436.
letter to, 282.
——, mentioned, 436.
does not use the cipher sent by the Duke of Mar, 436.
Orrery, Lord. *See* Charles Boyle, 4th Earl of Orrery.
Orsini, Cardinal, letter to, 401.
O'Shiel, James, nominated to the Bishopric of Down and Connor, 53.
notification of appointment of, 93–4.
Osselby's, Mr. (? London), 131.
Ostend [Belgium], 180, 271, 614.
Ottoboni, Cardinal, letter to, 401.
Ottoman Court *and* Emperor. *See* Turkey.
d'Overquerque, Henry de Nassau, Lord Grantham, house of, 272.
the Prince and Princess of Wales go to the house of, 277, 285.
the Prince and the Princess of Wales continue at the house of, 335.
Oxford :
Lady. *See* Sarah Harley, 2nd wife of Robert, 1st Earl of Oxford.
Lord. *See* Robert Harley, 1st Earl of Oxford.

P

P——, Mrs., 246.
Padua [Italy], letter dated at, 186.
Duke of Mar passes through, 182, 184.
bad state of roads between Bologna and, 212.
Pajot de Villars. *See* Villars, Pajot de.
Palatine family, the (*i.e.* the family of the Elector Palatine), 470.
Palermo [Sicily], letter dated at, 89.
Palestrina, Prince of, letter to, 403.
Pamfili, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Panciatichi, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Panmure :
Lady. *See* Margaret Maule.
Lord. *See* James Maule, 4th Earl of Panmure.
Panzacchi, Mr., 570.
Papal States, 388, 528, 592, 597, 608.
Paris, 8, 17, 22, 25, 31, 42, 44, 47, 58, 65, 67 *bis*, 68, 70, 71, 76–8, 80, 86, 89, 90, 91, 96, 98, 139, 140, 151, 155, 180, 185, 189, 212, 215, 225, 243, 260, 267, 271, 288, 321, 323, 324, 333, 340, 353, 359 *bis*, 370, 391, 402, 403, 434, 443, 458 *bis*, 464, 476, 481, 482, 493, 501, 503, 529, 537, 546, 549, 550, 552, 569, 575, 584 *bis*, 586.
Archbishop of, 563.
——, commissary of, 562, 563.
bankers at, 106.
——, bills of exchange on, 162.
——, the Earl of Peterborough's credit with, 576.
——. *See also* Edmund Loftus.
bills of exchange on, 60.
Capuchins in, provincial of order of, 192.
Court of. *See* French Court.
"friends" at, 324 *bis*.
letters dated at, 6 *bis*, 15 *bis*, 42, 47, 79, 130, 136, 176, 180, 188, 220, 223 *bis*, 225, 226, 250, 256, 276, 277, 289, 299 *bis*, 339 *bis*, 353, 361, 380, 390, 394, 396, 467, 498, 500, 511, 570, 613.
letters from, mentioned, 37, 147, 238, 432.
life at, description of, 517.
living at, expensive, 226.
memorial received at, 543.
news from, 242, 342.
news of (*i.e.* at), 304.
pensions paid at, 427.
paper printed at, 136.
persons in, arriving at *or* leaving :—
Viscount Bolingbroke in, 256.
—— leaves, 236.
Col. Harry Bruce stays in, 103.
Lord Carteret leaves, 245.
Gen. George Hamilton in, 253, 254.
visit of the Duke and Duchess of Lorraine to, 437.
friend of J. Macleod, jun., in, 259.

Paris, persons in, arriving at *or* leaving—*cont.*
Duke of Mar to go to, 9, 22, 35, 49 *bis*, 50, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 90.
arrival of Duke of Mar at, 93, 98.
Duke of Mar in, 90, 100, 103, 113, 195, 315.
Duke of Mar weary of, 111.
departure of the Duke of Mar from, 225.
Capt. John Ogilvie expected in, 64.
Fanny Oglethorp and her sister in, 101.
the Earl of Peterborough expected at, 241.
arrival of the Earl of Peterborough at, 503.
the Earl of Peterborough in, 517.
departure of the Earl of Peterborough from, 573.
grandsons of the Earl of Peterborough left at, 590, 591, 608.
visit of Poniatowski to, 20, 36, 43, 46, 65.
Mr. Pye arrives at, 15.
L. Wescomb going to, 243.
departure of Charles Wogan from, 433.
political outlook at, 16.
streets and buildings :—
Faubourg St. Antoine, 87.
rue du Bac, 17.
the Bank (le Banque Royale), 355.
Bastille, the, 563.
Custom house, 148.
Mint, 594.
post office, 188, 227.
rumoured visit of Duke of Gordon to, 9, 47.
report of Lord Cadogan's going to, 20.
money to be lodged at, for purchase of arms, 193.
letter and warrant sent by messenger to, 303.
Duke of Ormonde reported to be near, 342.
proposal to send James Murray to, 485, 486.
instructions for Major Macpherson to go to, 531.
fright at, caused by the illness of the King of France, 583.
Paris Gazette, proposal to counterfeit, 148.
Parker, J., Col., letter from, mentioned, 422.
letter to, 422.
letters from, 254, 350.
cannot get leave to go to England, 255.
hardships of the family of, 255.
services of, and hardships suffered by, 255, 350, 423.
desires a recommendation to Cardinal Gualterio, 255, 351.
recommended to Cardinal Gualterio, 422–3.
Parliament, the English, 75 *ter*, 131, 132, 159, 221 *bis*, 222, 226, 248, 259, 268, 329, 381, 432, 447, 454, 479, 539, 581, 611, 612, 617.
Act of, needed to outlaw Roger Strickland before his entailed estate can be confiscated, 236.
Acts of :—
Habeas Corpus, 581.
Indemnity *or* Grace, 48, 79, 104, 130, 136, 220, 571.
——, rumoured exceptions from, 103.
——, probable extent of the acceptance of, 104.
13-14 William III, against keeping correspondence with the Pretender, 571, 572.
estimates (Army), dilatory tactics in dealing with, 272.
—— (Navy), 272.
full meeting of, expected (6 May, 1717), 545.
expected to continue, 129.
dissolution of, proposed, 141.
expected meeting of (Nov., 1717), 106, 144, 146, 157, 167, 169, 187, 209, 215, 221, 245, 246, 248, 261.
——, nothing ripe for, 215.
date of expected meeting of, 97, 221, 236.
meeting *or* opening of (21 Nov., 1717), 248, 258, 323, 332.
——, the King's speech at, 248, 249, 268, 275.
——, ——, strength of Army required by, 249, 272.
——, ——, dissatisfaction at, 258.
——, ——, paragraph in (about the Protestant religion abroad), 269.
——, ——, opposition to two main points of, 271.
——, ——, printed copy of, mentioned, 285.

Parliament, the English, meeting *or* opening of, the King's speech at—*cont.*
——, ——, addresses in reply to, 258, 271.
expected rising of, 331.
expected reassembling of (Feb., 1718), 381, 395, 488, 496.
——, preparations for, 392, 400.
——, great doing to be at, 403.
rumour of intended dissolution of, 501.
expected prorogation of, 510.
Jacobites and Jacobite interest in, 525, 544, 545, 558.
Jacobites in, to be informed of the application to the King of Spain, 418.
proposed moving of an address concerning French Protestants, 150.
rumours concerning the result of the meeting of, 181.
Prince of Wales's party in, 243.
improbability of the Court being able to secure another to their liking, 249.
"thin" attendance, at 249.
policy of the Courtiers in, 255.
Col. J. Parker advised to address, 255.
impossibility of foretelling what will happen in, 258.
Government unprepared for and afraid of, 260, 558.
anticipation of money to be granted by, 262.
demand of Devonshire rioters for a new, 262.
distrusted by George I, 271.
Court party carry the point about the Army and money in proportion, 297, 298.
surprise at majority by which Army vote was passed in, 310.
Duke of Mar's estimate of, 322.
project of Lieut.-Gen. Arthur Dillon for use in, 323.
intention of the Court to make certain provisions without the authority of, 329.
firm majority of the Court in, 334.
disposition of, towards the Emperor, 445.
business of half pay officers before, 450.
rumoured withdrawal of the question of the two fleets from, 484.
"packed and purged" condition of, 530.

Parliament, the English—*cont.*
frequent changes of, 535.
tactics of the Tories in, 552.
dissention in, over the trial of the Earl of Oxford, 554.
money voted by, information desired concerning, 568.
expected opposition to the Baltic and Mediterranean squadrons in, 602.
House of Commons, 145.
——, Bill for the Commissioners of forfeited estates passed by, 510.
——, Bill against the Lords of Sessions passed by, 510.
——, Mutiny Bill passed by, 510 *bis*.
——, Committee of, 286.
——, Committee of Ways and Means of, 302.
——, Jacobite interests in, 450.
——, ——, served by Mr. Shippen, 558.
——, marked list of, mentioned, 32.
——, meeting of, 273.
——, ——, address in reply to the King's speech, 275.
——, ——, ——, amendment to, rejected, 249.
——, members of, absent themselves in protest against the imprisonment of Mr. Shippen, 333.
——, ——, taken into custody, 333.
——, ——, sent to custody, 356.
——, ——, going to the country, 510.
——, Serjeant at Arms, 333, 356.
——, Speaker of, 286, 447, 525.
——, ——, friends of, 301.
——, ——, gives casting vote, 356.
——, animosities in, 79.
——, differences with the Court, 79.
——, reported majority of the party of the Prince of Wales, in, 141.
——, intention of, to reduce the Army, 278.
——, speech of Mr. Shippen in, and his imprisonment therefor, 286, 307, 611.
——, debate concerning the reduction of the Army, 298, 301, 304.
——, division on the Army establishment, 611.

Parliament, the English, House of Commons– *cont.*
——, debate on reduction of the cost of the Army, 302.
——, divisions upon the reduction of the cost of the Army, 302.
——, land tax voted by, 302,307.
——, amount of money voted by, 302.
——, votes for the Fleet and Army passed in, 307.
——, "carried" by the Court, 510.
——, petition concerning the Baltic trade expected in, 510.
——, success of the Court in, 524, 526.
——, "Swedes" in, 538.
——, Tories baulk the discontented Whigs by leaving the House, 544.
House of Lords, 272.
——, vote of Lord Peterborough in, alluded to, 74.
——, address in reply to the King's speech, 275.
——, Lord Ilay's promise of service in, 327.
——, Mutiny Bill read a first time in, 510 *bis*.
——, great trial of skill expected over the Mutiny Bill in, 525.
——, debate on the establishment of the Army expected in, 526.
——, trial of the Earl of Oxford in, 558.
——, ——, division list upon, mentioned, 560.
——, speeches of Lord Peterborough in, 588.
Parliament (in Scotland), suggestions for holding, in the event of the restoration of James III, 615.
list of members for the counties and towns of the north of Scotland in, mentioned, 614, 615.
Parma [Italy], 168, 506, 572, 573, 581, 590, 606.
a private person at, letter from, 573.
garden of Colorno at, 573.
actions of the Earl of Peterborough at, 573.
Court of, 73, 608.
Duke of, 77, 149, 572, 587, 588, 592, 600, 622.
——, letters from, mentioned, 147, 586, 592,
Parma, Duke of—*cont.*
——, letters to, mentioned, 586.
——, note sent by (?), 572.
——, proposed successor to, 506.
——, territories of, 146, 147.
——, desire of, for information about Lord Peterborough, 586.
——, informed of the Peterborough affair, 598–9.
——, relations with James III, 599.
States of, 147, 599 *bis*, 600.
Parraciani, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Parson's Green [Middlesex], 166.
Passage [Guipuzcoa, Spain], 58, 60.
Paterson:
Sir Hugh, 5, 12, 21, 22, 31, 36, *bis*, 43 *bis*, 45, 54, 104, 119, 159, 342, 426, 431, 467, 491.
——, as brother of Capt.-Lieut. James Paterson, 89, 402.
——, letters from, 19, 95, 144, 156, 260, 280, 297 *bis*, 390.
——, ——, mentioned, 3, 19, 31, 43, 156, 221, 243, 260, 262, 280, 300, 311, 390, 418, 449, 542.
——, letters to, 277, 281.
——, ——, mentioned, 22, 31, 55, 101, 145, 156, 221, 260, 299, 390, 531.
——, cipher of, 156.
——, movements of, 156.
——, wife of, 146.
——, state of the private affairs of, 146.
——, fears he can be of little use to James III at Rotterdam, 146.
——, order concerning the subsistence of, 243.
——, payment of subsistence of, 299.
——, asks for subsistence for Mr. Edmonstone, 299.
——, enquiries concerning, made by Capt.-Lieut. James Paterson, 402.
——, correspondence fixed between J. Menzies and, 449.
James, Capt.-Lieut. in the King of Sicily's service, 459.
——, letter from, mentioned, 402.
——, letters from, 89, 109.
——, brother of. *See* Sir Hugh Paterson.
——, illness of, 89, 402.
John, secretary to the Duke of Mar, 26, 188, 384, 603.

Paterson, John—*cont.*
—— (as namesake of [John Paterson of Prestonhall] the husband of Lord Sinclair's eldest daughter), 361.
——, letters from, 62, 64, 129 *bis*, 223, 249, 345, 369, 370, 382, 410, 490.
——, ——, mentioned, 19, 64, 180, 208, 217, 339, 369, 370, 376, 390, 436, 447, 500, 505, 513, 518.
——, letters to, 19, 32, 47, 72, 89, 136, 147, 180, 204, 208, 217, 251, 339, 340, 353, 362, 376 *bis*, 382, 384, 390, 394, 401, 405, 434, 436, 447, 453. 467, 480, 500, 505, 513, 518.
——, ——, mentioned, 136, 185, 223, 339, 345, 370, 376, 522.
——, father of, letter to, 249.
——, note of payment of a bill by, 455.
——, old comrade of, "Sandie," 467.
——, malicious story concerning, contradicted, 22, 361.
——, wines purchased by, 136.
——, James III well pleased with the service of, 361.
——, returns a present made to him by Sir Peter Redmond, 382–3.
——, ——, such rejection approved by Sir Peter Redmond, 384.
——, quarrel of the Earl Marischal with, 522.
John, of Prestonhall (husband of Grizel, the eldest daughter of Lord Sinclair), congratulated on his "escape," 361.
Patrizi, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Paulin, — ("our best singer"), 382, 385.
Paulucci, Cardinal, letter to, mentioned, 496, 497.
letters to, 401, 496.
Peace Congress:
[at Belgrade], Turkish plenipotentiaries on their way to, 507.
——, the Emperor resolves to send plenipotentiaries to, 508, 512.
——, representative of the King of Poland at, 508.
[at Danzig], 434, 435, 437, 451, 452.
Peerages, customary limitations in grants of, 283.
Peers, creation of, 532. *See also* Comte de Castelblanco; Lieut.-Gen. Arthur Dillon; John Erskine, duke of Mar; William Murray, Lord Tullibardine, *and* Theophilus Oglethorpe.
privileges of, 274.
Peircy. *See* Percy.
Pelham-Holles, Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Chamberlain ("a great man," "the Duke"), 343, 385, 610, 611.
quarrel with the Prince of Wales, 272, 281, 285.
stands as godfather to the son of the Prince of Wales, 273.
insulted by the Prince of Wales, 273.
complains to the King, 274.
insulting carriage of, to the Prince of Wales, 302.
"madness" of, 302.
Pely (*i.e.* Prague), 453.
Pembroke, Lord. *See* Thomas Herbert, 8th Earl of Pembroke.
Penny post letter, a, 575.
Pens, machine for making, 210.
Pensions, amount of money paid in, 427.
Pentenriedter, (Benterrider, Pentenrieder,) M. de, 225, 245.
Percy (Peircy), Francis, capt. of the *Windsor*, 512.
Pernes [Vaucluse, France], letter dated at, 300.
Duke of Mar's friends at, 433.
Perth, Duke of. *See* Lord James Drummond, 2nd Duke of Perth.
Perth [Scotland], 136 *bis*, 175 *bis*, 188, 197 *bis*, 198, 202, 203, 204, 380.
Governor of. *See* Col. — Balfour.
Pesara [*i.e.* Pesaro], James III at, 545.
Pesaro [Italy], 194, 213, 246, 252, 348, 425, 429, 434, 598.
letters dated at, 369, 434, 487, 554.
intended journey of the Duke of Mar to, 65.
arrival of the Duke of Mar at, 238.
Gen. George Hamilton at, 85 *bis*.
weather at, 487.
Peter I, Czar of Russia (one of the "principal merchants," "the Muscovite"), 3, 5, 6, 20 *bis*, 22 *ter*, 36, 43 *bis*, 45 *bis*, 55 *ter*, 82, 88, 114, 115, 119, 210, 309, 314, 322, 339, 345, 386, 399, 402, 452, 453, 458.

Peter I, Czar of Russia – *cont.*
as "one of the merchants I formerly named," 477.
ambassadors, agents *or* ministers of, at Copenhagen, 388.
——, at Vienna, 384, 388, 430, 452, 480, 508 *bis*.
——, meeting of the ministers of the King of Sweden with, 565.
advocate of (at Vienna), 405.
advocates of, 405.
chief commanders of troops and fleet of, 54.
children of (by his second marriage), 500.
commission of the Duke of Ormonde from, mentioned, 546, 549.
Court of, influence of M. Busi with, 399.
(eldest) daughter of ("Princess of the North," "the young lady"), 224, 270, 318, 340, 370, 373, 374, 395, 413.
——, inquiries made by Queen Mary concerning, 222.
——, thought a suitable match for James III, 227, 311.
——, persons nominated to obtain information concerning, 229.
——, age of, 229.
——, Duke of Mar's preference for, 270.
——, questions concerning the person of, 312.
——, necessity of her person being found tolerable, 316.
——, date of birth of, 453.
(second) daughter of, 229.
——, age of, 229.
house of, 222.
letter from, mentioned, 508.
letter to, mentioned, 499.
marriage proposal made by (*i.e.* the offer of his daughter in marriage to James III), 153, 222, 224 *bis*, 229, 271, 275, 300, 311, 432.
——, results of acceptance or refusal, 224.
——, advantages to be derived from, 226, 227.
——, his intentions disclosed by, 226, 227.
——, considerations on, 227.
——, not mentioned to the Jacobites in England, 318.
——, communicated to the King of Spain, 414.
——, kept secret, 621.

Peter I, Czar of Russia—*cont.*
ministers of, dealing of Charles François de Busi with, 402.
naval armament of, 452.
niece of, 513.
"people" of, 145.
——, negotiations with Spain to be kept secret from, 412.
physician to. *See* Dr. Robert Erskine.
plenipotentiaries from the King of Sweden to, 569.
troops of, 145, 534, 559, 565, 569.
wife of, 229.
diplomatic relations and negotiations of:—
with the Emperor, 82, 388, 437.
——, rumoured consent of to remove his troops from the Empire, 559.
with the Regent of France, 12, 13, 32, 97, 145, 260, 412.
with George I, 43, 507, 529, 569.
——, his dislike for George I, 619.
with Hamburg, 172.
with James III and the Jacobites, 11, 12, 19, 260, 276, 322, 368, 532, 550, 554, 560, 561, 568–9, 619.
——, negotiations with, not certainly known to the English government, 323.
——, unable to assist James III until reconciled to the King of Sweden, 400.
——, his attitude communicated to the King of Spain, 412.
——, proposed visit of James III to, 413.
——, likely to afford house-room, &c., to James III, 419.
——, pressed by James III to give a commission to the Duke of Ormonde to negotiate with the King of Sweden, 554.
——, negotiations of the Duke of Ormonde with, 564.
with the King of Prussia, 12, 13, 32, 88, 97, 145, 260, 565.
with Sweden and the King of Sweden, 31, 36, 46, 97, 114, 121, 125, 131, 145, 187, 227, 228, 342, 384,

Peter I, Czar of Russia, diplomatic relations and negotiations of, with Sweden and the King of Sweden—*cont.*
386, 387, 388, 305, 312, 400, 404, 451, 452, 489, 492, 529, 547, 550, 551, 554, 560, 561, 565, 569, 621.
——, peace said to be concluded between, 270, 301, 322, 511.
——, ——, advantages from, 154 *bis*.
——, ——, result of, 561.
——, proposed surrender of conquests from Sweden by, 386.
——, preliminaries of peace between, settled, 435, 452.
——, proposed inclusion in an alliance between France and Sweden, 507.
——, will not conclude a peace with Sweden without his allies, 508.
——, proposed accommodation between, memoir upon, 532.
——, dominions to be ceded by Sweden to, 547.
——, proposals to the King of Sweden from, sent by the Duke of Ormonde, 550.
——, mission of M. Poniatowski from the King of Sweden to, 564.
——, the Duke of Ormonde's commission to the King of Sweden from, 564.
——, desires the place of meeting of his own and the King of Sweden's ministers to be in Prussian territory, 565.
——, expected treaty between, 568, 569.
——, ——, place of negotiation of, to be Amsterdam, 568.
——, his concert with the King of Sweden in favour of James III, 619.
——, proposal to trust Maréchal d'Huxelle with the secret arrangement between himself and the King of Sweden, made by, 621.

Peter I, Czar of Russia—*cont.*
desirous of "the treaty" taking effect, 22.
to meet Gen. Rank, 31.
alliance signed by, 32.
Sir H. Stirling sent on a mission to, 36.
expected at Danzig, 54, 55.
goes on to Riga, 95.
league made by, 97.
promise of money made by the Duke of Ormonde to, 115, 482.
gone to Petersburg, 145.
conversation of Dr. Robert Erskine with, 154.
directs Daniel O'Brien, to remain about Mitau, 155.
good disposition of, known to the Jacobites in England, 374.
declaration of, concerning the proposed peace, 388.
plan submitted to, 388.
proposes Danzig as place for peace congress, 434.
congress on proposals made by, 451.
journey of, to Moscow, 452.
design of, against the Turks, 452, 508.
complaints made to, from England concerning the Duke of Ormonde's stay in Russia, 499.
desires the Duke of Ormonde to go to Sweden, 499.
orders for equipment of a fleet given by, 500.
leaves Moscow, 500.
expected at Petersburg, 513.
reference to, in draft letter, correction of, 554.
stays the march of his troops, 565, 569.
visit of, to Amsterdam, 568.
Peterborough, Lord. *See* Charles Mordaunt, 3rd Earl of Peterborough.
Peterhead [Aberdeenshire], 204.
landing of James III at, 202.
Petersburg, *or* St. Petersburg, Petersberg [Russia], 145, 384, 386, 388, 452, 511, 513.
letter dated at, 499.
departure of Capt. John O'Brien from Vienna for, 386.
road to, passes through Mitau, 513.
Petkum, M., 560.
"Phaeton," Mr. (? James Murray), 454.
Philibert, —, a banker at Lyons, 573.

Philip V, King of Spain (the Catholic King), 34, 54, 59 *bis*, 60, 70, 88, 150, 219, 374, 386, 405, 409, 410 *bis*, 438, 445, 452, 462 *bis*, 484, 579.
as Duke of Anjou, 301.
ambassadors *or* factors of, in England, 222, 374.
children of, 406.
estate of, in Italy, 602.
illness of, 232, 375.
magazines of, 58, 60.
memorial to be forwarded to, 616.
——, answer to, 620.
——, reflections of James III on, 620.
ministers of, 621.
the "prelate in the interest of," 622.
servants of, 340.
ships of, 59.
diplomatic relations and negotiations :—
with the Emperor, 191, 207, 208, 219, 243, 270, 438, 505, 506, 512.
with France and the Regent, 389, 506.
with George I, 219, 417.
with James III and the Jacobites, 191, 227, 336, 417, 418, 551, 602, 603, 617, 618.
——, relations of James III with the King of Sweden and the Czar (the secret of the North) communicated to, 414, 621.
——, application to, to be communicated to the Jacobites in Parliament, 418.
——, action of Jacobites in England advantageous to, 617.
——, asked by James III for some proof of his good disposition, 618.
——, interests of, identical with those of James III, 618, 620.
——, opportunity offered to, of securing the friendship of Russia and Sweden, 620.
——, request for 100,000*l.* made by James III to, 619.
——, ——, mentioned, 412, 414, 446.
——, ——, reasons for, 620, 621.

Philip V, King of Spain—*cont.*
profit derived by, from coining small money, 60.
late declaration of, mentioned, 208.
unfriendly rumours concerning (in London), 244, 245.
project of James Murray in connection with, 248.
stopped in his career, 334.
permission of, required to purchase arms, 340, 440.
refusal of the Dutch to send ships against, 342.
fleet against, requested from Holland, 363.
rumours of intended invasion of Italy by, 389.
opportunity offered to, by sending a fleet to the west of England or Ireland, 411, 412.
Whig policy opposed to interests of, 618.
Philip, Duke of Orleans, Regent of France (his Royal Highness), 5, 20, 38, 59, 83, 86, 87, 108, 132, 139, 154, 225, 276, 277, 327, 354, 355, 374, 403, 404, 409, 412, 437, 481, 485, 486, 497, 503 *bis*, 517, 518, 559, 580, 585, 587, 588, 600, 620, 621 *bis*.
agent of James III to, 492, 493.
——. *See also* Lieut.-Gen. Arthur Dillon.
chief factor of, in England. *See* Abbé du Bois.
edict of, mentioned, 3.
letter to, 518.
letters to, mentioned, 517, 592.
letter of *cachet* of, mentioned, 326.
diplomatic relations and negotiations :—
with the Emperor, 384, 506.
with George I, 12, 150, 227, 317, 418, 439, 506, 507, 525, 578.
——, has conferences with the Earl of Stair, 71.
with James III and the Jacobites, 12, 227, 312, 327, 399, 456, 482, 502, 507.
——, attitude of, determined by the friendship between George I and the Emperor, 317.
——, desertion of the cause of James III by, 533, 535.
——, urges James III to leave Avignon, 536.

Philip, Duke of Orleans, diplomatic relations and negotiations of —*cont.*
with Holland, 227, 506.
with Prussia, 12, 32, 97, 145, 260.
——, makes an attempt to detach Prussia from the Triple Alliance of the North, 348.
with Russia, 12, 13, 32, 97, 145, 260.
with Spain, 389.
with the King of Sweden, 97, 399.
unpopularity of, 12.
visit of, to Queen Mary, 13.
enraged at the attitude of the Parlement, 16.
alliance signed by, 32.
desires the Duke of Mar not to lodge in Paris, 90.
consent of, desired by Duke of Mar for his visit to Paris, 91.
acquainted with the Duke of Mar's arrival and stay in Paris, 93, 111, 112.
informed of the Peterborough affair, 94.
acquainted with an anonymous message received by James III, 94–5.
approves of the conduct of the Peterborough affair, 90, 95, 133, 599.
not to be named in connection with the Peterborough affair, 599.
conversations of, with Dillon, 90, 111.
conversation of, with Queen Mary, 133.
interests of, 168, 578, 579.
credit of Nathaniel Hooke with, 220.
Dillon unable to speak to, 334.
good offices of, with English Court, promised to the Pope, 334.
application of Queen Mary to, on behalf of the Pope, 353.
fear of stoppage of money from, 316.
two parties "about," 317.
untroubled by the broils in England, 325.
aims of, 326.
——, support of James III for, 327.
relations with George, Prince of Wales, 439.
Philip, Duke of Orleans—*cont.*
expected to send an army to Italy, 481.
"bosom friend" of, won over to the Jacobite cause, 501.
——, letter from, mentioned, 501.
——, letter to, mentioned, 502.
opinion of, concerning Lieut.-Gen. Arthur Dillon, 502.
claims of, to the crown of France, 505, 506.
value of support of, to the Jacobite cause, 525.
ignorance of the intentions of, a hindrance to the action of the Jacobites in Parliament, 526.
attack made upon the administration of, 563.
opportunity to become the arbiter of Europe, 578.
alternative policies suggested to, in a memorial by Lord Peterborough, 578.
not bound to sacrifice Italy to the Germans, 580.
Phipps, Sir C[onstantine], 237.
Piacenza, Placentia, Plaisance [Italy], 262, 325, 334, 573, 598.
Piazza, Cardinal, letter to, 401.
Picardy, 16.
Pico della Mirandola, Cardinal, letter to, 401.
Pictures, 54.
payment for, 427.
Piedmont, Prince of, projected marriage with the youngest daughter of the late Emperor (Joseph I), 462.
Pierrepont, Evelyn, 1st Duke of Kingston-upon-Hull, 450.
"Piller," Mr., relations of, 131.
Piombino, Princess, letter to, 497.
letter from, mentioned, 497.
letter to, mentioned, 497.
portrait of James III sent to, 497.
Piracy, 180.
proposed act of, 139.
Pirates, 211.
Pistoles (Spanish), charge of coining, 263, 264, 265.
Pistols, price of, 60.
Pitsligo, Lord. *See* Alexander Forbes, 4th Lord Forbes of Pitsligo.
Pitts:
Mr. (Lord Portmore), 220.
Mrs. (Lady Portmore), 220.
Placentia, Plaisance. *See* Piacenza.
Plot, Jacobite, hope of the English Court and Government for, attempts to manufacture, 156, 158, 209, 213, 221, 323,

Plymouth [co. Devon], 330.
Poland, 343, 344, 346, 387.
crown of, 386, 387, 508.
King of. *See* Frederick Augustus I.
late King of. *See* John III (Sobieski).
people of, Frederick Augustus I disgusted with, 387.
proposed surrender of Livonia to, 386.
proposed separation of Polish Prussia from, 387.
Poli, Duke of, letter to, 403.
Polignac, Cardinal de, letter from, mentioned, 376.
letter to, 376.
Pomerania, Royal, 532.
Poniatowski, Gen., 3, 5 *bis*, 12, 20, 21, 22, 46, 65, 101, 568.
letter from, mentioned, 565.
reason for his visit to Paris, 20, 36, 43, 46.
Lieut.-Gen. Dillon to seek an interview with, 31, 32.
his arrival in Paris, 42.
burkes discussion with Dr. Robert Erskine, 96.
has an interview with Nipousy, 96.
his mission from the King of Sweden to the Czar, 564–5.
secures an order for the retirement of the Russian troops from Mecklenberg, 565.
the Czar's wishes as to the place of conference sent to to, 565.
movements of, 569.
Pont Beauvoir, 189.
Pope, the. *See* Clement XI.
Pope, Alexander, 190.
Porter, Mr., 18.
Port Mahon [Minorca], proposal to surrender, 331.
small value of, 332.
Portmore:
Lady. *See* Catherine Colyear (*suo jure* Countess of Dorchester).
Lord. *See* Sir David Colyear, Bart., 1st Earl of Portmore.
Portpapier, purchase of a, 487.
Portugal, :
King of. *See* John V.
nunciature of, 622.
possessions of the crown of, Consul-General appointed in, 352.
league between Spain and, 356, 357.
Portugal—*cont.*
trade disputes with Spain, 406.
jealousy of Cardinal Alberoni's military preparations in, 406.
Portuguese, the, reasons of, for inclining to Spain rather than to Austria, 406.
Portuguese ambassador (? in France), 503.
(at Rome), 405.
Post, the, *or* Posts, 49, 169, 170, 177, 302, 303, 390.
arrival of, at Urbino, 320.
collection of letters for, by a bell-man (in London), 606.
delayed by snow, 316.
express quicker than, 323.
letter to be sent by, 414.
letter too valuable for, 221.
risks of, 307.
time of departure of (from Paris), 300.
unreliability of, 395.
Post-days [at St. Germains], 169, 170.
Posthouse [? at Rotterdam], letter dropped into the, 69.
" Postman," the, 172.
Post office (? in London), 606.
Post office, post house [English], censorship exercised by, 335.
Poulett, John, 1st Earl Poulett, 456.
Powrie, Pourie, Laird of. *See* Thomas Fotheringham.
Prague, Prag [Bohemia], 182, 434, 473.
(*as* Pely *and* Binette), 453.
letter dated at, 503.
——, mentioned, 4.
arrival of the Duke of Ormonde at, 4.
Prater, Richard (*or* Sir Richard), 71.
wife of, 71.
Presbyterianism, Presbytery, established in Scotland, 170.
Presbyterians, the, 172.
Preston [Lancashire], battle of (affair of, the Lancashire miscarriage), 130, 214, 307, 351.
prisoner taken at, 180.
Preston, Sir John, 603.
amount of subsistence of, 299.
Price, M., resident of the King of Sweden at the Hague, 569.
Prié, Marquis de, agent of the Emperor at Brussels, 81, 82, 134.
conversation with Falconbridge, 106, 107.
influence of, with the English government, 108.
Prince Frederick, the, 512.

Princes of Europe, 321.
Princess, "a certain," illness of, 304.
Privy Council, the, rumour of attendance of the Duke of Shrewsbury at, 236.
speech of George I to, 275.
Privy seals (permitting Jacobites to return to England), 135, 268, 269.
offer of, 458.
Priuli, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Protestant, a, policy of James III marrying, 328.
Protestant interest, the, in England, efforts to strengthen, 249, 258.
in the Empire, 269.
Protestant religion, 105, 420.
Protestant subjects of James III, anxiety not to alarm, 192.
Protestants, 143.
attitude of James III towards, 514–5.
French, 150.
Prussia, 270, 348, 532.
King of. *See* Frederick William I.
Queen of. *See* Sophia Dorothea.
Prussia, Polish, proposed exchange of, 387.
Protestants in, 387.
Roman Catholics in, 387.
Pulteney, Mr., account of unsuccessful overtures made by Charles Forman MacMahon to, 458.
——, mentioned, 459.
terms used by, in mentioning James III, 458.
Puppet-show (at the Court at Rastatt), 470.
Pye, Charles (C. Wallaran, Warner), letter from, 63.
arrival of, at Paris, 15.

Q

Queensberry, Duke of. *See* Charles Douglas.
Queensferry [co. Linlithgow], properest place for landing forces in Scotland, 614.
Quinine (quinaquina), 189.

R

Radclyffe, James, 3rd Earl of Derwentwater, 180.
troop of, 180.
Rait, —, 360.
letters to, mentioned, 129, 369.
illness of, 129.
"Randle, Mr.," business of (? a restoration), 131.
Rangone, Rangoni, Marchese, *or* Mr., of Modena, 77 *bis*, 586.
application of, to visit Lord Peterborough, and decision thereon, 73.
Rank, C., Gen., 5, 6, 88, 96, 546, 550, 569.
imprisonment of, 6, 11.
detention of, in Denmark, 22.
arrival from Denmark, 22.
expected meeting with the Czar, 22.
release of, 31, 32, 43.
Rannoch [Perthshire], the "Elector" of, 382.
Rastatt, Rastat [Baden, Germany], 434.
visit of Charles Wogan to, described, 468–471.
departure of Charles Wogan from, 471.
Ratcliff, Mr., duel fought by, 106.
Ratisbon [Bavaria, Germany], 434 *bis*.
Ratray (? James Murray), 172.
Rattray, —, brigadier, 201, 202.
Reay, Lord. *See* George Mackay, 3rd Baron Reay.
Redding Straike, the, 24.
Redmond, Sir Peter, Knight of the Order of Christ, 382, 401, 413.
letter to, 382.
letter from, mentioned, 405.
letters from, 384, 405, 436, 460, 479.
patent of appointment as Consul-General in the possession of the Crown of Portugal, 352.
——, mentioned, 407.
——, note of, 602.
warrant for creation of, as a Knight and Bart. of England, 299.
arrival of, at Urbino, 271.
present made to John Paterson by, returned, 382–3.

Redmond, Sir Peter—*cont.*
approves such rejection, 384.
visit of, to Loretto, 405.
journey to and arrival at Rome, 405.
approves the intention of James III to marry, 406.
asks for some commission to the King of Sicily, 406.
intended movements of, 406, 407.
offers himself to be sent anywhere on the King's service, 407.
weary of Rome, 436.
James III desires to see him at Urbino, 460.
likes the way of living at Rome better than before, 461.
prefers a life of action to one of study, 461.
intends to go to Urbino to kiss the hands of James III, 461, 480.
interview of, with the Pope, 480.
describes his interview with Cardinal Aquaviva, 479.
ruse of, for obtaining an introduction to Cardinal Alberoni, 479.
Regency (during the absence of George I from England), expected composition of, 559, 612.
Regency, Act of (in England), James III advised to follow the precedent of, 191.
Regent, the. *See* Philip, Duke of Orleans, Regent of France.
Reggio [nell'Emilia, Italy], Reggio of Modena, 76, 137, 146, 147, 168, 573, 575, 581, 597, 598.
house of Lord Peterborough near, 137.
mountains of, 77.
Reinswood, Reinswod, Baron de, 243, 364.
René. *See* René MacMahon,
Restoration, the (1660), treatment of loyalists at, 214.
Restoration [of James III] (Mr. Randle), 131.
funds for, 13.
Reval [Esthonia, Russia], 145, 182, 452.
Reventlow, Count, minister of the Duke of Holstein, 434.
Revolution, the (1688), 584.
part played by Wm. Douglas, 1st Duke of Queensberry, in, 184.
public debt due to, 347.
Revolution, the—*cont.*
Knights of the Thistle made before, 613.
Rheims, Reims [Marne, France], 68, 188, 267.
letter dated at, mentioned, 5.
the Earl Marischal to winter at, 177.
Ridpath, Ridpeath, Mr., 172, 392.
Riga [Livonia, Russia], 88, 95, 532.
English and "disaffected persons" at, 176.
the Duke of Ormonde on the road to, 179.
Rimer. *See* Rymer.
Rimini [Forli, Italy], 93, 353.
Rivoli [Turin, Italy], 573.
Robertson, —, of Strowan, letters from, 103, 189.
character of, 103–4.
illness of, 147, 189.
pecuniary wants of, 189.
does not contemplate a journey to Italy, 189.
Rochester, Bishop of. *See* Francis Atterbury.
Rochester [the Earl of], quotation from, 189.
Rohan, Cardinal de, 503.
letter to, 401.
Roman Catholic King bound by the Coronation oath, 105.
Roman Catholic princes, 269.
Roman Catholic religion (Popery), James III said to be wedded to, 291.
Roman Catholic troops, possibility of employing, 332.
Roman Catholics:
attitude of James III towards, 514–5.
(in England), expectations of, unduly raised, 117.
——, behaviour of, 279.
——, "mauvais," 516.
——, proposal to raise money from, 529.
(in Scotland), 328.
Roman crowns, 542, 573.
Roman Emperor. *See* Charles VI.
Rome [Italy], 64, 112, 217, 234, 276, 385, 462, 467, 497, 586, 591, 592.
ambassadors, factors *or* agents at:—
the Emperor's, 154.
the Duke of Lorraine's. *See* M. de Litta.
Portuguese, 405.
bank of, 622.
banker of, 25.
books relating to, 557.

Rome [Italy]—*cont.*
carnival at, 382, 461.
climate of, 111.
colleges and monasteries founded by Neapolitans at, 383.
comedies at, 460.
Court of, 579, 583.
——, the English thought to be jealous of James III having dealings with, 322.
——, relations with France, 334.
——, reconciliation of the Emperor with, 408.
——, description of, by Sir P. Redmond, 461.
——, attitude of, towards James III, 498.
——, consternation at, concerning the arrest of the Earl of Peterborough, 111, 584.
——, impatience to see the end of the Peterborough affair at, 589, 596.
——, apprehensions of English reprisals for the detention of the Earl of Peterborough at, 599.
Englishmen at, list of, 351.
French courier from, 573.
French post house at, 66.
Germans in, opinion of, concerning James III, 351.
Jacobites in, about to leave soon, 413.
visit of James III to (summer, 1717), 52, 443.
proposed journey of James III to (early in 1718), 377, 397.
letter received at, 433.
letters dated at, 1, 7, 25, 34, 66 *bis*, 72, 73, 96, 111, 177, 196, 249, 253, 267, 305, 351 *bis*, 383, 401 *bis*, 405, 413, 436, 451, 453, 459 *bis*, 460, 479, 511, 512.
letters from, mentioned, 414, 584.
Duke of Mar desires to visit, 342, 382.
music in, 414, 460. *See also* operas and plays in, *infra*.
news from, 70, 453.
James Oglethorpe at, 477.
Theophilus Oglethorpe at, 283, 477.
operas and plays in, 436, 460, 461.
——, subjects of, 405.
Papal Consistory at, meeting of, 406.
Rome [Italy]—*cont.*
the Earl of Peterborough at, 587.
post from, 583, 584.
racquets and shuttlecocks purchased in, 414.
visit of Sir Peter Redmond to, 382.
journey of Sir Peter Redmond from Loretto to, and arrival at, 405.
Sir Peter Redmond to leave, 406.
Sir Peter Redmond weary of, 436.
rope dancers in, 436.
sights of, 414.
society in, description of, 413, 414, 459.
zitellas in, 460.
Santa Maria Maggiore, letter dated at, 53, 93, 94, 153, 242.
St. Peter's, 461.
Rose, —, [Laird] of Kilravock, 201.
men of, 201.
See also Ross, *infra*.
Rosecommon, 615.
Rosetti, —, 160.
Ross, shire of, 196, 198.
passes between Inverness and, 198, 199.
Ross (*or* Rose), Alexander, Bishop of Edinburgh, 127, 128, 135, 328, 366.
letters to, 349, 367.
——, mentioned, 358, 359.
James III direct that money be supplied to, 350, 359.
Dr. Charles Leslie mentioned as the brother (*i.e.* fellow clergyman) of, 367.
Rosses, the, 196, 197, 201.
Rostock [Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany], 154 *bis*.
Rothes, Earl of. *See* John Leslie (*formerly* Hamilton), 9th Earl of Rothes.
Rotterdam [Holland], 49, 265 *bis*, 266, 299, 304 *bis*.
letters dated at, 58, 104, 144, 156.
the Duchess of Mar at, 145.
the Duchess of Mar sails from, 156.
"little happening" at, 146.
Rouen [Seine-Inférieure, France], 58, 147, 467, 500.
letters dated at, 213, 362.
Irish neighbours of R. Arbuthnot at, 394.
Roxburgh, Duke of. *See* John Ker, 1st Duke of Roxburgh.

Ruffo, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Ruspoli, Prince, 460.
Russell, Edward, Lord Orford. Jacobite hopes of gaining, 556.
Russia, Muscovy, the Czar's country, a port of the Muscovites, 384 *bis*.
Czar of. *See* Peter I.
Prince Royal of. *See* Alexis.
suitability of, for the residence of James III, 317.
Charles Wogan's journey towards, 345.
better as a place of residence than Urbino, 369.
Russian Court. *See* Peter I.
Russian fleet *or* navy, 500.
English officers in, 79.
Russian ministers *or* residents. *See* Peter I.
Russian troops, order for retirement of, from Mecklenburg, 565, 569.
Russians, Muscovites, great armies of, expected to be on foot, 370.
Rutland, Duke of. *See* John Manners, 2nd Duke of Rutland.
Rymer, Rimer, [? *Fœdera* of], 138.
Ryswick, peace of, 301.

S

S——, Lord, letter to, 504.
Sabran, Madame de, letter from, 518.
——, mentioned, 517.
husband of, 518.
Sacripanti, Cardinal, letter to, 401.
St. Albans:
Duchess of. *See* Diana Beauclerk, wife of Charles, 1st Duke of St. Albans.
Duke of. *See* Charles Beauclerk, 1st Duke of St. Albans.
St. Amand. *See* St. Mandé.
St. Amand, James, 538.
letter from, mentioned, 315.
St. Andrew, Order of. *See* Thistle, Order of the.
St. Clair:
Henry, 10th (*or* 1st) Lord Sinclair, husband of eldest daughter of. *See* John Paterson, of Prestonhall.
John, master of Sinclair, 142, 155.
——, action of, after Sheriffmuir, 200.
St. Denis [Seine, France], 90.
letter dated at, 86.
memorandum dated at, 61.
St. Domingo. *See* Santo Domingo.
St. Emilion [Gironde, France], letter dated at, 18.
St. Etienne, St. Estienne, near Lyons [Loire, France], 59.
St. George, Chevalier de. *See* James III.
St. Germain, St. Germains [Seine-et-Oise, France], 11, 31, 35, 79, 98, 104, 220, 226, 238, 313, 340, 354, 355, 398, 422, 441, 443, 448, 464, 484, 531, 594, 599.
celebration of the Holy Communion at, stopped, 563.
courier from, 253.
Court of, 25, 192, 265, 575.
——, order of, asked for, 41.
——, interests at, possessed by Capt. George, 41.
——, secrets ill kept by, 105.
——, intrigue against the Duke of Mar supported at, 155.
——, arrears due to, 156.
——, airs of, 205.
——, failure of supply of money from, 211 *bis*.
——, rumour of the marriage of James III current at, 503.
——, members of, 517.
Lieut.-Gen. Arthur Dillon goes to, 300, 403, 423.
——, returns from, 300.
letters dated at, 153, 169, 170 *bis*, 173, 177, 209, 236 *bis*, 310, 379, 380, 403, 423, 424.
Dr. Charles Leslie settled at, 70.
pensions paid at, 427.
prior at, 562, 563.
St. Gervais [? Gironde, France], letters dated at, 518 *bis*.
St. Gervie [? St. Gervais], letter dated at, 505.
St. James's Post, 392.
St. Jean de Luz [Basses-Pyrénées, France], 265.
St. John, Henry, Viscount Bolingbroke (Morton), 55, 173, 193, 285, 315 *bis*, 503, 589.
apology of, 311.
——, ready for the press, 285.
faction of, corrupting influence of, 142.
friends of, intrigue against the Duke of Mar, 154.
——, nocturnal rendezvous of, 245.

St. John, Henry, Viscount Bolingbroke—*cont.*
letters from, mentioned, 304.
memorial of, mentioned, 449.
secretary, agent *or* "squire" of, work of, 320.
——, reception given to, 341.
——. *See also* John Brinsden.
duel fought over the character of, 106.
charges against James Maighee made by, 141.
charges made by James Maighee against, 142.
compared with the Duke of Mar, 142.
attempt to justify the conduct of, 157.
expected in London, 178.
rumours of the effect of his visit to London, 186–7.
rumour of intended restoration of, 187.
fear of, displayed by the Jacobites of England, 209.
gone to England, 221.
rumoured to be in London at Gen. Hill's house, 236 *bis*.
movements of, 236.
not yet in London, 245, 256.
ill-success of his attempts to injure James III, 248.
report that he will not go to England, 248.
to be shunned by the Jacobites in England, 256.
his former estimate of James III, 256.
proposal to confound by means of his own letters, 256.
resents the ill-treatment of John Brinsden, 304.
partnership with, broken by James III, 309.
shameful conduct of, 310, 316.
his inability to do much harm, 310, 319.
attempt to dissuade Lord Lansdown from renewing friendship with, 311, 449.
infamous means employed by, to make his peace, 311.
Duke of Mar's opinion of the deserts of, 319, 320.
like to prove a scoundrel, 341.
action of Sir W. Wyndham in relation to, 419, 439, 449.
aspersion cast on James III by, 439.
aversion of the Earl of Oxford to, 540.
St. Malo [Ille-et-Vilaine, France], 614.
St. Mandé, St. Amand [near Paris], 87, 225, 306.
instructions received at, 539.
St. Martin de Ré, St. Martin's [France], 467.
St. Omer [Pas de Calais, France], 154.
letter dated at, 411.
pensions paid at, 427.
St. Petersburg. *See* Petersburg.
St. Saphorin, M. de, English minister at Vienna, 505.
St. Sebastian. *See* San Sebastian.
St. Vincennes. *See* Vincennes.
Saintes, Xaintes, [Charente-Inférieure, France], letters dated at, 48, 85.
Salern, Father, 234, 235, 343.
Salisbury, the, 512.
Salviati, Alamanno, president of Urbino, 397, 488.
letter from, mentioned, 361.
passport from, 15.
Samnitz, Col., 388.
Sandie. *See* Alexander Gordon, son of William Gordon.
San Sebastian, St. Sebastian [Guipuzcoa, Spain], 58, 60, 161, 186, 263, 264, 265, 267.
Franciscan convent at, 263, 264, 265, 266.
letter dated at, 59.
arms obtainable at, 59.
Sante, Signor, 77.
Santo Domingo, St. Domingo [Hayti, West Indies], Governor of, 180. *See also* M. de Chateaumoran.
pirates on the coast of, 180.
Sardinia, 2, 173, 334, 388, 505, 506.
rumoured conquest of, 7.
rumoured landing of Spaniards in, 90.
Sardinian expedition. *See* Spanish expedition.
Sarsfield, James Francis Edward, 2nd Earl of Lucan, 577.
Savoy, 405.
Duke of. *See* Victor Amadeus II.
Prince of, 618.
Saxony, Saxe, 387, 390.
Elector of. *See* Frederick Augustus I.
Electoral Prince of. *See* Frederick Augustus (*afterwards* Frederick Augustus II, King of Poland).

Saxony—*cont.*
Princess of, 377, 378, 396 *bis*, 410, 497.
——, proposed as wife for James III, 234, 238.
——, Charles Wogan's mission to report upon, 234–5, 238.
——, directions to Charles Wogan concerning, rescinded, 343.
Saxe-Lauenburg, Sax-Lawenburg, late Duke of, 468.
Sayer *or* Sayers, Mr., 102.
comical adventure of, 541.
Scheracque, M., 112.
Schlettstadt, Schlestadt [Alsace, Germany], 433.
Schonborn, Count, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, enmity for the house of Hanover, 452.
Schulenberg, Ermengarde Melusina, Baroness von der, Duchess of Munster, rumoured proposal to declare Queen, 287.
children of, 287.
Scot. *See* Mr. Jemyson.
Scotland, 6, 26, 42 *bis*, 66, 68, 69, 73, 74, 136, 160, 180, 201, 209, 240, 254, 265, 294, 412, 521.
[Lord] Advocate of, to prosecute returned Jacobites, 268.
burghs in, 584.
church *or* kirk of, 170, 556.
Commissioner of (Duke of York *afterwards* James II), 169.
correspondence with, conducted by L. Inese, 441.
——, conducted by Jacobites at Bordeaux, 33.
Jacobite cause in, 168, 421, 520.
Jacobite pamphlets reprinted and dispersed in, 260.
Jacobites (friends) in, 42.
——, letters to, mentioned, 421.
Jacobites returned to, arrest of, ordered, 269.
Lord Justice Clerk, 197, 381.
letters from, mentioned, 18.
packet from, mentioned, 256.
Parliament, 169, 584.
——, Duke of Lauderdale's, 169, 252.
——, Duke of York's, 252.
——, Acts of, 174, 240, 252.
——, ——, not binding in England, 174.
——, ——, Assertory Act and Test, 169, 170.
people of, inclined towards rebellion, 301.
Scotland, people of—*cont.*
——, well disposed towards James III, 519.
Privy Council, Acts of, 240.
——, ——, effect of, 169.
——, ——, of no authority in England, 174.
——, ——, Explanatory Act of, 169, 170, 174.
——, ——, ——, not fitting precedent for England, 252.
——, powers of, 252.
sheriffs of, 615.
troops in, number of, 330, 380.
union of, with England, 183.
references to events of 1715:—
the late war in, 75.
peers in, action of, 196.
Duke of Mar's arrival in, 196.
departure of James III for, 351.
news of James III's coming to, 200.
service under the Duke of Mar in, 211.
Lord Peterborough ready to join James III in, 587.
[Hanoverian] troops sent from Ireland to, 142.
abandonment of, by James III, 178.
Duke of Mar's papers left in, 527.
proposed coinage (by James III) of small money for, 60.
plentiful crop in, 129.
return of Sir Alexander Stewart of Appin to, 129, 132.
Gen. Thomas Buchan intends to return to, 180.
disappointments (in money matters) expected from, 189.
Charles Chalmers offers to perform commands in, 211.
rumoured arrival of Jacobites in, 245.
danger of "sidewind messengers" to, 441.
Charles Kinnaird in, 449.
Robert Hepburn cannot with safety return to, 510.
the Marquess of Tullibardine ready to start for (1717), 549.
suggestions for dealing with honours and grants in, made since the Revolution, 584.
plan for transportation of troops to, 614.

Scotland—*cont.*
North of, Jacobites in (merchants), 259.
——, simultaneous invasion of with England, advised, 562.
Highland chiefs, 615.
Highland fashion, tobacco grilled in the, 66.
Highlanders, 65.
——, unarmed condition of, 61, 72.
——, provision of arms for, 72, 130, 165.
——, ——, delayed, 193.
——, ——, cost of, 364.
——, relations between the Duke of Argyle and, 160, 520, 521.
——, qualification for rank as a clan of, 171.
——, readiness of, to serve James III, 193 *bis*.
——, possible employment of, 194.
——, special patterns of swords for, 348.
——, means of rendering useful to James III, 520.
——, in the service of the Marquess of Seaforth, 615.
——, refugee, 209.
Highlands of, 160, 381, 466, 533.
——, Jacobites in (merchants), 259.
——, suggested method of raising Jacobite forces in, 615.
Scots elections, 527.
Scots gentlemen (in France), who received subsistence from James III, 155 *bis*.
stop to payments to, 155.
Scots (Scotch) peers, 333.
Scots (Scotch) pensioners, 601.
Scots (Scotch) regiments in Holland, disbandment of, 545.
officers of, refused half pay, as Jacobites, 545.
Scotstown, Scotstoun [Argyleshire]. *See* Mr. Walkinshaw of Scotstown.
Scott, Col., letter from, mentioned, 188.
Scotti, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Scourge, the (a newspaper), 334.
discontinuance of, 298.
author of, ordered to be prosecuted, 298.
Seaforth:
Marchioness of. *See* Mary Mackenzie, wife of William, 2nd Marquess of Seaforth.
Seaforth—*cont.*
Marchioness Dowager of. *See* Frances Mackenzie, widow of Kenneth, 1st Marquess of Seaforth.
Marquess of. *See* William Mackenzie, 2nd Marquess of Seaforth.
Secretaries of State [English], decline to write the order for the confinement of the Prince of Wales, 275.
Secretary at War, reported appointment of Viscount Molesworth to office of, 187.
Secretary of State [English], letter opened in office of, 26.
See also Joseph Addison; *and* James Stanhope.
Secretary of State (to James III), 346.
Sedan [Ardennes, France], 5, 6, 64.
Selme, —, 427.
Sempill, Capt., letter from, 250.
son of, 250.
asks for the commands of James III, 250.
Sens [Yonne, France], 394, 433.
letters dated at, 103, 340, 405.
Col. Harry Bruce desires to stay at, 103.
convenient position of, 103.
Session, Lords of, 510.
Sestri [Genoa, Italy], 576.
Seton, George, 5th earl of Winton, 488, 603.
Seymour:
Algernon, *styled* Earl of Hertford, 278.
Charles, 6th Duke of Somerset, 286.
Shaw, Mr., 60.
Sheffield:
John, 1st Duke of Buckingham and Normanby, illness of, 393.
Katherine, third wife of John, 1st Duke of Buckingham and Normanby, illness of, 393.
Sheldon, Dominick, Lieut.-Gen., Vice-Chamberlain of James III, 73, 78, 93 *bis*, 95, 112, 136, 168, 394, 488, 576, 581, 593.
letters from, 146, 206, 583, 584, 598.
——, mentioned, 137, 206, 237, 584, 598, 599 *bis*, 600.
letters to, 527, 577.
——, mentioned, 584.

Sheldon, Dominick, Lieut.-Gen.—*cont.*
account of interview between Lord Peterborough and, 587–9.
handwriting of, 540.
infirmity of (? deafness), 585.
instructions from James III to, for his visit to Lord Peterborough, 585.
narrative of journey of, and of what passed between Lord Peterborough and, 586.
paper of the Earl of Peterborough written before his interview with, 590.
sent by James III to Bologna, 584.
about to go to Bologna, 585.
expected at Bologna, 73.
journey of, to Bologna, 586.
interview with the auditor at Bologna, 587.
interview with Cardinal Origo, 587.
interview with the Earl of Peterborough, 136–7, 592.
absence from and return to Urbino, 596.
writes to the Earl of Peterborough for James III, 206.
action of, in relation to the Earl of Peterborough, 216.
negotiations with the Earl of Peterborough, mentioned, 597.
account of interview between the Earl of Peterborough and Sir John O'Brien given to, 600.
Sheridan, Mr. ("literal"), 4, 5, 6, 13, 582.
arrival of, at Danzig, 54.
recommended by Anne Oglethorpe, 123, 586.
Duke of Mar proposes to employ, 123.
abilities of, 342.
Sheriff Muir, Sheriffmuir, Sherifmuir [Perthshire], 197.
battle of, (battle of Dunblane), 142, 197.
——, Council of War before, 197.
——, request made for terms after, 199.
——, plan and account of, mentioned, 527.
Sherlock, Sir P., 594.
Shippen, William, M.P., 301, 329, 605.
Shippen, William, M.P.—*cont.*
as "the person with whom the Duke of Mar is little acquainted," 248.
letter concerning the English fleet to be shown to, 221.
speech of, 286, 333, 370.
sent to the Tower ("accident to"), 285, 286, 287, 307, 325, 333, 419, 611.
concern of the Bishop of Rochester for, 287.
protest against the imprisonment of, 333.
James III sends his compliments to, 485.
services of, 558.
Ships:
man-of-war that brought the Earl of Sutherland north (1715), 196, 199.
of James III, 201.
——, code of signals for, 200.
Capt. Tulloch's, 201.
seized by the Governor of Santo Domingo, 180, 211.
Ships named:
Bonaccord, 296, 569.
Buckingham, 512.
Canterbury, 512.
Defiance, 512.
Hampton Court, 512.
Mary Magdalen, 594.
Prince Frederick, 512.
Salisbury, 512.
Speedwell, 569.
Winchester, 512.
Windsor, 512.
Shirley, Robert, 1st Earl Ferrars, death of, 393.
Shoes, price of, 60.
Shrewsbury:
Duchess of. *See* Adelaide Talbot, wife of Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury.
Duke of. *See* Charles Talbot.
Shuttlecocks, game of, 382.
Siberia, 173.
Sicily, 452, 459, 505, 506.
Ambassador of [in England], the Sicilian correspondent, 304.
——, letters from, mentioned, 100, 110, 477.
fleet of, 90.
King of. *See* Victor Amadeus II, Duke of Savoy.
Prince of, 191.
Viceroy in, 90.
Silesia, 389.
Silver coinage, scarcity of, in England, 79, 462, 510.

Simniam, M. de, 517.
Sinclair :
Lord. *See* Henry St. Clair, 10th (*or* 1st) Lord Sinclair.
master of. *See* John St. Clair.
Sion [Valais, Switzerland], 532.
Smelt, Mr. (probably a cipher name), 25.
Smith, Smyth :
—, " brother," payment to, 425.
—, M.P., said to be bribed by the Court, 302.
——, ——, supports proposal for reduction of vote for the Army, 302, 611.
—, an English merchant at Venice, 268.
—, of Methven, 194, 209.
——, ——, brother of. *See* Peter Smith.
——, ——, correspondence of, with his brother, mentioned, 39.
Mr., 25.
——, expected at Liége, 85.
——, want of clothes of, 85.
——, expenses of, 86.
Anne, widow of Francis, 2nd Viscount Carrington, 224, 314.
——, letter to, 7.
——, ——, mentioned, 394.
——, letters from, 84, 225.
——, ——, mentioned, 7, 9.
——, nephew of (" friend "). *See* William Mackenzie, Marquess of Seaforth.
Peter (Patt), brother of Smith of Methven, 32, 33, 209.
——, letter to, 163.
——, letters from, 40, 164.
——, ——, mentioned, 38, 39, 40, 71, 105, 163 *bis*, 394.
——, letters to, mentioned, 72, 105, 394.
——, family of, mutineering proclivities of, 72.
——, relations of, 105.
——, insolence of, 38.
——, inquisitiveness of, 39.
——, intended movements of, 40.
——, refuses to leave Bordeaux without positive orders from the King or Duke of Mar, 40.
——, desires a licence to go home, 71.
——, ordered to obey the directions of the Marquess of Tullibardine, 72.
——, the Duke of Mar disapproves of his letter to the Marquess of Tullibardine, 105.
——, unaware under whose commands he is, 164.
Smith, Peter—*cont.*
——, agrees to obey Lord Tullibardine's instructions, 165.
——, has gone to Calais, 194.
Snow, great fall of [in Scotland, 1715], 202.
Sobieska, Princesses of. *See* daughters of Prince James Sobieski, *infra*.
Sobieski, Prince James, 472, 503.
Court of, 433*n*.
daughters of, directions to Charles Wogan to see, 235, 343.
——, project of marriage with one of, 343–4.
believed to be a friend to James III, 343.
information concerning, supplied to Charles Wogan, 344.
" narrow compass of living of," 473.
Solicitor-General of England (to James III), warrant to, 298.
Sophia Dorothea, Queen of Prussia, 273.
asked to be godmother to the child of the Princess of Wales, 304.
Sorbonne, the [at Paris], address of, to Lord Stair, mentioned, 172.
Sound, the, arrival of English fleet in, 550.
Southcott, Mr., 104, 426 *bis*.
amount of money received from, 593.
Mr. Dicconson's account with, 595.
Southesk, Lord *or* Earl of. *See* James Carnegie, 5th Earl of Southesk.
South Sea [Company], effects of, 462.
South Sea [trade], Southsea, 83.
Southwark, [Surrey,] Falcon Court, 246.
Spa [Belgium], 564, 569.
Spaar *or* Sparre, Baron (the neighbour), 3, 5, 6, 13, 34, 37, 43 *bis*, 65, 88, 101, 110, 145, 395, 434, 477, 500, 528, 529, 549, 561.
letters from, mentioned, 101, 232.
cipher of, 271, 318.
niece of, 400.
communications between Sir H. Paterson and, 19, 36.
devotion of, to Jacobite cause, 20.
opposed to the Duke of Ormonde's visit to Sweden, 20, 36, 43.

Spaar *or* Sparre, Baron—*cont.*
his departure from Hamburg, 101.
letter from, desired, 284, 318, 319.
influence of, in Sweden, 400.
connection of, with M. Stiernhök, 400.
about to set out for Sweden, 564.
friendship of, to James III, 564.
considerations laid before, 560.
movements of, 569.
Spada, M., 437.
Spain, 168, 188, 348, 407, 572, 578, 592.
agent *or* factor of the Pope in, 409.
Army and Navy of, condition of, 405.
the captain of some place in, 34.
coining in, severity of punishment for, 264, 265.
courier from, 34.
—— arrival at Rome of, 7.
courier sent by the Pope to, 2.
crown of, proposed renunciation by the Emperor of his right to, 505, 506, 512, 513.
fleet of, from America, 405.
frontier ports of, 59.
King of. *See* Philip V.
manufacture of barrels for muskets in, 59.
" memoire " concerning, written by James III, 408, 410.
mint for small coins (for James III) in, proposed, 265.
nunciature of, 622.
Queen of. *See* Elizabeth [Farnese].
supply of ships in, 58.
diplomatic relations and negotiations of :—
with the Emperor, 82, 83, 386, 505, 512.
——, conquest of, not to be thought of, 207.
——, ——, danger of, 207.
——, his demand for ships and men to be employed against, 261.
——, claim of the Emperor and house of Austria to, 438, 579, 602.
——, proposals concerning Italy on the part of, 506.
——, inability of the Emperor to undertake war against, 579.
with England, 503.
Spain, diplomatic relations and negotiations of, with England—*cont.*
——, English trade with, 244.
——, union with France inimical to England's interest, 327.
——, George I to help the Emperor against, 412.
with France, rumour of war between, 517.
——, France not prevented from making a treaty with, 580.
with James III and the Jacobites, 408.
——, proposal to obtain the aid of, by surrendering Port Mahon and Gibraltar, 331–2.
——, advantages to, from the restoration of James III, 332.
——, rumour that James III is to go to, 406.
with Portugal, 406.
——, league between, 356, 357.
——, trade disputes with, 406.
Richard Barry and Brigadier Colin Campbell to go into, 58.
expected adhesion of, to the Triple Alliance of the North, 349.
invasion of Naples from, feared, 402.
papal legate sent to, 406.
Sir Peter Redmond's measures for obtaining an introduction in, 479, 480.
M. de Nancry to be sent to, 503.
prospective position of, in the face of European politics, 617.
Spaniards, 55.
rumoured landing of, in Sardinia, 90.
project of, against Italy, 462-3.
regiments of [in the Emperor's army], 462.
in high positions, favourable to James III, 59.
in the Court of Vienna, 400.
Spanish expedition, fleet *or* squadron, *or* Sardinian expedition, 4, 17, 19, 34, 83.
provisions for, 1.
fear at Rome of results of, 2.
news of, 7.
——, expected, 46.
object of, 16.

Spanish expedition—*cont.*
return of, to Barcelona, ready to sail for Italy, 388.
Spanish invasion [of Italy], 575.
Spanish *pistoles*, 304, 563.
false, 305.
Spanish troops, 389.
Sparre. *See* Spaar.
Speedwell, the, 569.
Spencer, Charles, 3rd Earl of Sunderland, 246, 510, 610.
"not impracticable," 173.
influence and character of, 568.
Spetiall, —, vindication of, 3.
Spey, river, 615.
Spezia, Spezzia [Genoa, Italy], 388.
Spinola:
—, Nuncio at Vienna, zeal of, for James III, 534.
Cardinal, 403.
Spinola S. Cesareo, Count, letter to, 403.
Squire, the. *See* James Hamilton.
Stage coach, 221.
Stair, Earl of. *See* John Dalrymple, 2nd Earl of Stair.
Stambken, Mr., place of detention of, 542.
Stanhope:
Mr., at Rome, 351.
James, 1st Viscount Stanhope, Secretary of State, 432, 447, 454, 535, 567.
——, rumoured to have obtained command of the Army, 187.
——, quarrels with Lord Cadogan, 260.
——, attempts to raise loans on the security of future Parliamentary votes, 262.
Stanyan *or* Stanian, Abraham (chevalier), starting "for his embassy" at Constantinople, 438.
Staremberg, Count Guy, field marshal, 390.
States of the church, 53, 137, 206.
Steel, Mr. (? the Emperor), "the Court" or "persons you name," 140, 254, 353.
Stewart, Steuart, Steward, Stuart:
—, of Ardsheal (Ardshiel), 165 (?).
——, ——, as cousin of Sir Alexander Stewart of Appin, 421.
——, ——, letter from, 524.
——, ——, letters from, mentioned, 292, 293, 519.
——, ——, letters to, mentioned, 193, 293.
Stewart, —, of Ardsheal—*cont.*
——, ——, loyalty of, 292–293.
——, ——, honesty of, 519.
—, of Balcaskie, brother of, 430.
Col., at Rome, 351.
Mr. (at Rome), 436.
——, in Italy, 603.
Alexander, *styled* Lord Garlies, *afterwards* 6th Earl of Galloway, letter from, 42.
——, letter from, mentioned, 42.
Sir Alexander, of Appin, 165, 171, 340, 520.
—— character of, 293, 421, 519.
——, cousin of. *See* — Stewart, of Ardsheal.
——, house of, 292, 294.
——, return of, to Scotland, 129, 132.
——, suspicions of, and precautions against, 193.
——, conduct of, 165, 519, 524.
——, suspicious conduct of, 292, 293.
——, false rumours started by, 294.
——, motives of, suspected by J. Macleod, junior, 294.
——, treacherous conduct towards George I and the Duke of Argyle, 295.
——, rumour that he is "going home," 365.
——, behaviour of, in France, odd, 365.
——, lives peaceably at home, 381.
——, story told by, discredited by the Duke of Mar, 422.
——, steps taken to discredit, 523.
——, dealings of, with the Duke of Argyle, 523.
Francis, 614.
John, Lieut.-Col., *afterwards* Col., 126, 131, 155, 210, 426.
——, letter from, 178.
——, letter to, 435.
——, commission as Col. for, 430.
——, ——, mentioned, 435.
——, desires the Duke of Mar's interest for a Colonel's breviat, 179.
——, debt due to, 211.
——, subsistence ordered for, 211.
——, has the approval of James III for his projects, 435–6.

Stewart—*cont.*
John, of Invernity, Col., 40, 410, 453.
——, letters from, 253, 401, 413, 459.
——, ——, mentioned, 382, 435.
——, letters to, 382, 570.
——, ——, mentioned, 401, 405, 413, 459.
——, honoured by permission to read the letter from the Duke of Mar to Lord Southesk, 253.
——, promises to perform the commission given to him by the Duke of Mar, 401.
——, verses sent to John Paterson by, 401.
Stiernök, Stiernock, M. de, Swedish resident at Vienna, 430, 452, 480.
letters from, 398, 414, 434, 505, 512.
——, mentioned, 344, 402, 437, 488, 512, 513.
letters to, 344, 488.
——, mentioned, 385, 490.
brother of, 400.
correspondence with, desired, 345.
devotion of, to James III, 385, 400.
explains his conduct towards James III, 398.
consents to resume his correspondence with Mr. Walkingshaw, 399.
his connection (by marriage) with Baron Spaar, 400, 490.
estimates the prospects of James III, 400.
James III acknowledges the zeal of, 488.
concern of, for the health of James III, 489.
Stingin, —, 411.
Stirling [Scotland], 614, 615.
shire of, 299.
Stirling, Sir Henry, 14, 20 *bis*, 22, 31, 32, 36, 37, 43, 44 *bis*, 46, 55, 65, 92, 96, 176, 221, 260, 312, 426, 453.
letter to, 49.
——, mentioned, 22.
letters from, 69, 87, 499.
——, mentioned, 49, 65, 69 *bis*, 87, 145, 499, 513.
cipher for, 32.
mission of, to the Czar, 36.
——, arrangements for, 36.
to visit Dr. Robert Erskine, 46.
Stirling, Sir Henry—*cont.*
to deliver a letter to Lord Cadogan, 49.
sent to Danzig, 68.
intends to set out for Danzig, 69.
kept at Rotterdam by Prince Kurakin, 145.
conversation with Prince Kurakin, 145.
letter for Lord Cadogan sent to, 145.
his departure from Holland, 368.
Stockjobbers (in England), 148.
Stornoway, Stornaway [Lewis, Scotland], 201.
Strachan, —, laird of Glenkindie, 160.
Straiton, Henry, Capt., 18, 177, 349, 350, 441.
(?) as 157, letter from, mentioned, 22.
letter sent under cover to, 131.
letters from, 127, 135, 140, 258.
——, mentioned, 131, 135, 140, 258, 259, 261, 357, 359, 367, 422, 479, 521.
letters to, 357, 364.
——, mentioned, 127, 131, 135, 165, 185, 357, 422, 491.
health of, 129.
instructions to, concerning the delivery of certain letters, 358, 360.
a paper sent to David Floyd by, 135.
account of care of, for Sir H. Maclean, 127–8.
answer of, concerning Sir H. Maclean, 131.
directions to be sent to, concerning Sir H. Maclean, 131.
action of, in relation to Sir H. Maclean, 259.
——, approved, 357.
justification of, in regard to Sir H. Maclean, 521, 522.
takes counsel as to the collection of money, 127, 135, 140.
cautioned as to secrecy in collecting money, 357.
hopes to collect some money, 421, 479.
to keep Lord Eglinton informed, 365.
accounts of the "trade" to be sent to, 421.
Strasburg [Alsace, Germany], 468, 469.
letter dated at, 433.
journey of Charles Wogan to Augsburg from, 468.
Strathspey [Scotland], 197.

Strickland :
Mr. [*either* Francis *or* Roger], 325, 599.
Charles, capt. of the *Buckingham*, 562.
Francis, 94.
——, payment to, 425.
Roger, letter from, 236.
——, brother of, 236.
——, claim of, to estate of Catterick, 236–237.
——, mother of, 237.
——, payment to, 426.
Sir Roger, death of, 236.
Strowan [Perthshire]. *See* — Robertson of Strowan.
Stuart. *See* Stewart.
Stuart Papers, letters &c. printed in, 119, 127, 170, 227, 244, 280, 326, 372, 395, 464, 482, 569, 585, 589, 615 *bis*.
Sumervail, George, Col., 47.
Sunderland [Earl of]. *See* Charles Spencer, 3rd Earl of Sunderland.
Sunderland, Mr., the coffee man in Warwick lane, 543.
Suspected persons, memorial concerning the general practice of arrest of, 581.
Sutherland, Earl of. *See* John Gordon, 16th Earl of Sutherland.
Sutherland, shire of, 196.
Sutherland, William, 196, 615.
Sutton, Sir Robert (chevalier), 331, 438.
Sweden, Swedland, 4, 6, 31, 43, 69, 88, 95, 145 *bis*, 154, 172, 173, 192, 194, 219, 265, 384, 513, 530.
ambassadors, ministers *or* residents in :—
English, arrest of, 549.
——. *See also* Robert Jackson.
French. *See* Count de la Marque.
Admiral of, commission as, 64.
army of, condition of, 179.
Chancellor of, 179.
Council of, 179.
Court of, influence of M. de Busi with, 399.
——, relations with England, 452.
enemies of, 452.
King of. *See* Charles XII.
late King of. *See* Charles XI.
letter for, mentioned, 261.
letters between Vienna and, route of, 398.
Sweden—*cont.*
navy of, condition of, 179.
persons subsisted in, cost of, 426.
politicians of, 178.
provinces in Germany lost by, 387.
royal house of, attitude of, towards James III, 178, 179.
——, relations of, with Baron Görtz, 178.
M. de Stiernhök's brother in, 400.
diplomatic relations and negotiations of :—
with England and George I, 451, 532.
——, attempt of George I to induce Holland to declare war upon, 207, 363.
——, demand for removal of restrictions upon trade with, 262.
——, offers made by, to George I, 343.
——, Mr. Fabrice sent to, 451.
——, demand of George I to Holland, to prohibit commerce with, 542.
——, treaties to be ratified, 547.
with France, expiry of league, 142.
with Holland, Holland asked to declare war upon, 207, 363.
——, Holland asked to prohibit commerce with, 542.
——, Dutch resolve to send a minister to, to come to a good understanding, 343.
with Russia, 342, 452.
journey of Baron Görtz for, 20.
journey of the Duke of Ormonde for, 20, 304.
Jerningham sent by the Duke of Ormonde to, 322.
interests of, uniform with those of James III, 398, 532.
support of, needed by James III, 400.
Duke of Ormonde desired by the Czar to go to, 499.
mission of the Duke of Ormonde to, 549, 550.
Duke of Ormonde on his way to, 564.
proposed residence of James III in, 547–8, 550, 562.

Sweden—*cont.*
proposed invasion of Britain by a force from, 547.
——, alarm at, 538.
——, necessary arrangements for, 538.
——, news of the discovery of, sent to Sweden, 549.
news from, expected, 548.
conditions of employment of British subjects in the King's service in, 548.
Baron Spaar about to set out to, 564.
visit of M. Poniatowski to, 564.
Swedes, the, esteem of, for James III, 178.
reprisals against, 290.
aid of (in the restoration of James III) more acceptable to England than that of any other followers, 530.
steps necessary to secure the landing of, 530.
proposed assistance of (in the restoration of James III), 531.
Swedish ambassadors, envoys, ministers *or* residents :—
in England, 560.
——, to be sent home for examination of his conduct, 560.
——. *See also* Count Gyllenborg.
in France, 101 *bis*, 549.
——, difficulty of approaching, 102.
[? in Holland *or* at Brussels], 343.
at Vienna. *See* M. de Stiernök.
Swedish fleet, 550.
Swedish frigates, 106.
(alleged), 139.
Swedish ministers, demands of, 528.
letter "drawn by," mentioned, 528.
Swedish Navy, English officers in, 79.
Swedish privateer, seized by the Admiralty of Dunkirk, 290, 356.
captain of, scope of commission to, 290.
captures made by, 560.
Swedish ships, 290.
Swift, Elizabeth (*i.e.* Mrs. Elizabeth Ogilvie), instructions for, 537.
——, observations on, 540.
Switzerland, Catholic cantons of, 532.
Swiss lieutenant (or serjeant), employed as a messenger, 401, 414.
Swords, 162, 186, 293, 519.
price *or* cost of, 60, 72, 186.
supply *or* provision of, 59, 61, 72, 79, 130, 161, 165, 193.
chance of purchasing, 161.
Duke of Mar urges the purchase of, 318.
need of the King of Spain's help to procure, 340.
patterns of, "that fit the Highlanders," 348.
Symson, Mr. (? Duke of Ormonde), 105.

T

Tain [Ross and Cromarty], proclamation of James III at, 197.
Talbot :
Adelaide, wife of Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, 503.
Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, 44, 126, 310, 335, 338, 392, 393, 463, 478, 493, 529.
——, letter from, mentioned, 335.
——, J. Menzies goes to see, 173.
——, his interview with J. Menzies, 177.
——, his attitude towards the Duke of Mar, 177.
——, rumoured attendance at Council of, 236.
——, illness of, 393.
——, "much better," 401.
——, recovery of, 479.
——, death of, 503.
George, the Duke of Shrewsbury's bequest of his estate to, 503.
John, letter from, 152.
——, brother of, letter to, 152.
Tanara, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Targes, 162, 186, 293, 519.
supply of, 59, 61, 72, 130, 161, 165, 193.
price of, 60.
the Duke of Mar urges the purchase of, 318.
need of the King of Spain's help to procure, 340.

Targes—*cont.*
model of, sent to Clanranald, 537.
Taylor:
Mr. (? regiment), 293.
Dr., 425, 562.
Tea, purchase of, 426.
Temple, Sir Richard, Bart., Lord Cobham, 535.
Teutonic Order, Grand Master of the (*i.e.* the Emperor), 150, 191.
Teviotdale [co. Roxburgh], number of soldiers (Jacobite) available in, 214.
Thames, river, 530.
Thistle, Order of the, list of knights of, 613.
Thomas:
Mr., 251.
Hugh, payment to, 426.
Thompson, Sir William, M.P., supports proposal for reduction of vote for the army, 302.
Thomson, Mr. (cipher for Mr. Campion), 83.
Thorton Bridge [? co. York], 236.
Threipland, Sir D., 110.
Tilmon, Mr. (*i.e.* swords), 162.
Tindal, *History of England* by, 357, 560.
"Tippenny" [ale], 368.
Tipping, custom of, 110, 211.
Tobacco, purchase of, 487.
Todi, Bishop of. *See* Louis Anselm Gualtieri.
Tokay (wine), 614.
Toleration, religious, advised by Father Archangel Graeme, 192.
Tomly, Mr. (*i.e.* targes), 162.
Tonbridge [Kent], 35.
Torbett (a cipher word), 72.
Tories, the, 84, 128, 144, 157, 167, 181, 236, 272, 286, 302, 307, 392, 495, 609, 613.
character of, 258.
leader of (person in Parliament who has most power with), 248.
—— (a considerable man of the Tory party), discourse of a member of the Government with, 559.
leaders of, 258, 285.
disagreements among, 419.
list of, mentioned, 543.
list of (in House of Commons), mentioned, 32.
the "opposites" of, 443.
policy of, 557, 566, 610.
Tories, the, policy of—*cont.*
——, directed against any foreign war and towards breaking the army, 544.
relations of Robert Walpole and his followers with, 221, 258, 307.
conduct of, criticised, 245.
——, criticized by the Duke of Mar, 419.
absence of, from town, from Parliament or in the country, 245, 258, 285, 286, 300, 302, 307, 335.
acquiescing in the Hanoverian régime, 246.
folly of, in absenting themselves, 258.
attend Parliament in greater numbers, 273.
number of, absent from town, 298.
demoralized condition of, 298.
mistakes of and divisions among, 300.
arguments of, against a standing army, 301.
economies compelled by, 303.
behaviour of, in the 1717 session of Parliament like the affair of Preston, 307.
stand alone against the Land Tax, 307.
the "old fate" of, 319.
blunders of, have lost this session, 334.
the Duke of Argyle and Lord Ilay resolve "to go into the methods of," 336.
attend the Prince of Wales' levées, 381.
ridiculed by the Abbé du Bois, 381.
side with the Prince of Wales, 447.
Duke of Argyle and Lord Ilay said to have joined, 457.
refusal to join the discontented Whigs, 544, 558, 611.
position of, in consequence of the divisions in the Whig party, 544.
service of James III pursued by, 544, 603.
tactics of, in Parliament, commended, 552.
despair of the success of the cause of James III, 558.
position and principles of, 603, 616.
indolence of, reasons for, 617.
malcontent, 272.

Tories, the—*cont.*
old, vote against the Land Tax, 302.
Scotch, 129.
Tory clergy, 449, 450.
Tortona [Alessandria, Italy], 590, 606.
Toulouse [Haute-Garonne, France], 26, 194.
Jacobites at, ill-health of, 147.
letters dated at, 147, 212 *bis*, 226.
Tournay [Hautes-Pyrénées, France], 159.
Townshend, Charles, 2nd Viscount Townshend, 447, 609.
Trant, Olive, 425.
Treasurer, reported appointment of the Earl of Carnarvon to office of Lord High, 187.
Treasury, drained by remittances abroad, 262.
Treaty, the (*i.e.* the hoped-for agreement between the Czar and the King of Sweden), 22, 43, 45, 96.
hopes for, 43, 96.
change in place of, 65.
Treaty, the (*i.e.* between England and France), 150, 535.
negotiations for, 150.
Tremouille, Cardinal, 413.
Treves, Elector of, visits Vienna, 389.
Trevor, Sir Thomas, Baron Trevor, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 246.
Trichateaux, M. de, 437.
Triple Alliance, the (*i.e.* England, France and Holland), 56, 363, 528.
2nd article of, 348.
Triple Alliance of the North (*i.e.* Sweden, Russia and Prussia), conclusion of, 348.
attempt to detach Prussia from, 348.
expected adhesion of Spain to, 349.
Trivier, Marquis de, 231.
Trotter, Mr., 427.
Tullibardine, Lord. *See* William Murray, *styled* Marquess of Tullibardine.
Tulloch, —, Capt., 202.
ship of, 201.
Turin [Italy], 73, 102 *bis*, 112, 176, 185, 188, 213, 225, 229, 232. 241, 276 *bis*, 576, 581.
Court of, 608.
French Ambassador at, 573.
Governor of, 573.
Turin [Italy]—*cont.*
arrival of the Duke of Mar at, 185, 188.
the Earl of Peterborough's actions at, 573.
Turkey, the Turk, the Turks, 389, 429.
Court of (Ottoman Court), Dutch Ambassador to, 507, 508.
——, Secretary of the English Embassy to, 507, 512.
——, new Ambassador (? English) to, 507.
——, proposals for peace made by, 389.
Grand Vizier of, 508.
——, letters from, mentioned, 507, 508, 512.
——, letters to, mentioned, 512.
Sultan of (Ottoman Emperor, the Grand Seigneur), 389.
——, continues preparations for a campaign against the Emperor, 508.
war between the Emperor and, 389, 533, 534, 578, 580.
——, an embarrassment to the Emperor, 408.
——, resolve of the Turk to continue, 462.
——, preparations for, 438, 508, 535.
defeat of (at Belgrade), 16, 19.
——. *See also* Belgrade.
" bout " of Prince Eugene with, 19.
Sicilian fleet out against, 90.
peace with, a condition of the Emperor's help to James III, 207.
peace between the Emperor and, uncertainty about, 270, 331, 437.
news from, 437.
proposed mediation between the Emperor and, 438.
warlike design of the Czar against, 452, 508.
regiments of Spaniards sent to fight against, 462.
negotiations between the Emperor and, (affairs of), 505, 512.
Turkish handkerchiefs, 17.
Turkish plenipotentiaries, to the peace congress at Belgrade, 507.
Turks, the. *See* Turkey *supra*.
Tuscany [Italy], 388, 506.
Grand Duchy of, proposed successor to, 506.

Tuscany [Italy]—*cont.*
Grand Duke of, 506.
——, daughter of, 506.
——, son of, 506.
"Tussy," the, 190.
Two Dukes, the. *See* Duke of Mar and Duke of Ormonde.
Two Gentlemen, the. *See* Duke of Argyle and Earl of Ilay.
Tydesley, Mr., letter to, mentioned, 394.
Tyma, Balthasar, 425.

U

Ulm [Wurtemberg], 2.
United Provinces. *See* Holland.
Urbino [Italy], 15, 104, 111, 152, 176, 223, 252, 260, 278, 394, 401, 408, 428, 434, 436, 458, 460, 461, 577, 588, 590, 606, 608.
castle of, 147.
commissions dated at, 140, 287, 299, 430.
Court at. *See* James III, Court of.
house *or* palace of James III at, and its situation, described, 239, 368, 454.
Jacobites (friends) at, method of addressing letters to, 299.
——, agreement among, 368.
journey to Fano from, 385.
the King at (antithesis to the "Elector in London"), 111.
letters dated at, 27, 53, 62, 64, 109, 111, 129 *bis*, 146, 147, 151, 168, 177, 205 *bis*, 223, 234, 235, 237, 240, 241, 242 *bis*, 244, 252, 253, 267 *bis*, 271, 282 *bis*, 287, 288, 311, 345, 370, 382, 410, 422, 423 *bis*, 430, 431 *ter*, 433, 435, 445, 487, 488 *bis*, 490, 493, 494, 496 *bis*, 574, 583, 584 *bis*, 585, 596, 598, 621.
letters received at, 390, 394, 467.
paper received at, 616.
patent dated at, 352.
President of. *See* Alamanno Salviati.
roads from Rome to, described, 598.
Urbino [Italy]—*cont.*
warrants dated at, 190, 298, 299, 384.
Comte de Castelblanco to go to, 177.
departure of the Earl of Southesk from, 205.
departure of John Walkingshaw from, 226.
music at, 236, 382.
voices and instruments at, 239.
musical performances arranged by the Duke of Mar at, 268.
music the only amusement at, 341, 454.
arrival of Duke of Mar at, 238, 240, 253, 254, 267, 299, 300.
——, expected, 276.
lack of wine at, 239, 254, 267, 312–3, 342, 368.
dullness of, 254, 282, 487.
Mr. Cagnoni at, 267.
remoteness and inconveniency of, 282, 312, 323, 368, 437, 462.
——, in the wilderness, out of the world, at least Europe, 313.
climate of, 314.
severe winter at, 350, 396, 464, 466.
snow at, 432, 481, 487.
Duke of Mar prays for a quick deliverance from, 314.
description of life at, 368, 369.
purged of unprincipled persons, 373.
sports at, 382.
proposed visit of Sir Peter Redmond to, 406, 480.
complaints of James III against, 447, 454.
disadvantages of, 453.
James III alone at (before the return of the Duke of Mar to him), 568.
Urquhart:
Col., allowance for, 359.
Mr., 40.
Utrecht [Holland], 95.
Utrecht, peace *or* treaty of, 389, 403, 435, 577.
States Deputy for, 364.
Uxelles, Maréchal d', 12, 111, 154 *bis*, 271, 312 *bis*, 317, 503.
party of, 154.
visit of Lieut.-Gen. Dillon to, 334.
disposed to turn the Pope's fears to advantage, 334.
news imparted by, 339.

V

Vaini, Prince, letter to, 403.
Valemani, Cardinal, letter to, 403.
Vaucluse, Mme. de, 433.
Vaudemont, Prince de, letter to, 454.
Velen, General, 192.
Velling, Count, 69, 434.
Venetian, the "noble," 583.
  visit of a, to Lord Peterborough, 580.
Venetian ladies, the Earl of Peterborough's "guards," 517.
Venetian minister, at Vienna, 535.
Venice [Italy], 76, 77 *bis*, 85, 212, 219 *bis*, 241, 260, 464, 506, 575, 581, 590, 606.
  banker at, 581.
  English merchant at. *See* Mr. Smith.
  English Resident at. *See* Alexander Cunningham.
  letters dated at, 182 *bis*, 353.
  letter from, mentioned, 583.
  music in, 367.
  operas at, 341.
  visit of James III to, 31.
  desire of Duke of Mar to see, 93.
  visit (jaunt) of the Duke of Mar to, 151, 237, 341.
  ——, objects of, 182, 184.
  music brought from, 239.
  visit of the Earl of Peterborough to, 253, 262.
  ——, proposed length of, 76.
  the Duke of Mar thanks Cavaliere Nicolini for his civilities at, 267.
  musical performance of Cavaliere Nicolini at, 268.
  arrival of Capt. John O'Brien at, 353.
  departure of the Earl of Peterborough from, 353.
  ready to afford protection to James III, 535.
  proposed retirement of James III to, 536.
Verden [Hanover, Germany], 228.
Vernoullet, Chevalier, house of, 101.
Versailles [Seine-et-Oise, France], 103, 459.
  letters dated at, 303, 458, 459.
Verses, enclosed in a letter from John Stewart of Invernity, 401.
  mentioned, 308–9, 382.
Via Reggio [Lucca, Italy], 19.
Vice Chamberlain (to George I). *See* Thomas Coke.
Vice-Consuls (Jacobite), appointment of, 407.
Victor Amadeus II, Duke of Savoy and King of Sicily, 73, 150, 383, 388, 389, 403, 462, 463, 573, 578, 587, 592.
  letter to, 435.
  ambassador *or* factor of, in England, packet sent under cover to 231, 232.
  ——, in France, 95.
  aunt of, 435.
  Court of (Court of Turin), 608.
  ——, French Ambassador at, 573.
  mother of (Madame Royalle), visit of the Earl of Peterborough to, 573.
  officer in service of, 402.
  son of, 223, 407.
  attitude of, towards James III, 191, 551.
    his conversation with Booth about the marriage of James III, 223.
    likely to espouse the cause of James III, if he marry the Czar's daughter, 227.
    suggests the Princess of Baden as a wife for James III, 238.
    considerations in favour of his assisting James III, 407.
    advice of, taken by James III, 428–9, 435.
    cipher sent by James III to, 435.
  forecast of war made by, 342.
  intention of Sir Peter Redmond to see, 406.
  Sir Peter Redmond's eulogy of, 407.
  proposals concerning Italy on the part of, 506.
Vienna [Austria], 95, 269, 270, 343, 344 (4), 345 *ter*, 346, 363, 398, 405, 471, 473, 503.
  ambassadors, agents, chargés d'affaires, clerks, envoys, ministers *or* residents at :—
    Danish. *See* Col. Samnitz.
    English, 535.
    ——, treatment of, 533.
    ——. *See also* M. de St. Saphorin.

Vienna, ambassadors, agents, chargés d'affaires, clerks, envoys, ministers, *or* residents at—*cont.*
French, 480.
Hanoverian, 451.
Holstein, 451.
Russian, 384, 388, 452, 480, 508 *bis*.
Swedish, 384, 452, 480.
——, letter to, 344.
——, letters from, mentioned, 344.
——, correspondence with, desired, 345.
——. *See also* M. de Stiernök.
Venetian, 535.
bank at, 402.
Bishop of, complains of John Walkingshaw of Barrowfield, 29.
Court of, 29, 505, 536, 575, 576.
——, temper necessary for an ambassador at, 30.
——, complaints against the Earl of Peterborough made by, 576.
——. *See also* Charles VI, the Emperor, Court of.
"the friend" at, 375.
German ministry at, 480.
Jesuits at, 437.
——, rector of, 234, 343 *bis*, 345, 346, 383, 386.
——, letter to, 233.
——, ——, mentioned, 234.
letters dated at, 383, 385, 390 *bis*, 398, 402, 408, 414, 429, 434, 437, 451, 480 *bis*, 505, 512, 513, 533, 536 *bis*.
letters *or* news from, mentioned, 269, 387, 495.
minister at, conversation of John Walkingshaw with, 535.
Papal Nuncio at, 534.
Secretary or Secretaries of State at, 402, 429, 480.
directions for Charles Wogan's visit to, 234.
relation of current affairs at, mentioned, 408.
journey of Capt. John O'Brien to, 353.
feeling at, favourable to James III, 429.
Charles Wogan hopes to be in, 474.
James III has some friends in, 490.
Villars:
Maréchal de, 477.
Villars—*cont.*
Pajot de, M., 227, 299.
——, letter from, 289.
Villefranche, Marquis de, letter from, 300.
letter to, 433.
Villeroy, Marshal, grandson of, 402.
Villette, M. de, death of, 16.
Vincennes, St. Vincennes [Seine, France], 17, 563.
the little castle of, 17.
wood at, 501.
Virgin, Joshua, 270.
Virginia [America], 69.
Virmond, Gen., 508.
Voinitza, river [Russia], 452.
Volkra, Count, 269.

W

Wackarbart, Count, 390.
Wales, 392.
Prince of. *See* George.
Princess of. *See* Caroline.
Walkingshaw:
Mr., of Scotstown (Scotstoun), 340, 394.
John, of Barrowfield (Barrowfield), 92, 188, 219, 226, 344, 345 *bis*, 362, 390, 394, 400 *bis*, 490.
——, letters from, 226, 533, 536 *ter*.
—— ——, mentioned, 533.
——, letters to, 532, 536.
——, ——, mentioned, 394.
——, cipher of, 386.
——, family of, 226.
——, solicitor of. *See* Charles François de Busi.
——, complaints against, 29.
——, neglect of promise to correspond with the Swedish Ambassador at Vienna, 219.
——, application of, for a licence, refused, 226.
——, asks for subsistence money, 226.
——, fails to meet the Duke of Mar, 226.
——, confidence of, in M. de Stiernök, 398.
——, correspondence of M. de Stiernök with, to be resumed, 399.

Walkinshaw, John—*cont.*
——, treatment of, in Vienna, 533.
——, interview with Prince Eugene, 533.
——, presence of, in Vienna, not desired, 533.
——, opinion of, upon the answer of Prince Eugene to his representations, 534.
——, determined to obtain an audience with the Emperor, 534.
——, conversation of, with a minister at Vienna, 535.
——, asks for a further credit, 535–6.
Wallaran, C. *See* Charles Pye.
Walpole, Sir Robert, 157, 419, 447, 609.
character of, 158, 159, 240, 300, 301, 311.
party of (Walpole Whigs, Walpolian Whigs, friends of), 159, 167, 272, 273, 301, 616.
——, neglected by the Tories, 307.
——, join the Court party, 307.
intention of, to overthrow the government, 158, 159.
application to, by James III, suggested, 158, 159.
sounding of, by the Abbé Gualtier's friend, suggested, 159.
——, approved, 240.
object of the Jacobites to unite with, 173.
letter concerning the fleet to be shown to, 221.
his relation with the Tories, 221, 258, 300.
advances to be made to, 240.
rumoured to have thoughts of making it up with George I, 240.
in favour of the reduction of the army and its cost, 273, 274, 301, 302.
votes with the Court, 286.
snubbed by George I, 301.
votes for the Land Tax, 302.
alleged to have an understanding with the Court, 311.
said to be labouring for a reconciliation between George I and the Prince of Wales, 525.
Walpole Whigs. *See* Sir Robert Walpole, party of, *supra*.
Walton, George, captain of the *Defiance*, 512.
War, the last (*i.e.* of the Spanish succession), occasioned by the reduction of the army, 301.
Warner. *See* Charles Pye.
Watch (dial) of James III, 425.
Watches, purchase of, 426.
Waterford, Bishop of. *See* Thomas Milles.
Waters, Mr., payment to, for tea, 426.
Wauchope, Wauchop:
Brigadier, brother of. *See* Capt. Wauchope.
Capt., 256.
——, services of to Dr. Patrick Abercromby, 257.
Weddele, Mr., 553.
Wedderburn, Charles, 343.
Weekly Journal, the, description of, 298.
impending prosecution of, 334.
Weir, William, letter from, 108.
——, mentioned, 107.
Wels, Count, 508, 509.
Wescombe, Wescomb, Westcomb, L., 47.
letter to, 152.
wife of, character of, 268.
letters from, 55, 188, 370.
——, mentioned, 55, 152, 370.
proposed visit of, to James III in Italy, 55, 57.
services rendered to James III by, 56.
complains of want of instructions, 56.
suspicions of treachery of, 80.
much in debt, 106.
asks for a recommendation to James III, 189.
profits of, at gaming table, 243.
intends to go to Italy, 243, 268.
remains at Brussels, 370.
Wesel [Westphalia, Germany], 565.
Wesh, Mrs. (? Fanny Oglethorpe), 495.
West, Mr., 184, 268.
letter from, 351.
——, mentioned, 351.
Westcomb. *See* Wescombe.
Westfal, M., Danish envoy [to the Czar], 388.
West Indies (Indies), 143.
South Sea effects in, 462.
Westminster [Middlesex], 538.
taverns in, Tories absent from Parliament in, 302.
Westminster School, 251.
Westmorland, Lady. *See* Catherine Fane, wife of Thomas, 6th Earl of Westmorland.

Wharton, Philip, Duke of Wharton, 34, 188, 502*n*.
departure of, [from Paris] for England, mentioned, 54.
papers belonging to, 54.
Whig clergy, 449, 450.
Whig acquaintance of the Duke of Mar, letter from, mentioned, 315.
Whig ministers of George I, 562.
Whigs and Whig party, 181, 302, 371, 392, 407, 421, 522.
sentiments of, concerning the victory at Belgrade, 4.
attempt of, upon Inverness (1715), 196.
condition of party of, 245.
vacillation of, 298.
good position of, due to divisions among the Tories, 300.
arguments of, against the reduction of the army, 301.
absent from Parliament, 302.
knowledge of Jacobite plans possessed by, 458.
two irreconcilable sections of, 544.
to be won over to the interest of James III, 552.
divisions among, 557, 559, 566, 568, 616.
——, due to Jacobite tactics, 558.
——, upon naval questions, 603.
measures adopted by the Jacobites for dividing, 566.
objection to the manner of the establishment of the army made by, 611.
uneasiness among, 612.
attached to the Prince of Wales, 613.
principles of, 616.
policy of, opposed to the interests of the King of Spain, 618.
See also Court party.
among the Jacobites abroad, 373.
at Bordeaux, "caressed by the Duke of Berwick," 194.
at Rome, names of, 351.
in Scotland, disaffected to George I, 128.
country, 272.
Court, dominant *or* George I's, 272, 616.
discontented, malcontent *or* "outed," 272, 323, 610, 617.
——, opinion of, concerning the effect of a declaration by the Regent on behalf of James III, 327.
Whigs, discontented—*cont.*
——, despise the Prince of Wales, 328.
——, probable effect upon, of James III marrying a Protestant, 328.
——, position of, 544.
——, "heat" of, against the Court, 544.
——, led by the Prince of Wales, 544.
——, attack upon Lord Cadogan made by, 557.
——, expected to oppose the vote for the fleet, 602.
——, resort to the Prince of Wales, 610.
——, ultimate fate of, 610.
——, oppose the standing army, 611.
——, join the Court party against Mr. Shippen, 611.
North Country, 198.
Prince of Wales', opposed to the Court, 609.
Protestant, 516.
Walpole *or* Walpolian. *See* Sir Robert Walpole, party of, *supra*.
Whigs' club, 439.
White, Mr., at Rome, 351.
Whitehall [Middlesex], 26.
letter dated at, 577.
White ink, 101.
Whitfield, Whytfield [co. Northumberland]. *See* George Home, of Whitfield.
Whitworth, Mr., reply to memorial of, 89.
Whytfield. *See* Whitfield.
Wicherley, Mr. (*i.e.* Sir W. Wyndham), 380.
Wightman, Gen., arrival of, at Inverness, 204 *bis*.
marches to attack the Marquess of Seaforth, 204.
returns to Inverness, 204.
Wilda, M. de, 155, 224, 243, 270, 342.
letter from, mentioned, 190.
character and ability of, 208.
conversations of Tom Bruce with, 81, 148–9, 206–7, 363.
——, mentioned, 133.
friend of, 362.
——, memorial submitted to, 411.
in favour with the Emperor, 81.
offers to convey a letter from James III to the Emperor, 81.
angry with the States of Holland, 82.

Wilda, M. de—*cont.*
offer made by, to Tom Bruce, 82, 133.
going to Vienna, 95.
nature of friendship of, for James III, 133.
promises to, authorised by the Duke of Mar, 133.
desired by the Duke of Mar to go on a journey to the Emperor concerning a marriage proposal for James III, 134.
motives of, 149.
negotiations conducted by, 151, 152.
the marriage affair under the management of, 191.
promises to make use of the representations of Tom Bruce, 207.
considerations arising from negotiations with, 208.
arrival of, in Brussels, 362.
to be informed of the offer of money to the Emperor, 363.
William III, (Prince of Orange), 214, 350.
reputation abroad, lessened by reduction of the army, 301.
Wilson, Mr., recommendation of, 104.
Winchester, the, 512.
Windham. *See* Wyndham.
Windischgratz, Count, president of the Aulic Council, 451.
Windsor, the, 512.
Wine, scarcity of, at Urbino, 239, 254, 267, 312–3, 342, 368.
Winton, Earl of. *See* George Seton, 5th Earl of Winton.
Wishart, Sir James, 511.
Wismar [Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany], 403.
Wogan, Charles, Mr. Germain, 345, 346, 386, 425, 427, 452.
letter from, mentioned, 468.
letters from, 396, 433, 468, 474, 503.
letters to, 234, 343.
——, mentioned, 238, 343, 345, 383, 385.
cipher for, 235.
instructions to, 234, 235, 238.
recommendations of, 233–4, 345.
confidence reposed in, by James III, 234.
mission of, 238, 300.
——, not to be delayed, 270.
speedy report from, desired, 238.
secrecy necessary, 239.
Wogan, Charles—*cont.*
orders to, concerning the Princess of Saxony rescinded, 343, 396.
directed to see the three Princesses Sobieska, 343–4.
journey of, delayed, 361.
receives instructions concerning his commission, 396.
prepares for the journey, 396.
Capt. John O'Brien arrives at Vienna before, 383.
letter for, left at M. de Busi's, 383.
not yet in Vienna, 386, 430.
journey of, from Paris to Strasburg, described, 433.
——, to Prague, 503.
intentions of, 434.
travelling openly, 434.
describes his visit to the Court of Rastatt, 468, 471.
describes the daughter of the late Prince Lewis of Baden, 470.
departure of, from Rastatt, 471–2.
describes his visit to the Court of Durlach, 472–3.
describes the Countess of Furstemberg's daughter, 471, 473.
departure of, from Durlach, 473.
stays at Augsburg to procure introductions, 473.
going to Vienna, 474.
Wolf, Mr., 352.
Wood:
Mr., 47, 48.
Dr., 599.
Mark, 176, 427.
——, letter from, 66.
——, requests leave to go to Scotland, 66.
——, allowed the burial charges of Lord Dundee, 243.
Wright:
James, 136, 188.
Robert, letter from, 136.
——, son of. *See* James Wright.
——, sons of, 136.
——, subsistence for, granted and withdrawn, 136.
——, describes his monetary position and asks for assistance, 136.
——, dines with the Duchess of Mar, 136.
——, payment of subsistence to, 339.
Wyndham, Windham:
Col., quarrel of, over Lord Bolingbroke, 106.

Wyndham, Windham—*cont.*
Sir William (Will, Mr. Wicherly), 32, 168, 285 *bis*, 341, 449.
——, letter from, 309.
——, ——, (in answer to the King's letter), destruction and non-delivery of, 248, 309, 335, 419.
——, letters from, mentioned, 329, 380, 439, 484.
——, commendation of, 248.
——, acknowledges a great honour done him by James III, 309.
——, not led from his duty by friendship for Viscount Bolingbroke, 309.
——, his opportunity of service to James III, 329.
——, thanked for his action in relation to Viscount Bolingbroke, 419.
——, "gives up" Viscount Bolingbroke, 439.
——, action of, approved by James III, 485.

X

X (? James III), 495.
Xaintes. *See* Saintes.

Y

Yeoman of the Guard, 274.
York:
Archbishop of. *See* Sir William Dawes, Bart.
Duke of. *See* Ernest Augustus.
York, Tories in, 543.
Yorkshire, Duke of Mar's brother-in-law in, 378.
Lord Erskine at his uncle's house in, 251.
Young, William, 301.
Ypres [Belgium], 268.

Z

Zagarola, Duke of, letter to, 403.
Zondadari, Cardinal, letter to, 403.

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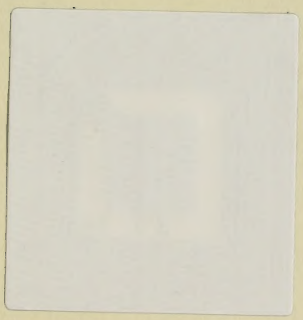
14



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